

~~Military~~
THE
Military HISTORY
OF
EUROPE, &c.

Since the
Commencement of the *War* with
SPAIN.

With all Remarkable OCCURRENCES.

By WILLIAM BIGGS, Voluntier under his
Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND,
Abroad and at Home.

Totque tuli Terra Casus Pelagoque, quos inter
Occultum stella conspicuumque Polum.
Amor Novitatis per Globum attulit me,
Bellum inspicere si cupias Legito.

QVID.

AUTH.

LIMERICK:

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By WILLIAM BIGGS, Volunteer Captain, 6th
Royal Highland, in Duke of CUMBERLAND's
Regiment, and in Home

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taken therein. As your military
 T. O.
 tary Qualifications and religious
 The Right Honourable
 our Attachment to the public
 sent happy Establishment are
Sir John Ligomer,
 membership to Eternity, shall
 GENERAL of His Majesty's Forces, KNIGHT
 of the BATH, one of his Majesty's Most
 Honourable Privy Council, &c.

YOUR distinguished Affec-
 tion to Military Achievements, and the usual
 Respect you vouchsafe such
 as affect those Studies, arm
 me with the Presumption of
 recommending this Treatise
 to your Patronage; whereof
 your Excellency's Approbation,
 will sufficiently Recom-
 pence me for the Pains I have
 * taken

DEDICATION.

taken therein. As your military Qualifications and religious Attachment to the present happy Establishment, are already Monuments of Remembrance to Eternity, I shall avoid expatiating; as I had the Honour of serving under your Command abroad, and, in many Instances, am bound to be,

Your Excellency's,

Most Obliged, and

Most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

W. BIGGS.



To the IMPARTIAL

READER

AS Impartiality has been my first View in collecting, and compiling the following Sheets, and the Transactions of Europe these ten Years past my Subject; which, the Part I had, in many of the Scenes, has emboldened me to offer to the Publick: I hope every disinterested Reader will find as great Satisfaction in perusing them, as I have had Labour and Expence in preparing them for him. And if any insignificant Omission should occur, I do not doubt your Generosity in passing it over. There are two Sets of Men, which I find it not in my Power to arm myself against, neither shall I take any trouble towards it: The first, and most considerable, are your Men of Party, who differ so far from a true Christian Faith, as not to assent to the most distinguished Truth, if not agreeable to their Opinion. The next, and most insignificant, are your Criticks, who in a few Minutes squint at 500 Pages for a Remark, which they commonly misapply; as they are usually unfurnished for the Ballance of it:

But,

But, as the ingenious Mr. Dryden, Pope, &c. could not escape these Incendiaries, why should my weak Efforts expect that Fame; so shall say with the most celebrated,

“ Nor FAME I flight; nor for her Favours call;

“ She comes unlooked for, if she comes at all:

“ But, if the Purchase cost so dear a Price,

“ As soothing Folly, or exalting Vice;

“ Or, if no Basis raise my Infant Name,

“ But, the fall’n Ruins of another’s Fame;

“ Indignant, let me scorn the guilty Bays;

“ Drive from my Breast that wretched

“ Lust of Praise,

“ Unblemished let me live, or die unknown;

“ Oh! grant impartial FAME, or grant

“ me none.



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THE
Military HISTORY
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EUROPE, &c.

Since the Commencement of the

WAR with SPAIN.

PHILIP King of Spain, having fitted out
Guarda Costa Sloops to cruize against
the Britannick trading Vessels in the
American Seas, continued for several Years to
commit great Depredations, having detained
their Ships, Cargoes and Seamen, daily
confiscating the former, and treating the latter
in the most contemptible Manner, contrary to
Treaties,

1739.

* Capt. Jenkins, Master of a Scotch Vessel, being rumaged
by the Spaniards, they tore part of his Ear off, and bid him
take it to the English King, and tell him that they would
serve him so, if they had him in their power. The Captain
was examin'd before the House of Commons, and being
ask'd his Sentiments when threatened with Death, gallantly
reply'd

1739. Treaties, and to the established Law of Nations; which his Britannick Majesty, and his faithful Subjects, could no longer bear: Therefore (for the safety and welfare of his Kingdoms, and the protection of the Rights, Liberties, Priviledges, &c. of all and singular his Dependants) Benjamin Keene, Esq; his Britannick Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholick Majesty, was ordered to demand immediate Restitution for the Damages sustained by Great Britain. Upon which there was a Convention sign'd on the 14th Day of January 1739, at the Pardo, between his Britannick Majesty's Minister Mr. Keene, and his Catholick Majesty's Minister Don Sebastian de la Quadra; by which his Catholick Majesty agreed to pay + 95,000 l. Sterling, as a Reparation for the Hostilities committed on the Subjects

replied, That he recommended his Soul to God, and his Cause to his Country; which noble Expression, visibly rous'd that great Assembly.

Our Sailors were also used most barbarously; such of them as escaped the Fury of their Enemy, were detained in loathsome Dungeons, rarely allowed the Necessaries of Life: a few of them having the least Apparel, or even Straw to protect them from the Inclemency of the Earth; and the Cells overrun with Vermin. 71 of those poor wretches were releas'd at Cadiz in March 1738, to whom, on their arrival in England, his Majesty gave 200l. to be equally distributed.

+ The Demand of the Merchants, as appear'd before the Commissioners after the Treaty of Seville, was 374,000l. which was reduc'd on Examination, to 200,000 l. and was again reduc'd on Account of prompt payment, to 155,000 l. from which there was another Deduction made of 60,000 l. on Account of the Spanish Men of War that had been taken off Sicily in 1718. by Sir George Byng; which Men of War, by the Treaty of Seville, England was oblig'd to restore; or, if sold, to pay the purchase price. The Spanish Commissaries that were appointed to receive the Ships, found them so disabled, that they refus'd to take them; whereupon they were sent out to Sea and sunk. There then remain'd 95,000 l. Serl. as agreed upon.

Subjects of Great Britain in the American Seas ; 1739.
 which Sum was to have been discharged on the 25th Day of May ensuing. Contrary to which, the King of Spain forms a demand on the South Sea Company of 68,000 l. which appeared by their Claim, on Accounts settled between them and Sir Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Agent from Spain, at London in 1737, as the King of Spain's share in the profits of the Royal Caroline, and the Deficiency in the Duty payable on the imported Negroes, by the Asiento. Which the Company did not think proper to pay till * the Cédulas witheld in the Years 1717, and 1727, were granted ; and insisted that they did not think the 68,000 l. an Equivalent for the Losses sustained by them on that account. Spain continued to act in the self-interested Scheme, and gave no satisfactory Answer in respect to the Cédulas ; but intended ballancing the Merchant's Account with the 68,000 l. said to be due of the Company ; and 24,000 l. on account of Ships restored, as by the 4th Article of the Convention ; so that there remained 3,000 l. for the Losers.

Upon which Mr. Keene declared to the Marquis de Villarias, that his Britannick Majesty insisted upon the King's executing, without delay, the Engagements, which he contracted by the Convention, and likewise to renounce the Rights, which he pretends to have, to † visit the

* The Permits for the annual Ship.

† Spain would if those Kingdoms were so tame as to comply with her demands, call all manner of Goods or Merchandize whatsoever contraband, when any of Equal kind could be produced in their Dominions. On board a British Ship, bound from one part of his Majesty's Dominions to another

1739. the British Ships in the American Seas; and to acknowledge the Justice of the British Establishment on the Confines of Georgia and Carolina, &c. of which the Spanish Court took slender Notice, (*Sed per contra*) continued to seize the British Ships, and make publick Preparations for War throughout their Dominions.

By which it was evident, that Spain only intended to amuse us by the Convention, and that they did not design satisfaction for our Merchant's Losses, nor the chief point insisted on, Free Navigation and no Search. The Warmth of the Nation became so fervent, that the Ministry were obliged to authorize Reprisals; and a Proclamation was issued in July, and sign'd by nine Lords of the Privy Council. The motives alledg'd were, the Depredations of their Guarda Costas, and their non payment of the 95,000 l. stipulated by the Convention.

France seemed somewhat alarmed at this step, and offered a Mediation by the Count de Bussy their Ambassador at London, which was rejected; as the

nother can there be Goods that Spain can call Contraband or prohibited? If we admit this, how can we carry on a Trade in America? no British Ship can Trade there, but, what must have on board some such Goods as the Spaniards call prohibited: Spanish Pistoles and Pieces of Eight are the current Coin of all our Plantations, which are for the most part brought there by the Spaniards; Cocoa is the production of Jamaica, as well as new Spain, and Logwood grows both in Jamaica and Providence; so that tho' we should give up our Right to the Bay of Campeachy, (which, I hope we never shall) we can't allow the Spaniards to seize our Ships for having those Commodities on board.

§ The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Dukes of Dorset and Newcastle, the Earls of Wilmington, Goshophin and Chesham, Viscount Torrington, and Arthur Onslow Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.

the Tyes between that Crown and Spain were judged too close, the Breach being now unavoidable, and the Nation unanimous for a Reparation by Arms. 1739.

Affairs did not long continue in this situation, when War was declar'd on both sides: That against Spain on the 23d of October, with the usual Solemnities, amidst an inexpressable course, and the loudest acclamations of the People.

November the 15th, at the meeting of the Parliament, his Majesty notified the Motives of his declaring War, and his intended vigorous Prosecution of it; hoping from their Fidelity and Zeal, the necessary Supplies to carry it on; which he was assured of by Addresses of Thanks from both Houses. Several Men of War were soon put into Commission to complete the Fleet, 113 Sail, 76 of which were of the Line; six Regiments of Marines to be raised of 1000 Men each; several Regiments ordered over from Ireland; and the Court seemed to exert itself in preparing against the Enemy.

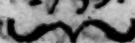
There was a Treaty of Subsidy likewise concluded for three Years with the King of Denmark; which was, that, he should keep in readiness 5,000 Foot and 1000 Horse, for which he was to have Levy Money, at the rate of 80 Crowns per Horseman, and 30 each Footman; and 70,000 per Annum while they continued in our Service; which being communicated to both Houses, the Commons voted 70853 l. for that Service, and 500,000 l. for augmenting Troops on the first exigency.

Admiral Haddock being station'd in the Mediterranean, Admiral Vernon was dispatched in July to the West-Indies, with a Squadron of

War pro-
claim'd on
both Sides

Parliament
meet.

Treaty of
Subsidy
with
Denmark.

1739.  nine Men of War, and arrived at Jamaica on the 23d of October; where he immediately committed Hostilities. He detached by the way Admiral Vernon three of his Squadron to * *Laguaira*, where they found seventeen Spanish Sail; but, either from the resistance they met with, or a Storm that arole, they were forced to quit that Enterprize and rejoin the Fleet.

Sails from
thence.

November the 5th, the Admiral sailed from Jamaica with seven Ships of the Line, (viz.) the *Burford*, Admiral Vernon; the *Hampton-Court*, Commodore Brown; the *Princess Louisa*, Capt. Waterhouse; the *Stafford*, Capt. Trevor; the *Worcester*, Capt. Mayne; the *Norwich* Capt. Herbert; and the *Sheerness*, which he detach'd to cruize off *Carthagena*. On the 20th they came in View of † *Porto Bello*; and on the 21st the

Arrives at
Porto Bel-
lo.

* *Laguaira*, a rich Town on the Coast of *Caraccas* well defended by three Forts, &c.

† *Porto Bello* is a Town lying on the north Side of the Isthmus of Darien; which running in a manner from East to West between the North and South Seas, joyns the two vast Continents of North and South America. It lies at the Bottom of a Bay about a Mile deep, and half a Mile broad at the Emry. There is a good Harbour, about 500 Houses, a Treasury, a Custom House, and Exchange: It is famous for it's Fairs, being the principal Mart of Spain in America; for the Wealth of Peru and Manufactures of Europe annually circulate here: The Spanish Galleons discharge their Cargoes, and take in the Treasure that is brought from *Carthagena*, *Panama*, *Lima*, &c. It is surprizing on the first Advice of the Galleons, to see in what Numbers the Merchants throng from all parts, so that immediately it becomes impossible to find either a Lodging or Warehouse for Money; a Garret sufficient to contain only one Bed and some Chests of Money, will be set for 50 Crowns; the Indian Merchants (of whom there are many, and some very wealthy) set up Tents and Hammocks and encamp without the Town. The Fair commonly holds about 20 Days in which

the Hampton Court being in the Van, began the attack on * Castillo d'Hierro, or Iron Castle, and was soon seconded by the Norwich and Worcester, who behaved with the greatest Resolution: And in a little time the Admiral came up with the Blue Flag at his Topmast head, and the bloody Flag at his Main top-mast Head, and dropt Anchor within half a Cable's length of the Castle, at which, the Spaniards summon'd all their Force; which, tho' it did great Execution, was to little effect; the Admiral's Guns being so well pointed as to make a breach in their upper Works, and oblige them to quit their lower Tier of Guns, and fly for refuge to their Ambuscades. This being perceived, the Admiral made the proper Signal for landing; which was so well obeyed, that in a few Minutes they were safely landed, in the Front of the Enemy's lower Battery, with the loss of only

1739.

which time the Galleons take between 20 and 30 Millions of Pieces of Eight on board, and sail directly for Old Spain; and then the Town seems a perfect Desert, the Climate being very unhealthy, tho' not so bad as Nombre de Dios, where the business now transacted at Porto Bello was formerly carry'd on. It was taken by the ever memorable Sir Francis Drake in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and by Sir Henry Morgan in 1668; but the brave Admiral Hosier in 1733, by some fatality lay before it, till he lost more Men in one Day, than were now lost in taking of it. There died of his Fleet, besides the Admiral himself, 2 other Admirals, 13 Captains, above 40 Lieutenants, and near 4000 Common Seamen.

* Castillo d'Hierro, or Iron Castle, was built on a steep Rock at the N. E. point of the Bay; and Gloria Castle on the opposite Side a little nearer the Town, on an Ascent, which with Fort St. Jeronimo were built by the King of Spain, on Account of it's Importance in Trade, after Sir Henry Morgan's Expedition in 1668.

1740.


the Town
surrenders

only two Soldiers; they immediately enter'd by the Embrasures, the one continually climbing over the other's Shoulders, so that in three Minutes they were on the Platform, and struck the Spanish Flag of Defiance, and hoisted the British Standard; upon which, the Spaniards immediately hung out the white Flag and surrendered at discretion, being only 5 Officers and 35 Men out of 300, the rest being killed, wounded, or fled. Thus, that almost impregnable Castle, came into the Hands of the English at a very inconsiderable Loss.

All this time the Gloria Castle and Jeronimo Forts, kept a constant Fire on the Admiral; but his not being Point blank, most of their Shot either fell short, or went over him. The Admiral's lower Tier had better Success, for in a few Minutes, he beat down the Flag of the Castle and several Houses in the Town, and sunk a Sloop that lay between the Forts; when Night came on, and ended the Engagement for that Day. It was then resolv'd in full Council, as there was no Wind, that every Ship should warp up to the Fortifications, and come to Action as soon as possible in the morning; when, as the Admiral was taking his measures for prosecuting his design, the Enemy in the Gloria Castle hoisted a Flag of Capitulation, and sent off a Boat with an Officer to propose the Terms; some of which were rejected, and the Admiral dismissed them with the Terms he would grant, and allowed them but three Hours to resolve. They soon return'd with an acceptance of them, upon which Capt. Newton, with 120 Sailors was detach'd, who took possession of the Gloria Castle, and Fort St. Jeronimo.

The

1719.

Capitulation.

The Articles were,

I. That the Garrison have leave to march out with military Honours, and be allowed two Cannon mounted, with ten Charges of Powder, and Match lighted.

II. That till the Time of Evacuation they shall not be molested, and may carry with them the Provisions and Ammunition necessary, and be allowed a Guard.

III. That all the Vessels in the Harbour, with their Apparel and Arms, be delivered up for his Britannick Majesty's Use, allowing the Officers and Crews leave to retire.

IV. That the British Troops be put in Possession of † Gloria Castle, and Port St. Jeronimo, by four o'Clock in the Evening.

V. That these Conditions being performed, the Clergy, Churches and Inhabitants, shall be preserved in all their Immunities and Properties.

VI. That all the Prisoners taken from the Spaniards, be set at Liberty, before the Admiral's Departure.

The Admiral likewise sent a Message to § Panama, to require the release of the South Sea Company's Factors and Servants, who were

* These were two Men of War and a Snow, with four Sloops and a Periaguay, which were some of the Vessels that so much injur'd our Merchants on their Coasts.

† The Commanders of these Forts were order'd to be prosecuted by the Court of Spain, on Account of their hasty Surrender, &c.

§ Panama, a City of New Spain, situated on the South Sea, and the Capital of a Government of that Name. It was ranck'd and burnt by Sir Henry Morgan in 1670, but was since rebuilt and fortified; the Treasures of Peru and Chili are brought thither by Sea; and sent from thence over land to Porto Bello; and in return the European Merchandizes pass thro' there and are shipped for Lima.

1739.

were accordingly sent to Porto Bello. He found here ten thousand Dollars that were lately arriv'd to pay the Spanish Garrison, which he distributed amongst the Forces for their Encouragement. There were in the Castles and Forts about 300 Pieces of Cannon, all which were spiked and destroyed, except 40 Pieces of Brass Cannon, 10 Brass Field Pieces, 4 Brass Mortars, and 18 Pedereroes, which were taken on board the Fleet, with all their Shot and Ammunition; except 122 Barrels of Powder expended in blowing up the Fortifications, which were all rased to the Ground and destroyed; to which heroick Action may be adapted those Lines of Homer's Iliad, so applicable to this Success,

*Sex solis cum Navibus & Viris paucioribus,
Ilii vastavit Urbem & desolavit Compita.*

With six Ships only, and a slender Train,
He left the Town a wide deserted Plain.

THE Admiral having dispatched Captain Rentone, in the Triumph Snow to England, with the particulars of his Success, set Sail on the 13th of December, with the Fleet under his Command, for Jamaica; where he arrived by the End of the Month.

General
Oglethorpe
sent to Georgia.

I SHALL leave him at present, and proceed to General Oglethorpe, who was sent over Governor to * Georgia, and had several Dangers to encounter in that Infant Colony. The Soldiers that were lately sent from Gibraltar, with whom he was encamped at St.

Simon's

* Lord Percival was first President of this Colony, which was establish'd in 1732, and plac'd under the Direction of Trustees.

Simon's, to watch the Motions of the Spaniards, having mutinied; which by his good Conduct, was soon appeased. There was likewise an Insurrection of the Negroes in South Carolina, which much endangered that Colony, and it is thought was fomented by the Spaniards at Fort St. Augustine. About twenty Negroes, on Sunday September the 9th, surprized a Warehouse of Mr. Hutcheson's at Stonehow, killed the Keepers, and seized the Arms and Powder. They were soon joined by several of their Countrymen, who marched with Colours displayed, Drums beating, &c. burnt and destroyed all the Houses in their Way, and murdered all the white People they could lay Hands on; thus they proceeded to ravage the Country, in this terrible Manner, for about ten Miles, without Opposition.

THE Horse Militia having Intelligence of it, pursued, overtook, and defeated them; tho' the Negroes drew up in a Field and fought obstinately for some Time, but were defeated with great Loss; which, with the Humanity shewn by the Planters to those who fell into their Hands, and the Conduct of General Oglethorpe, who on receiving Advice from the Lieutenant Governor, ordered out his Rangers; the whole Rebellion was happily extinguished in it's Infancy. About this Time there died there Tomo Chichi, the Indian King, aged 97, who was a very great Assistant to the English in the first Establishment of that Colony; he was buried at Savanna with great Solemnity and Respect.

As also died Christiana Davis, who first served in the Enniskillen Regiment in Ireland; but being wounded at Aughrim Battle, her Sex was

1740. was discovered. She likewise attended the Army in Flanders, and signalized herself upon all Occasions, and was admitted into the Light Horse Ward, being an Allowance of one Shilling per Day from the Colledge for Life; and, at her own request, buried with the Military Honours.

Proceed-
ings in Par-
liament.

I SHALL now proceed to the Parliamentary Regulations, and Supplies for prosecuting the War; 118,000 l. was Voted by the Commons for the Six Regiments of Marines newly raised; and that the Number of Troops for the Year 1740, should be 28,872, including the Invalids and Highland Regiment: A Proclamation was published for the Encouragement of Seamen to enter into his Majesty's Service, by a Reward of Forty Shillings Bounty Money to every Sailor, above the Age of 18, and under 54; there was likewise the Sum of 1,200,000 l. granted his Majesty out of the Sinking Fund, and 4,000,000 l. for carrying on the War.

IN April the King passed the * Acts ready for his Assent, made a Speech, and prorogued the Parliament to the 23d of June.

The King
goes to
Hanover.

AFTER the rising of the Parliament the King set out immediately for Hanover, having appointed a Regency, consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dukes of Dorset, Grafton, Richmond, Bolton, Devonshire, Montague,

* The Acts passed were, for prohibiting Commerce with Spain. For granting 1,200,000 l. from the sinking Fund. For encouraging the importing of Naval Stores and Whale Fishery. For amending and enforcing the Laws against Vagabonds. For procuring the increase of Seamen, &c. For qualifying the Freeholders.

¶ Hanover stands upon the River Leine, which divides the Old and New Town, encompassed with indifferent Ramparts, the Castle or Palace being more commodious than magnificent; the most remarkable Structure is the Roman Catholick Church, the Clergy whereof are Missionaries.

ague, and Newcastle; the Earls of Pembroke, 1740.
Wilmington, and Ilay; the Lords Harwich, 
Harvey, and Harrington; Sir Robert Walpole,
and Sir Charles Wager.

His Majesty before his departure, received the agreeable Dispatches by † Capt. Rentone from Admiral Vernon, of the Reduction of Porto Bello; upon which the Admiral's Name seemed to be idoliz'd, Medals were struck, and there were the most extraordinary Rejoicings that ever were known; and his Freedom was presented him by the City of London in a Gold Box.

ADMIRAL BALCHEN was ordered out in order to intercept the § Azogue Ships, which, notwithstanding his Vigilance, arrived richly laden in Spain. About which Time a Spanish Man of War of 68 Guns and 650 Men, call'd the * Princeffa, fell in with three British Men of War, viz. the Lenox, Capt. Mayne; the Kent, Capt. Durell; and Orford, Lord Augustus Fitz Roy; as they were cruizing in the Bay of Biscay, and commenced an obstinate engagement which continued six Hours, but was obliged to yield to superior Force. The Spaniards had 33 Men killed, and 100 wounded, and the English but 9 killed, and 40 wounded.

Admiral
Balchen
sails.

OUR

† Capt. Rentone who brought the Dispatches, got a Reward of 200 l.

§ The Azogue or Register Ships, are so call'd, because they have Commissions from the King of Spain, or the Council of the Indies, to Trade to America; which Permissions usually Cost the Merchants 30,000, Pieces of Eight; and tho' none of them should exceed 300 Tons, there are few of them that do not carry 600 Tons at least.

* Princeffa, one of the finest Ships in the Spanish Navy; her Guns large and mostly Brass; She was longer and broader than our first Rates.

1740.

Camps
form'd.

OUR Ministry at this Time seemed intent, to make all Preparations possible to guard against the Enemy, and make Reprisals in their Turn. There were two Camps formed, one of Veteran Troops on Hounslow Heath; the other of the Marine Regiment's in the Isle of Wight: Several Men of War were refitted, and Sir John Norris was ordered to repair to Portsmouth, to take the Command of the Fleet which was intended for a Secret Expedition; where he soon arrived, and hoisted his Flag on board the Victory.

Sir John
Norris
sails.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, at this Time, set out from the Camp at Hounslow, and after taking a review of the Army in the Isle of Wight, entered on board Sir John Norris's Fleet as a Volunter; who sailed from St. Helens July 14th, with 21 Sail of the Line; having under him, the Admirals Cavendish and Ogle. The Admirals Balchen and Stewart remained at Spithead with 14 Sail. The 16th at Night, being turbulent Weather, the Lyon Man of War ran foul of the Victory, who having lost her Head by the Shock, as the former did her Bowsprit and 28 Men thrown overboard thereby; and the Suffolk was likewise damaged. The Duke behaved with the greatest Composure on this Emergency, tho' never before at Sea; and the Admiral was forced back to Spithead; but on the 23d sailed again, and was drove by contrary Winds into Torbay. He sailed again on the 22d of August, and was obliged to put back; and with his Royal Highness returned to London. This Expedition was said to be intended, either to Bombard * St. Sebastian's

* *St. Sebastian's*, is a strong fortified Town on the Coast of Biscay, at the Mouth of the River Oriz, about 10 Miles from the Borders of France; and hath a large and commodious

bastian's, destroy the Spanish Fleet at † Ferrol; 1740.
or favour a Conspiracy said to be discovered in
favour of the English at the ‖ Groyne; which
proved but a Naval Parade, and was laid aside
for that Time.

THERE were two other Expeditions formed;
one of which proved of great Importance; and
that was the sending of Commodore Anson to the *Anson sails*
South Seas, who sailed in September from St.
Helen's in the Centurion, with four Men of
War; of whose Success I shall have occasion to
enlarge in the Sequel. The other was Sir
Chaloner Ogle, with a Fleet of 27 Ships of *Sir Chaloner Ogle sails.*
the Line, 2 Hospital and 7 Fire Ships, and a-
bove 100 Transports, having on board a con-
siderable Body of Land Forces, under the Com-
mand of Lord Cathcart, who sailed in October,
with an Intent to reinforce Admiral Vernon in
the West Indies; to which we shall leave them
sailing, and take a view of Admiral Vernon's
Conduct there, and how he pursued the Advan-
tages gained by the taking of Porto Bello.

FEBRUARY

dious Port, its Privateers were remarkably successful in the
beginning of the War. &c.

† *Ferrol* is a Town in Galicia, seated in the Gulph of
the *Groyne*, N. of the River *Juvia*; the Harbour is the
strongest in Spain, and affords an Entry but of one Ship at a
Time, having the Land high on both sides and a passage
defended by several small Batteries. About Midway on
the N. side is the Castle of St. *Philip*, which mounts 160
Guns, and can contain a Garrison of 2000 Men: And on
the opposite Side are two small Forts of 20 and 30 Guns,
which form an Angle with the Castle. When you pass these,
you enter a spacious Harbour sufficient for 200 Men of War,
and commonly a Station to the Spanish Fleets, &c.

‖ This Conspiracy was said to be carried on with the
English Consul at Oporto, in order to favour a Descent on
Galicia; for which an Advocate with several Accomplices
were Hanged.

1740.

 Admiral
 Vernon
 sails from
 Jamaica.

FEBRUARY 25. The Admiral with his Squadron, sailed from * Port Royal in Jamaica, and March 1st, made the Highlands of St. Martha & on the Spanish Main. He immediately bore away with the Fleet for † Carthagena; having

* Port Royal is a Harbour on the South Side of Jamaica, and the Landing place to Kingston or St. Jago: It is defended by Fort Charles, well strengthened and Manned with a good Garrison, was almost ruin'd by an Earthquake in 1692, but is rebuilt and flourishing.

† A Range of Mountains to the E. of Carthagena: Near which, on the Coast Side, is a Town of that Name, being the Capital of a Province, an Episcopal See, and hath a strong Castle and Port. Between this Town and Carthagena runs the great River St. Martha.

† Carthagena la Nueva, or New Carthagena, (so called to distinguish it from Carthagena in Old Spain,) lies South of Jamaica, on the Spanish Continent to the East of the great Gulf of Darien, in 10 D. 26 M. N. Lat. and 75 D. 21 M. Long. West of London; was begun to be built in 1532, and in about Eight Years, became a wealthy, stately, and well inhabited City; it has one of the noblest Basins or Harbours in the World, being some Leagues in Circumference, and Land locked on all Sides; whose entrance is defended by the strong Castle of Bocca Chica, and 3 Lesser Ports; of which I shall have Occasion to speak more at large hereafter. Between this Harbour and the Town are two Necks of Land on which are the strong Fortresses Castillo Grande, and Fort Manzunella, which defend the lesser Harbour that runs close to the Town; there is likewise the Fort St. Lazare, which defends the Town on the Land side; and tho' the Sea beats on the Town Walls there is no coming at it, the Surf runs so high; but thro' these Harbours. In 1585 it was plundered by Sir Francis Drake, who having burnt one half of it, the Inhabitants ransomed the other for 120,000 Ducats. Before it was perfectly repaired, a disgusted Spaniard again burnt it and seized a great Treasure; and in 1697 M. De Point with a Squadron of French Ships, took the City after a formal Siege, in which he got an immense Booty; the Plunder amounted to about eight Millions of Livres in Silver and one in Jewels; it having had Time since to recover its Trade and Wealth might well be counted one of the Principal Cities in America.

ing ordered the Greenwich, Captain Wyndham, to ply to Windward; and on the 3^d was joined by the Falmouth, Captain Douglass, and anchored before the Town. On the 6th he began to Bombard, and in three Days destroyed some of the principal Edifices, having in that Time discharged about 350 Bombs. The Damage done him by the Castles, tho' they fired smartly, was inconsiderable; and the Admiral thought proper to defer a general Attack, till he was reinforced by the Fleet expected from England. Therefore, having stationed the Windsor and Greenwich, to cruize off the Port for 20 Days, he weighed Anchor and bore away for Porto-Bello, to repair the damages of the small Craft, where he arrived on the 14th; and having watered, sailed again on the 22^d for the Castle of * Chagre, and that Evening began to bombard and batter it, which was continued till the 24th at Noon. At which time the Spaniards hung out the Flag of Truce, which was answered by the Admiral; when Capt. Knowles was sent on shore, who returned with the Governor, to whom the following Capitulation was granted.

1740.

Bombards
Carthage.

Quits the
Attack.

Attacks
Chagre.

It Capitulates

Articles

* *Chagre*; this Town takes its Name from the River Chagre, which has its Source near the South Seas, in the Neighbourhood of Panama; from whence the Treasure comes down by Chagre to Porto Bello, and is of the greatest Importance; as it opens a perfect Communication with Panama. It is defended by the Castle St. Lorenzo, a Fort and two Batteries; the whole Fortification is built on a solid Rock; and was taken by Sir Henry Morgan in 1670

1740. Articles of Capitulation by Vice Admiral *Vernon*, Commander in Chief of his Britannick Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the West-Indies, to Don Juan Carlos Gutierrez d'Zavallos, Capt. of Foot and Castellano of the Castle of St. Lorenzo, at the Mouth of the River Chagre.

I. That on the British Troops taking Possession, the Governor and Garrison have Liberty to march out without Molestation, and retire where they think proper.

II. That the Inhabitants shall be in safety as to their Persons and Goods.

III. That the Guarda Coastas and Custom house belonging to the King of Spain, with the Warehouses adjoining, be delivered up to the Admiral.

IV. That the Clergy and Churches in the Town of Chagre, be protected in their Priviledges.

Capt. Knowles, was pursuant to these Articles, appointed by the Admiral to take possession of the Castle, as Governor; and had 120 Men allowed him for that Service; there was likewise Guards set on the Store-Houses, which were full of Guiniquil Cocoa, Jesuits Bark, and Spanish Wool to load the Galleons, (the Number of Serons and Bags amounting to 4300) which were shipped on board the Fleet; the Guarda Costas sunk and the Custom House burnt. On the 29th 11 Brass Guns, and as many Pederaroes, were embarked from the Castle; which by the springing of two Mines, was that Night demolished. The Admiral then sailed directly to Porto-Bello, from

The Admiral returns to Jamaica.

whence he returned to Jamaica, where he remained

remained partly inactive, wanting the necessary Supplies and Stores from England, (tho' his Cruizers, who were properly stationed, met with good Success) till the Arrival of Sir Chaloner Ogle, who reached $\S$ Dominica, December 19; where died to the Loss of his Country, and the Concern of all those that wished well to the Expedition, Alan Lord Cathcart, of a Flux, after 13 Days Illness; by which the Command devolved to Brigadier General Wentworth. Sir Chaloner sailed from thence to St. Christophers, where on the 27th he received Advice from Admiral Vernon, of 15 Sail of Spanish Men of War being at Porto-Bello. And on the 28th, in his Passage between Hispaniola and Jamaica, he saw 4 sail; after whom he dispatched 6 Ships, four of whom (the Prince Frederick, Orford, Dunkirk and Weymouth) came up with them before it was dark; Lord Aubrey Beauclerk who commanded, desired to see their Colours which they refused; whereupon an Engagement ensued, which continued till next Morning, when their Commodore hoisted French Colours and came on board with his Excuses; upon which they continued their Course, and joined the Admiral at Port Royal January the 9th, where I shall leave them till the succeeding Year, and proceed to

1740.
Admiral
Ogle ar-
rives in
the West-
Indies.

† The Falmouth, Capt. Douglass, brought in a large Dutch Ship of 20 Guns, hired in Spain to carry over the new Vice Roy of Mexico. She was taken to the West of Cuba; the Vice Roy escaped, but his Effects and Jewels to the Value of 100,000 l. fell into their Hands.

$\S$ Dominica, one of the Caribbee Islands, was the first Land discovered by Columbus in America; so called on Account of it's being teen on a Sunday. It is very Mountainous, about 12 Leagues in Length and 8 in Breadth; in 15 D. 30 M. N. Lat.

1740. to General Oglethorpe in his Expedition against
 St. * Augustine.

THE Spaniards at St. Augustine, having the preceding Year made some attempts on the new Colony of Georgia, a Design of attacking it was proposed to the Assembly of South Carolina, by General Oglethorpe; who approving of it, granted the || Assistance he desired, under the Command of Col. Vander Dussen. May the 9th, the Carolina and Georgia Forces joined, at the General Rendezvous at St. John's River; on the General's March he took a Spanish Fort, called St. Francis de Pupa, defended by a Sergeant's Command, who surrendered at Discretion; He likewise took Fort Diego by Capitulation, which was of 11 Guns, and 50 Men; in which he left a Garrison of 60 Men, and proceeded to Fort Mocha, which on his approach was deserted. He was now within 2 Miles of St. Augustine; where the proper Dispositions were concerted for attacking the Town; the Commodore having it blocked up by Sea with 5 Ships, (the Hambo-rough, Commodore Pearce; the Phoenix, Capt. Fanshaw; the Hector, Sir Yelverton Peyton; the Tartar, Hon. Capt. Townsend; and the Squirrel, Capt. Warren, all 20 Gun Ships) Col. Vander Dussen was order'd with his Regiment

* St. Augustine is the Capital of Spanish Florida; a Town and Castle situate at the Mouth of the River Matanzas; 20 Leagues South of St. Matheau, the Boundary of Georgia. The Town is defended by 10 salient Angles with some Cannon; the Castle is formidable, and of great Strength, having 4 Bastions; the Curtain 60 Yards long, the Parapet 9 feet thick, with Casemated Barracks, and Work Bomb proof; mounts 60 Guns, and a Garrison of 1000 regular Troops.

|| The Assistance was 400 Men, a Troop of Rangers; Presents for 500 Indians, and Provisions for 3 Months.

Regiment to take Possession of Point Quartell, ^{1740.}
a Quadrangular Redoubt on the Isle of St. Anastasia, opposite to Fort Augustine: And Col. Palmer to alarm the Enemy to favour his Descent, while he landed without opposition with 200 Men, and most of the Indians; where, by the Aid of 200 Sailors from the Fleet, he prepared all Necessaries for erecting Batteries to play upon the Place. Palmer having remain'd at Moosa with his Detachment, was surprized early in the Morning by a strong Detachment from St. Augustine, who found means to cut off the greatest part of his Men; upon which Colonel Duffen was ordered to join the Camp for his Security. Three Batteries were soon erected at the distance of one Mile from the Castle, which began to play; but the Enemy returned the Fire very briskly. Six half Gallies, that were in the Harbour, greatly annoyed the Camp, upon which it was proposed to attack them; but the Scheme being maturely considered, it was judged impracticable.

TOWARDS the End of June the General summoned the Governor, but to no Effect; soon after which the Commodore sailed on account of the Hurricane Season; the Garrison had got Provisions from the Havanna, and Colonel Vander Duffen marched off with the Carolina Forces, upon which the General was obliged to raise the Siege. Mr. Trelawny, Governor of Jamaica, proved very alert, and shewed the greatest Capacity and Diligence, in concerting Schemes for the advantage of the Government. He first concluded a Treaty with the rebellious

† Negroes

1740. † Negroes, by which they obliged themselves to send 500 stout Men on board the Fleet, who were to have Sailors Pay, Provisions and Booty. After which he sent Lieutenant Hudson to the Musketo Indians, with a View of attacking the Spaniards, who, on his arrival, found them preparing for the Expedition; upon which he took the Command, and with 500 of this Nation, proceeded to a Spanish Settlement on Carpenter's River, where they made a considerable Booty in Silver and Cocoa. The Lieutenant had a design on Panama, but the Indians would not proceed; and after many Difficulties he returned to Jamaica.

Capt. Hall
takes Porto
Plata.

It would be doing the greatest Injustice to true Valour, if the heroic Action of Captain Hall, of Newport in Rhode Island was omitted; who in a small Sloop of 30 Tons and 29 Men, plundered the Town of Porto Plata in Hispaniola, of considerable Effects: He anchored, under pretence of a Caracca Trader; and the Governor being sick, sent to the Captain for his Surgeon to bleed him, by which he took the Opportunity of surprizing the Fort, dismounting the Guns, and became Master of the Town with the loss of one Man only.

I SHALL now take leave of the West Indies till the ensuing Year, and proceed to the Measures taken by King and Parliament, for the prosecution of the War, &c.

HIS

* A Body of Runaway Negroes, who chose one *Chagto* for their Captain and defended themselves against all Parties, by this Treaty they were declared free, had Liberty to settle Plantations and bring their Produce to Market.

His Majesty during his stay at Hanover 1740. concluded a Subsidy Treaty with Prince William, Landgrave Regent of Hesse Cassel; by which the latter was to keep in Readiness for four Years, 4,800 Foot, and 1,200 Horse for his Majesty's Service, in consideration of an annual Subsidy of 250,000 Bank Crowns: And on the 13th of October his Majesty arrived at St. James's from his German Dominions, and was received with the usual Compliments of the Nobility and City.

In November the Parliament met, and his Majesty opened the Session with a Speech, wherein he expressed his Resolution of vigorously prosecuting the War with Spain, tho France should declare in her Favour; which, some remarkable Proceedings, shewed her Inclination to. He also communicated the Emperor's Death, and the Scene it was likely to open in Europe; therefore recommended the necessary Supplies for putting the Nation in such a Posture of Defence, as to have nothing to fear: And likewise offered to their Consideration, some necessary Regulations to prevent the Exportation of Corn; and some more effectual Methods to Man the Fleet. Both the Houses returned the usual Addresses of Thanks, and the Commons voted 40,000 Seamen, with 10 New Regiments for the Service of the Year; to support which, they granted a Land Tax of 4 Shillings in the Pound.

A BILL was brought in by Mr. Pulteny, for the Encouragement of Sailors, and the Security

|| The King, in Commiseration of the Miseries of his Subjects, during the Severity of the Winter, ordered his Granaries to be set open, abated the Taxes, and raised the Cavalry's Subsistence.

1740: rity of the American Trade; by which all Prize Money was to be vested solely in the Captors; which, after some Debate, passed both Houses, and was ordered to be printed.

AND after some debate in the Estimate of the Navy, 199,700 l. was voted for that Service, and 200,000 l. for a secret Expedition.

A PLACE Bill was brought in by Mr. Sandys, "for the better securing the independency of Parliament by limiting the Number of Officers to sit in the House of Commons," but was rejected by both Houses.

THE Houses at this Time, presented their Congratulatory Addresses to his Majesty, on Admiral Vernon's Success in taking Porto Bello, with * Six Ships only; and voted that the Thanks of both Houses should be transmitted that Gentleman to the West Indies, for the Services he had done his Country.

APRIL 25th 1741, the † Acts being ready for the Royal Assent his Majesty came to the House and passed them; after which he thanked them

* This Expression was in the City Address, in Allusion to what the Admiral had said in the House of Commons.

† They were, An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, and Cyder; for prohibiting, for a limited Time, the Exportation of Grain &c. for punishing Mutiny and Desertion; for continuing the Duty on Salt for 7 Years; for amending the Laws against stealing Sheep and Cattle; for the better recovery of small Debts; for repairing Country Bridges, and providing houses of Correction; for the allowing an Importation of Grain to Scotland, from Ireland or foreign Parts; for the free Importation of Cochineal and Indigo; for regulating the Cloth Manufacture in the West Riding of York, and to several Private Bills.

them for their Zeal and Unanimity in granting the Supplies, and prorogued the Parliament to the 12th of May; and on the 28th of April, a Proclamation was Issued for dissolving the Parliament, and calling a new one. 1740.

THE Parliament of Ireland were no less apprehensive of the threatening Storm; therefore it was resolved, on the Recommendation of the Duke of Devonshire then Lord Lieutenant, that 20,000 Firelocks and Bayonets for the Militia, were necessary for Publick Safety; that a Sum not exceeding 35,362 l. be granted for that End; and that 5000 of said Arms be made in the Kingdom. It was likewise resolved, for the National Security, to disarm the Papists, and Arm the Protestants. As I have now traced the Transactions of the British Court both at Home and Abroad for this Year, I shall return to that of Spain their declared Enemy, and so take a Tour thro' Europe.

SPAIN was this Year taken up with military Preparations for carrying on the War; and as she found it necessary to consult the Safety of her Territories in America, she ordered two Squadrons of Men of War to be fitted out, one at Cadiz of twelve Men of War, the Command of which was given to the Count de Clavijo; and another at Ferrol of ten, under Don Roderigo de les Torres; on board which they embarked about 6000 Troops, for their Garrisons in the West-Indies.

* *Cadiz*, is a famous City and Port of *Andalusia*, on the western Ocean, situate at the Point of an Island of that Name; has a large commodious Harbour strongly fortified; is a Place of very considerable Trade, and an Episcopal See, 56 Miles N. W. of *Gibraltar*.

1740. dies. They likewise sent a Squadron of six Men of War under Don Pizarro, to pursue Commodore Anson, which proved of no Effect. The Duke of Ormond was likewise sent for to command the Army assembling in Galicia; who, on his Arrival at Court, was received with great marks of Distinction, and had the Earl * Marshal and General Mc. Donald, appointed Lieutenant Generals under him, which seemed strongly to denote an Invasion of the British Dominions. But, however, if there was any such Intent, it was soon laid aside, and the Duke returned to Avignon. They made an Embarkation of 12,000 Men and 80 Pieces of Cannon from † Barcelona to § Majorca, and likewise formed the Blockade of

† This Nobleman, of the Name of *Keith*, and Hereditary Earl Marshal of *Scotland*, forfeiting his Title and Estate in the Rebellion 1715, entered into the Spanish Service. His Brother served for some Time as Veldt Marshal in the Russian Service, and was much esteemed at that Court.

‡ *Barcelona*, a strong, beautiful, and spacious City, one of the chief of *Spain*; it was surrendered to the French in 1697. after a smart Siege of 56 Days; but was restored the same Year by the Treaty of *Ryswick*. King Charles III. and my Lord Peterborough took it in September 1705, after a siege of three Weeks, with a Body of Men not more numerous than the Garrison by which it was defended. In April 1706 it was invested by the Duke of Anjou, with a large Train, and numerous Army. The presence of the King greatly animated the City, and on the appearance of Sir *John Leake*, with a seasonable Reinforcement, the siege was raised. It was taken after a long siege by the French and Spaniards, being betrayed by Queen Anne's Ministry; who denied them Relief, tho' obliged to it by Treaty. It is an excellent Port, standing on the Mediterranean, 60 Miles N. of the Island of *Majorca*.

§ *Majorca*, a great and strong City of Spain, the Metropolis of the Island *Majorca*; it was taken in 1706 by Sir *John Leake*.

of * Gibraltar; and upon the Death of the Emperor intended an Invasion of the Austrian Dominions in Italy in order to procure an Establishment for the Infant Don Philip.

ADMIRAL HADDOCK lay all this Time with his Squadron in the Mediterranean, and did but little worth Notice, except taking a few Prizes; and made a fruitless attempt, October the 4th, on the Port of § Carthagen in Old Spain.

ALL that the Spaniards had this Year to boast of, was the Success of their Privateers, who took several of our scattered Merchantmen.

THE Imperial Throne at this Time became vacant, by the Death of Charles VI. second Son

Emperor's
Death.

to

Leake for King Charles III. but was treacherously retaken; being betray'd by Queen Anne's last Ministry, with the rest of the Spanish Monarchy.

* *Gibraltar*, or *Gibel Taris*, a strong City and Castle of *Andalusia* in Spain, situate on a steep and rocky Peninsula, on the N. side of the Streights of the same Name. It was taken in 1704 by the British Fleet under Sir George Roke, and stood a memorable Siege under the command of the Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt* in 1705; in which there was a party of desperate Spaniards that intended an attempt on the back part of the Town, but were surprized by a Detachment from the Garrison, before the design was ripe for Execution; who all refusing to take Quarter, jump'd down the vast Precipice, not one of 500 escaping to tell with what Pains and miserable Consequences such an attempt was attended. The French and Spaniards after this raised the Siege, tho' the Works of the besieged lay all in Ruins; and only an Army of 12,00 Men to defend the Place, against a formidable Body of about 30,000. It was confirmed to England by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and was again unsuccessfully besieged by the Spaniards in 1727.

§ *Carthagen*, a considerable City and Port of Spain in the Kingdom of *Murcia*; it was taken by Sir John Leake in behalf of King Charles III. in 1706, and since retaken by the Duke of Berwick.

1740. to the Emperor * Leopold, who succeeded his Brother Joseph in 1711, and was the 15th Emperor of that Family; who, in order to preserve the Succession of his Hereditary Dominions entire, obtained the Guarantee of the Pragmatick Sanction from the chief Powers in Europe. In 1720, after the approbation of his Council, it was sworn to by all the Estates of his Hereditary Dominions; in 1725 it was Guaranteed by Spain, at the Treaty of Vienna, on having Naples and Sicily given up by the Emperor, as an Establishment for Don Carlos; in 1726 it was guaranteed by Russia, and soon after confirmed, by the Imperial Diet; at the second Treaty of Vienna in 1731, it had the Sanction of Great Britain; in 1732 it was confirmed by the King of Denmark and the States General; in 1733 the Elector of Saxony followed their Example, on the Emperor's aid in establishing him on the Throne of Poland; and in 1738, France also acquiesced to it on account of the Cession of Lorrain; which last Court, with that of Madrid, were the first to violate their Engagements, tho' they had got large Cessions for their Guarantees. Great Britain, Holland and Russia, tho' no Gainers, continued faithful to their Promise; the only

* This Emperor, in case of Failure of the Male Line in the Family, formed a Design of settling the Succession on the Female; as the only way to keep the Dominions entire and prevent Disputes; which he communicated to his Sons Joseph and Charles, who having approved the Regulation, had it ratified in the Imperial Diet. Joseph, who first succeeded him, made no alteration in it; he died of the Small-Pox April 29, 1711, in the 33d Year of his Age, and 6th of his Reign; leaving two Daughters, the present Queen of Poland born in 1699, and the Archduchess of Bavaria born in 1701.

only opposers were the Electors of Bavaria, Cologne, Palatine and Triers; the Interests of the two former were to oppose all Measures, that defeated their Claim to so powerful a Succession.

1740.

His
Daughter
proclaim-
ed Queen
of Hun-
gary, &c.

IMMEDIATELY on the Emperor's decease, Maria Theresa, his eldest Daughter (who was married in 1736 to the Duke of Lorrain, now Grand Duke of Tuscany) was proclaimed Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Princess of Transilvania, Arch Dutchess of Austria, and Universal Successor to all the Dominions of the House of Austria, pursuant to the Pragmatick Sanction. The Queen immediately notified her Accession to the different Courts of Europe, by whom she was acknowledged; France in particular renewed her Assurances in the strongest Terms. The Duke of Bavaria's Conduct was different; he returned her Letters unopened, and appeared unmasked, by founding a Claim to the Austrian Succession by the Will of Ferdinand I. which imported, "that
" in Case there be no Heir Male of any of the
" three Brothers of the Emperor, that then the
" eldest Archdutchess, Daughter to the said Fer-
" dinand, who should be alive when the Suc-
" cession should be open, should succeed." Now the Male Line being extinct in Charles VI. the Elector by his Descent from Anne, second Daughter to Ferdinand I. claimed the Succession, as open by the Will. It was on the other hand maintained by the Court of Vienna, that the Succession was not open. The Tenor of the Will, according to the original Copy deposited in the Austrian Archives declaring, "In
" case there shall be no lawful Heir living of
" any

1740. "any of the Emperor's three Brothers." It is said; that, he afterwards asserted his Right thro' his Wife, Daughter to the Emperor Joseph; in which, he was powerfully succoured by the House of Bourbon.

THE King of Spain likewise, by his Descent from Mary Theresa, Wife to Lewis XIV. and Daughter to Philip IV. published his Pretensions to the Imperial Succession; and formed an Army in Catalonia, and made publick preparations to invade Italy.

THE young King of Prussia, likewise became a Claimant of the Principality of Silesia, as formerly belonging to the Brandenburgh Family; and soon assembled a numerous Army, whose Operations I shall defer to the succeeding Year, and return to the Death of his Father † Frederick the

|| In 1487, Lewis King of Hungary and Bohemia gave the Duchy of Jagendorf, a Part of Silesia, to George Marquis of Brandenburgh; on which Convention the present Claim was founded: It is an extensive plentiful Country, having Poland on the N. E. and Lusatia, Bohemia and Moravia to the S. W. in length 225 Miles, in breadth 65. It has the best Silvermines in Germany, there are likewise Copper, Lead, Iron, and Salt-petre.

† Frederick the Second of that Name, and second King of Prussia, (which was first erected into a Kingdom in 1700 by the Acknowledgement of King William III. and the Imperial Court) was married to Sophia Dorothea, Daughter to King George the I. and only Sister to his present Majesty, by whom he had Charles Frederick, now King of Prussia, and three other Sons, and five Daughters. He was a Man of plain Behaviour, an entire Stranger to Gallantry; a great Lover of the Chase; he took great Delight in his Guards, who were the tallest Men of all Nations, and saw them mount every Morning in the Palace Yard at 10 o'Clock; after which he commonly, either assisted at Councils, or gave Audience to foreign Ministers, &c. Sometime before his Death he published an Edict against Licentiousness; whereby all

the Second, late King of Prussia, who died at Berlin, May 20, 1740, having first resigned his Dominions to his Son, and declared him King. 1740.

THIS young Monarch began to give early Proofs of that active Spirit, which hath since fully distinguished him in the World; and after some * Reforms in Court and Army, he sent Commissaries to receive the Homage of the Baronies of Herstal and Hermale, in the principality of Liege; which they having refused, under pretence of their Dependence on that See; the King immediately acquainted the Bishop of the Violation, and demanded a categorical Answer. The Bishop seemed to justify his Right, by a Grant of Charles V. to his Church, and offered the King 100,000 Crowns to end all Disputes as to his Claim; which Proposal was rejected, and 2000 Grenadiers sent to take Possession of the Baronies, who exacted large Contributions; and the Bishop now agreed to pay 160,000 Crowns, 30,000 of which were formerly due.

all Persons, of what State soever, that shall seduce young Girls, shall, to repair their Honour, marry them.

* The young Queen was brought to him at Charlottenberg, where contrary to the publick Opinion, he received her with all Marks of Distinction; which shewed a Generosity and greatness of Mind, and of more Honour than his succeeding Lawrels. She is Elizabeth Christina, Princess of Beveren, whom he had been forced to marry in 1733. He ordered his Magazines and Granaries to be opened for the Support of the Poor, and free Commerce to and from his Dominions; he likewise forbid all forceable Enlistment of Soldiers, and gave Liberty to all the tall Grenadiers, except those that chose to continue, to return to their own Countries; he also ordered, that the Infants should not be registred as usual, for to bear Arms when they arrived to Maturity, and that no Soldiers should be for the future admitted, whose Stature exceeded five Feet ten Inches; which denotes his Consideration in the proper Use of an Army; as no Man can be so active in Service, as one at, or under that Size.

1740.



THE Court of France was undoubtedly well pleased at this Opportunity which offered, for creating in her the Ballance of Power; and expecting nothing less than to form such a Basis as would cause her to be respected, if not dreaded by her Neighbours; she for a long Time concealed her real Intentions, and expected by a Neutrality, to have the Ballance of the Spanish *Trade in her own Hands; but as soon as she had an Account of our Conquests in America, she altered her pacific Sentiments, and shewed that she was too closely concerned in the Plate Fleet, to see the imminent Danger that Transportation was in, and not take part with Spain; upon which, she immediately fitted out two strong Squadrons at Brest and Toulon, of 32 Ships, 14 of which were of the Line, besides Frigates, with 9000 Men on board; the Command of which was given to the Marquis d'Antip, and sailed accordingly for the West-Indies.

THIS Proceeding France said, was with no other View, than to fulfill her Guarantee of the Treaty of Utrecht; in open Violation of which Treaty, she caused the Port and Fortifications of Dunkirk to be repaired, and was making all other

* A Treaty of Commerce between France and Spain, by which the Merchants of St. Maloes, got the Asiento Trade, formerly enjoyed by our South Sea Company.

¶ Dunkirk as well as Jamaica was brought into the Possession of the English by *Oiver Cromwell*, and was sold by King Charles the second to France, who fortified and improved it; and by the 9th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, the Fortifications were to be demolished, and the Port to be rendered for ever incapable of admitting any Ship; with the expresse Condition, that the said Fortifications or Port, should never be repaired. And by the 4th Article of the defensive Alliance between Great Britain, France, and the States

other possible Preparations both by Sea and Land, for some important Blow, she was likewise fortifying Biche in Lorrain, and forming a large Army in Alsace, which were employed the succeeding Year in advancing the Elector of Bavaria to the Imperial Dignity, and crushing the House of Austria; which she prosecuted with great Vigour.

1745

THEY had likewise a Body of Troops in Corsica, under the Command of M. Maillebois, for aiding the Genoese in the Suppression of that Rebellion; by which the greatest Part of the Malecontents submitted, but still retained a violent Disaffection to that Government; upon which, by a Regulation it was stipulated, that France should withdraw all her Troops, except such as were absolutely necessary.

Genoa

THE Dutch at this Time, seemed to dread the impending Storm; therefore were resolved by an Augmentation of their Forces by Sea and Land, to be in readiness to ward the Blow; tho' France did all that could be done by able Ministers, to amuse them, and daily pestered them with Declarations of their upright Intention, and Inclination to a Neutrality.

Holland

THEY likewise had a warm debate with the King of Denmark on account of the Greenland and Iceland Fishery; that King claiming the Sovereignty of them Countries, and that no Vessel had a right to Fish on his Coasts without his Permission; which he would have granted, if the Dutch would allow his Subjects some advantage.

States General, it was also stipulated, that the grand passage from the Sluice of Mardyke should be destroyed; and that no Port, Harbour, Sluice or Basin, should be built at Dunkirk, or in any place whatsoever, at the distance of two Leagues.

1741. vantage in return, as the Importation of Cattle, &c. Upon their refusal, he ordered his Men of War to make Reprisals on their Ships in the Northern Seas. The States were unwilling to come to an open Rupture on account of their Baltic Trade, and were against soliciting the Mediation of England, lest it might engage them too far in the Quarrel with Spain. Upon which, the Danish Court concluded an advantageous Treaty of Commerce with France, which procured several Priviledges to that Kingdom, and a settled Vent for a considerable Number of their Cattle.

THERE was this Year a motion made before the Dissolution of the Parliament, for moving Sir Robert Walpole, from his Majesty's Presence and Councils for ever, which was rejected by a Majority of 84. (Yeas 106 Noes 190) his Majesty at the close of the Session notified to both Houses, his Intent of supporting the Queen of Hungary; and preventing, by all reasonable Means, the Subversion of the House of Austria; and maintaining the Liberties and Ballance of Power in Europe: And that as the Queen had made a Requisition of the 12,000 Men stipulated by Treaty, he had dispatched the necessary Orders for the Danes and Hessians, lately taken into our pay, to be in readiness; and a Body of Troops to be ready for Embarkation, and gave the necessary Orders for prosecuting the War with Spain, and supporting the Pragmatick Sanction. Both Houses presented him their Humble Addresses, and gave him the strongest Assurances, that if any part of his Dominions, although not belonging to the Crown of Great

Great Britain, was attacked or insulted, by any Power whatsoever, in Resentment of his Majesty's just Measures for supporting the Pragmatic Sanction, they were determined to exert themselves to the utmost, in defending and protecting such Dominions, from any such Attacks or Insults; and that his Majesty might be assured, that they would concur zealously and cheerfully, in all necessary Expences, for that just Cause: To which his Majesty gave his most gracious Answer, in the most satisfactory, and thankful Manner. And in the beginning of May he declared his Intention of visiting his German Dominions, and appointed the same Lords Justices, as last Year; and on the 6th his Majesty embarked on board the Carolina Yacht, landed at Helvoetsluys the 8th, and arrived at Hanover the 14th.

His Majesty goes to Hanover.

I SHALL now take a View of the Incursions made on the Queen of Hungary's Dominions, and the necessary Measures taken to protect them.

THE first that appeared in the Field against her, was the King of Prussia, who having assembled a numerous Army near Berlin, which was imagined to be in order to support the Pragmatic Sanction, but to the great surprize of most Powers in Europe, he entered Silesia at their Head in November 1740, and published a Manifesto that he did not intend the Prejudice of any Person, and much less the Archducal House of Austria; but to maintain the indisputable Rights of his House, to the Duchy of Silesia; and that he would maintain the Inhabitants in their lawful Rights and Prerogatives. He met no opposition, till he

King of Prussia enters Silesia

1741! he approached * Great Glagow, where there was an Austrian Garrison, commanded by Count Wallis, who refused him Admittance; upon which he left a Blockade to the Town and marched with the remaining part of his Army to Breslaw, the Capital, where the Inhabitants received him with great Demonstrations of Joy. From thence he proceeded to Ottmachaw, in which there was a Garrison of 250 Men, who made a brave Resistance of 24 Hours, and then were obliged, being overpowered by Numbers, to surrender Prisoners of War. In this Attack the Prussians had a Major, and about 50 Men killed.

When the King of Prussia had struck this Blow, he caused his Ministers, Count Gotter and Baron Borck, to lay the following Proposals before the Court of Vienna.

I. That he would Guarantee the Queen's Dominions in Germany, with his whole Force; and for that End,

II. He would enter into a close Alliance with the Courts of Vienna, Petersburgh, and the Maritime Powers.

III. That he would use his utmost Endeavours to get the Duke of Lorrain raised to the imperial Throne.

IV. That he would advance the Queen in ready Money two Millions of Florins.

V. In consideration of all which he only desired the absolute Cession of all Silesia.

Which the Queen rejected by a strong and peremptory Answer; and thanked the King for his offers, in regard to the Duke of Lorrain;

* Great Glagow, is a strong City in Silesia, near the Confines of Poland.

tain; but as the Election, by the Golden Bull, should be free, the raising a War in Germany was no likely Means to contribute to that End. That as to the Offer of two Millions, the Contributions raised by his Army in Silesia was more; and as her Majesty was resolved inviolably to maintain the Pragmatick Sanction, she could not consent to the Cession of that Province, nor the Dismembring of any of the Provinces belonging to the Succession handed down to her. Of which Answer Prussia made the necessary Use to complete his Conquest. 1741.

THE Queen finding that her Remonstrances to the Maritime Powers procured no immediate Assistance, ordered what Forces could be assembled to Rendezvous in Moravia, the Command of which was given to Count Neu-
perg, to prevent if possible the progress of the Prussians in Silesia.

THE King of Prussia continued to prosecute his Success with the utmost Vigour and Conduct. Having on January 2d, made his Publick Entry into Breslau, where he confirmed the Inhabitants in all their Privileges, and on the 7th he Summon'd * Neiss, which being rejected, he Bombarded the Town for three Days; but being so well answered from the Garrison, and the Soldiery so mortified by the inclemency of the Weather, they found it necessary to raise the Siege; upon which his Majesty set out for Berlin, and left the Command of the Army to Veldt Marshal Count Schwerin. Who upon hearing that Lieutenant General Count Brown, with the small Body

Summons
Neiss.

* Neiss, a small City of Germany in Silesia.

1741.



of Austrians under his Command, had retired towards Jagendorf, and taken Post at Gratz on the River Mora, the Veldt Marshal attacked them the 14th, and after some small Resistance passed that River; whereupon the Austrians retired into Moravia. The Prussians being thus Masters of Silesia, as far as the Frontiers of Moravia, except Great Glagow, Neiss and a few other Places which cannot be besieged in the Winter; they marched to the Southward bordering on Hungary, where Major General La Motte, at the Head of a considerable Detachment from the King's Army, surprized the Town and Fortrefs of Jabulunca. Soon after which the King returned to the Army, and immediately concerted a Plan of Operations with Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau, for the surprizing of Great Glagow. Which Plan, every thing being prepared for the Purpose, was on the 8th of March at Night, put in Execution; the Troops being ordered to defile from the Villages towards the Town, which they did with the greatest Silence and Order imaginable; they then advanced to the Foot of the Glacis, and leaping over the Pallisadoes, flung themselves into the covered Way, and filing off to Right and Left killed or disarmed all that opposed them. But the Alarm at this Time becoming general, the Ramparts were immediately lined, from which the Prussians received a continual Fire; yet by the Disorder and Surprize of the Garrison, they soon gained the Ramparts, and the first two Companies of Grenadiers immediately seized the Bastions that were to the Right

and

and Left; whilst Prince Leopald with another Body marched directly to the Castle, which it was necessary to break open, and the Carpenters were immediately set to Work; and upon the first Holes being made the Grenadiers of the Castle, headed by the Generals Wallis and Reyski, fired smartly on the Prussians, which was soon returned, and General Reyski wounded. Then the Grenadiers deserted their Post, the Gate was lay'd open, and the Prussians entered the Castle with Drums beating, &c. There were two other Attacks executed with the same Vigour and dispatch, so that they met in the Centre of the Town; and while the Grenadiers were scouring the Ramparts, they seized the Main Guard, which put an End to the Action, and the Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War; consisting of the Generals Wallis and Reyski, and about 1000 Men. The Prussians found therein 50 Brass Cannon, a great quantity of Ammunition, with the Military Chest of 32,000 Florins. This was all executed in about an Hour, with inconsiderable Loss to the Prussians.

THE King was so highly pleased with Prince Leopald on this Occasion, that he wrote him a Letter of Thanks with his own Hand.

WE shall now return to Count Neuperg, who had Orders to hazard a Battle; upon which he used all the Diligence possible, to cover the important Fortresses of Neiss and Brieg; of which the Prussians having intelligence, they marched directly towards him, having made all the necessary Dispositions for a Battle.

and

1741. and on March the 30th both Armies met at the Village of Molwitz within a League of Neiss; the Battle continued sharp and bloody, the Austrians having drove back and put into disorder the Left Wing of the Prussians, which was commanded by Lieutenant General Count Schulemburg, who was killed at the first onset: But the confusion was soon redressed by some Regiments of Foot, and by the Grenadiers which were intermixed with the Prussian Horse. The Attack on the Right Wing proved as warm as that on the Left; five Squadrons of Schulemburg's Dragoons being almost cut to Pieces; but the Prussians soon gained advantages in their Turn, and after an Engagement of 4 Hours, obliged the Austrians to retreat, who marched off in good order, and encamped under the Cannon of Neiss. The Prussians bought the advantage dear, having lost Lieutenant General Count Schulemburg, the Margrave Frederick of Brandenburg, Colonel Burk, Lieutenant Colonel Fitzgerald, with many other Officers killed; the Veldt Marshal Schwerin, the Lieutenants General Marcwits, and Kleist, Major General Margrave Charles of Brandenburg, the Colonels Prince William the Margrave's Brother, Wartenleben, Rochau, and Fink, with several others wounded; and between 2 and 3000 Men killed. The Austrians lost about 4000 killed, wounded, and taken; among which were the Generals Romer and Galdi, and the Count de la Nais killed; the Generals Brown, Kaihl, Lentulus, Frankenberg, and Prince Birkentfeldt and other inferior Officers Wounded. The King did not

not fail to improve his Victory, on April 23^d he appeared before Brieg; which surrendered on honourable Terms; and in June he forced the important Pass of Fryewalde, tho' defended by 4000 Hussars, and advanced towards Neiss, in order to bring Count Neuperg to Battle, who then acted on the Defensive; so that the King was obliged to return to Breslau, where he waited the arrival of some Forces that were on their March from Brandenburg. Soon after which the progress of the Bavarian Arms (of which at large hereafter) soon obliged Count Neuperg to abandon Silesia, and the King detached 12,000 Men, under Count Dessau, to join the Elector; who by the way made himself Master of Glatz. In the Interim the King of Prussia invested Neiss; which surrendered after four Days on honourable Terms. Having now made himself Master of all Silesia he returned on the 7th of November to Breslau, where the States paid him their Homage, and acted so as to gain the greatest respect from the whole Dutchy; where I shall leave him and look back to the propositions made by him to the Court of Vienna; the importance of which, at this juncture, being but too apparent to that Court and to the Maritime Powers; it's surprizing that the Satisfaction demanded by that Monarch was not immediately complied with, in order to prevent his throwing himself into the Arms of France. The yielding up Silesia to him at that Time, would have brought him into the Grand Alliance against France, and effectually secured the Liberties of the Empire: But

Invests
Neiss

we

1741..

we must suppose, that the Hanoverian Ministry were against augmenting his * Dominions in Germany. Soon after his Invasion of Silesia, the Hanoverian Troops were augmented; the Danes and Hessians in British Pay ordered to be in readiness, the British Troops encamped for Embarkation, and 300,000 l. granted for the Queen's Support; which Preparations, when the Queen was in the most imminent Danger began to slacken, and there were no more thoughts of giving her Aid.

France, who had now secured the King of Prussia in her Interest, was at Liberty to unmask herself, and marched a numerous Army into Westphalia, under Marshal Mallebois; and in August caused the following Declaration to be published at § Francfort “ That
 “ some Electors and Princes of the Empire
 “ having represented to him (as Guarantee
 “ of the Treaty of Westphalia) their uneasiness at the King of Great Britain's assembling a large Body of Troops, in order, as
 “ they apprehended, to Influence the approaching Election of an Emperor, or raise
 “ Troubles in Germany; his Most Christian
 “ Majesty had caused his Troops to advance
 “ to the Rhine, in order to secure, in case
 “ of Need, such Princes as should claim his
 “ Protection, his Majesty having no Intention

* There was a Report at this Time, that a certain German Court had made a Proposal to the Court of Vienna, for attacking Prussia's Electoral Dominions, and dividing the Conquest, which was rejected by the latter.

§ *Francfort* on the Maine; a large, strong, fair, and rich City of Germany, in the Circle of the Upper Rhine, it is free and Imperial, and famous for the Election and Coronation of the German Emperors.

tion to Violate the Pragmatick Sanction, 1741.
 " but only to preserve the Tranquility of
 " the Germanic Body, and to secure the
 " Freedom of the Imperial Election."

It was then the Hanoverian Ministry began to perceive their Error, the March of the Danes and Hessians being countermanded, the British Embarkation suspended, and the Forces of the Electorate in a weak Capacity to resist the approaching Storm; therefore it became inevitably necessary to purchase their Safety; by entering into a Neutrality with France; which Negotiation was treated as fabulous, both at London and the Hague; till the World was certified of it's being signed (September the 6th,) by the Hanover Gazette.

THE distressed Queen of Hungary, beheld a violent Hurricane gathering on the side of Bavaria, whose vast military Preparations were secretly succoured and encouraged by the King of France; who having sent Marshal Belleisle to the Court of Munich with this Project, first, to procure the Imperial Crown for the Elector of Bavaria; and secondly, to furnish that Prince with such a powerful Army, as to enable him to strip the Queen of her Hereditary Dominions. He likewise presented the Elector with the Commission of Generalissimo of the French Troops then marching to his Assistance; and informed him of the Success of his Negotiations at Mentz, Triers, Cologne and Mannheim, and of the most Christian King's Intent to promote his Interest in all Respects.

1741.  It was at this Time that the Treaty of
 † Nymphenburg was concluded, by which the
 French King engaged, “ To get the Elector
 “ acknowledged Emperor, and to assist him,
 “ in case of Opposition, totis viribus: The
 “ Elector stipulated, That in case he was ad-
 “ vanced to the Imperial Dignity, that he
 “ would never attempt to recover from France
 “ any of the Towns or Provinces of the Em-
 “ pire conquered by her; but if the latter was
 “ at any Time disposed to restore them, the
 “ Elector was to reimburse⁴⁵ Millions of Livres,
 “ for the Expences she should be at in supporting
 “ the Election. He likewise promised in his Im-
 “ perial capacity, to renounce the Barrier Trea-
 “ ty and that whatever Places France should reco-
 “ ver in the Austrian Netherlands, she should ir-
 “ revocably keep.” To this Treaty the Kings
 of Prussia and Poland were invited to accede,
 The former concluded a Treaty with France
 August the 6th, the principal Articles were,
 “ That the Elector of Bavaria should have Bo-
 “ hemia, Upper Austria, and the Tyrolese;
 “ the King of Poland Moravia, and Upper Si-
 “ lesia; and the King of Prussia, Lower Sile-
 “ sia, with the Town of Neiss and County of
 “ Glatz.”

MATTERS being thus digested, the Elector
 of Bavaria being reinforced by the French Troops
 who joined him at his Camp at * Scarding, be-
 gan immediately to commit Hostilities, and
 July

† *Nymphenbourg*, a small Palace about one Mile from *Mu-
 nich*, being most beautifully situated in an extensive cultiva-
 ted Plain.

* *Scarding*, a small fortified Town of *Germany* in the Cir-
 cle of *Bavaria* situate on the River *Inn*, 6 Miles from *Pal-
 lau*.

July the 19th, by surprize, made himself Master of * Passau, the Key of Upper Austria; where I shall leave him, and take a view of the Spanish Court, who had made great Preparations for the Invasion of her Dominions in Italy, being fomented by their ambitious Queen, in order to erect a Monarchy for the Infant Don Philip; which Preparations, tho' alertly carried on, were for some time laid aside, till they were assured of France's declaring for the Duke of Bavaria, and of the Hanoverian Neutrality. Upon which, there was express Orders for the Embarkation of 15,000 Men under the Duke de Montemar for Italy; who sailed accordingly on November the 3d, but were, by stress of Weather, put back into the southern Ports of France; from whence they were convoyed by a French Squadron from † Toulon, and landed safe at § Orbisello; tho' Admiral Haddock lay with the British Fleet in the Bay of Gibraltar.

1741.

THE Court of Naples seemed evidently in the Interest of Spain, and was making all possible

* *Passau*, an Imperial City seated on both sides the Danube, into which the Rivers Inn, and Ilz enter. It is strongly situated, defended by Rocks and Rivers; having both a Citadel, and Castle. It was taken by the Duke of Bavaria in 1704, but was soon lost. It is 30 Miles from the Borders of Austria, and 134 West of Vienna.

† *Toulon* a strong, and noted Port of France, in the lower Province, it has a great Naval Magazine, and a fine Harbour for Shipping; it was unsuccessfully attacked by the Confederates in 1707, both by Sea and Land, who did great damage to the Shipping. It is 400 Miles South of Paris.

§ *Orbisello*, a Town of Italy, in the Dukedom of Tuscany, subject to the King of Spain.

1741. *m* ble Preparations to support the Pretensions of that Crown to the Austrian Dominions: But as no Action happened in this Quarter, I shall leave them to enjoy their new Allies, till the ensuing Year; and pass to the Court of Vienna, and see what Preparations were making there to ward off the Blow.

THE Queen being acknowledged by the principal Powers of Europe, succeeded her Father in his Hereditary Dominions, in which she was much strengthened by the Birth of an Archduke, who was born March the 2d N. S. and Baptized Joseph Benedict Augustus John Anthony Michael Adam. And in June her Majesty repaired to Presburgh where she was Crowned, with great Solemnity, in presence of the States of Hungary, who prudently took this Opportunity to assert their ancient Liberties, by procuring the Queen to acknowledge the following Demands.

I. That the Civil Government shall be no longer Subordinate to the Military.

II. That the Queen shall conclude no Treaty with the Turks without the advice of the States.

III. That none but Natives, shall be promoted to the Honours and Offices of the Kingdom.

IV. That

* *Presburgh*, a strong, and very considerable City, and Castle, the Capital of upper Hungary, situate on the North of the Danube, 46 Miles East of Vienna Near this City; several Engagements happened between the Imperialists, and the Hungarian Malecontents, in 1703, 1704 and since. The Regalia of the Kingdom are kept in the Castle.

IV. That all Provisions whatsoever of the growth of Hungary, shall be exported Duty free. 1741.

V. That the Benefices of the Roman Catholick Clergy may not be conferred on Foreigners; and that the Constitution established in favour of Protestants, may be fully executed and maintained.

VI. That all Taxes be proportioned to the Subject's Ability.

VII. And that the Dignity and Authority of the Hungarian Palatinate, be fully re-established, according to the Institution of King Matthias in 1485.

THEY likewise, at her Request, associated the Grand Duke with her in the Regency, and refused the Memorial presented by Bavaria, and protested against him in the most solemn manner. And upon his entering Austria and committing Hostilities at the Head of the Bavarian and French Troops, she thought proper, after giving the necessary orders for putting her Capital in a Posture of Defence, to retire with her Family to Presburgh, where she sent for the Four Orders that compose the States of that Kingdom; and in a most moving Latin Speech, represented

* *Vienna*, the Capital of the great Dutchy of Austria, one of the strongest Cities in Christendom, it was Walled round in 1192 with the Ransom Money paid by Richard the I. King of England, who was sent by the Duke of Austria, in his return from the Holy Land: it was unsuccessfully besieged by Solymen the Magnificent in 1583. and was again in 1683 reduced to great Extremity by the Turks, but was memorably relieved by John Sobieski King of Poland, who gained a Signal Victory and raised the Siege.

1741: presented her perplexed situation to that August Body, to the following Purpose. To Abandon'd as I am by my Friends and Allies, and attacked by my nearest Relations, my resource is this Kingdom, where I do not hesitate to commit my Person, my Children, and my Crown, to the Care of my faithfull Subjects, their Loyalty and Courage leave me no Room to doubt of their exerting themselves, in our Publick Defence in this melancholy Conjunction which had so great an Influence on the States that they unanimously assured her, That they would sacrifice both their Lives and Fortunes to support her Rights.

Accordingly Orders were immediately issued for raising the Band of that Kingdom, and the Hungarians repaired in Crowds to the Standard. The Dyet likewise, by a Publick Edict, excluded for ever, the Electoral House of Bavaria from the Succession of that Kingdom. And in a short time were able to send 12,000 Men to strengthen Vienna; and assembled 30,000 under the Command of Count Palsi in that Neighbourhood. The Elector of Bavaria (tho' in possession of † Linz and the greatest part of Upper Austria where he exacted heavy Contributions) thought proper on the first Information

The Reasonable Supplies of Money that the Queen received at this Time from England, enabled her to Support the Loyalty and Affection of her Subjects, which created a visible Prosperity in her Affairs.

† Linz the Capital of Upper Austria, situate on the N. of the Danube, has a Magnificent Castle and in a delightful Country, affording great quantities of Hops and Wines, it's 100 Miles West of Vienna.

formation of this Armament to march with all possible Speed towards Bohemia, and left Count Segur with 10,000 Men to secure Austria and preserve a Communication with Bavaria. 1741.

On his entering Bohemia he was reinforced by a considerable Body of Saxons, under Count Rutowski; in consequence of Poland's Accession to the Treaty of Nymphenburgh, by whom a Manifesto was published against the Queen to this purport, "That tho' his Polish Majesty had Guaranteed the Pragmatick Sanction, yet, since others broke it, and intended dividing the Queen's Hereditary Dominions, he thought, in Justice to his Family, he ought to come in for Share." The 12,000 Prussians under Count Dessau likewise joined them, and with their whole Force they bent their March towards Prague, the Capital of Bohemia; which, on the Night of November the 15th, they took by Escalade, having made the Governor, General Ogilvie, and a Garrison of 3,000 Men, Prisoners of War. Count Maurice of Saxony, behaved with the greatest Resolution, and particularly distinguished himself at the Head of the French Troops.

Takes
Prague.

THE Elector made his Publick Entry the 9th, and was Crowned on the 16th, with the usual Solemnity; and afterwards took the Tour of Dresden, in his return to Franckfort; where we will leave him to wait the issue of an Electi-

D on

* Prague is seated on both Sides the Moldaw, and one of the richest and most flourishing Cities in Germany, it is divided into four Parts; the Old, the New, the Little, and the Jew's Town, of whom there are computed to be 80,000 who are opulent in Trade, it is 143 Miles N. W. of Vien-

1741. on, and take a short view of the Successes of the distressed Austrians; who by this Time, notwithstanding the Rigour of the Season, had found Means to gain several Advantages over the Confederates.

THE Veldt Marshal Count Kevenhuller having passed the River Ens, and drove the Enemy from that Town and Steyr; they retired to Lintz, where he immediately surrounded them to the Number of about 7,000; and having cut off all their Supplies, so as to reduce them to Horse Flesh, they were obliged on the 12th of December to capitulate, and were allowed the Military Honours, but not to serve against the Queen for one Year.

AT this Time Marshal Bernclau was likewise sent with a Detachment, who having surprized Reidt and Scarding, opened a Communication into Bavaria for Colonel Mentzel's Hussars, who made daily Incursions. The Confederates to dislodge the Marshal, assembled a Body of about 8,000 Men, in order to surprize him by Night; but by the Vigilance of the Marshal, their Van Guard, which consisted of six Companies of Grenadiers, and some Horse, were defeated. The Marshal being joined by Colonel Mentzel and his Troops, marched to Wittick, where the Enemy were posted, and after a smart Engagement entirely defeated the whole Corps, having taken Marshal Thoring, and General Preysing Prisoners; by which Advantages they had sufficient Winter Quarters, in the Enemies Territories; and this small Success was an Omen of the Laurels that attended the Queen's Arms the ensuing Year; where I shall

leave

leave her and take a View of France, in the War between Great Britain and Spain. 1741.

It was evident this Year, that the House of Bourbon intended no less than to take part with Spain; and suppress, as much as possible, the Supporter of the publick Tranquility of Europe; by their insulting Propositions handed about.

I. That their Mediation, with that of the States General, should be accepted between Great Britain and Spain.

II. That Great Britain should give ample Satisfaction, for all the Ships visited or taken, belonging to France, since the Commencement of the War; and that their Ships should pass for the future unexamined.

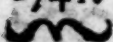
III. That there be Satisfaction made for the Insult given his four Men of War, by six Ships of Sir Chaloner Ogle's Fleet; and for the Irregularities of Admiral Haddock in the Mediterranean.

IV. That his Britannick Majesty should disavow all Claims, in respect to Dunkirk.

V. And that if those Ends were not obtained, he must inevitably take part with Spain.

I SHALL leave the Reader to judge the Foundation and Purport of those Demands, and proceed.

THEY were converting such of their East Indiamen as could possibly be refitted, into Men of War, and had sent out several Privateers under Spanish Colours: Their Men of War likewise became very insulting, for on two of our Men of War haling three of theirs, which they judged to be Ships laden with Spanish Treasure, they made no Answer; upon which one of our Ships fired a Shot a-Head

1741.  a Head, which was immediately answered by a broadside; and an obstinate Engagement of six Hours ensued; in which the French were so heartily galled, that they were obliged to put into Malaga to refit.

THIS Year, they likewise sent a Fleet, in conjunction with the Spaniards, to favour the Transportation of their Troops for Italy; the Commander of which, on the approach of the British Fleet under Admiral Haddock, interposed, and sent this message to our Admiral "That as the Spaniards and he were engaged in one and the same Expedition, he must, in obedience to his Orders, take them into his Protection;" upon which the Admiral, being inferior in Force, quitted the Enterprize, and sailed for Portmahon. Their Brest and Toulon Fleets likewise returned home from the West Indies; and whatever Commission they sailed on, it doth not appear that they put much in execution. Soon after which died their Admiral the Marquis de Antin, who was allowed to be a Man of great Merit and Valour. They lost in the Expedition, the Bourbon of 74 Guns, which foundered off Cape Finistre; and above 3000 Men by Sickness and Famine.

Holland.

THE Dutch tho' they continued in their neutral Disposition, resolved, tho' strongly opposed by the Marquis de Fenelon the French Minister, on a second Augmentation of their Troops; which with the former, were to be in readiness by the first of July; but, their behaviour did not denote their being fully satisfied, at the Queen of Hungary's rejecting the King of Prussia's Proposals; which

1741.

which appears from their Answer to a Memorial presented in August, by the Baron de Reischach, her Hungarian Majesty's Envoy, "That the Republick was less forward to grant it's Assistance, as it doubted whether such an Assistance would be effectual. To which he replied, That his Mistress expected from her Allies the exact performance of their Engagements, without their troubling themselves with the Event." Which reprimand ought to be adapted to any contracting Parties, that pretend to be Judges of the Expediency of adhering to them.

THE States had this Year, besides their Dispute with the King of Denmark, which still subsisted, (tho' neither side came to extremities) two other Alarms; the one from the Elector of Cologne, the other from the King of Prussia. Cologne laid claim to the Fortresses of Brevoort and Bourtagne, on the Confines of Overissel and Westphalia; alledging they were built on his Territories. Their High Mightinesses finding that the Elector was resolved to have recourse to Arms, applied for the Mediation of France, which was readily complied with; and, at that Time, kept the Republick in some Dependence. The King of Prussia as Guarantee of the Prince of Orange's Succession, demanded the Restoration of the Marquisate of Terveer and Flushing, with military Menaces in case of refusal. He also complained of a fortified

Prussia in this seemed to consider his own Interest as the Prince of Orange's Succession was to devolve to him, on Failure of Issue Male.

1741.

fortified Sluice which they had caused to be built on the Yffel near Arnheim, which he alledged would be prejudicial to his Subjects in that Neighbourhood; and toward the close of the Year he demanded, in a peremptory Manner, the Towns of Zutphen and Nimeguen, as formerly belonging to the House of Brandenburg; but however this claim dropt.

It may now be concluded from the whole, that those Courts were secretly spirited up to these Demands by France; in order to prevent the Dutch from sending their seasonable and stipulated Supplies to the House of Austria.

THE preceding Year they were in Danger of having || Batavia (their Capital Settlement in the East Indies) wrested out of their Hands, by the Chinese and Javanese, who are the principal Inhabitants there, except the Dutch. Their Scheme was to massacre all the Europeans

|| *Batavia*, formerly the principal Town of the Kingdom of Jacatra, situate in 6 Deg. S. Lat. on the N. of the Isle of Java, is a beautiful extensive Town, almost two Miles in Diameter, surrounded with strong Walls and large Fosses, has five Gates, defended by six Forts and a Castle; there are 56 Bridges over the River Jacatra which runs thro' the Town, and opens into a spacious Harbour. The Dutch East India Company carry on an Extensive Commerce here, where the Regulations of their Settlements in Asia (little inferior to some European Monarchs) are concerted by the Governor General or Viceroy, with six other Assistants. He appears in all the Pomp and Splendor of a Sovereign, and hath many Kings, of considerable note in that part of the World, his Tributaries, from the Persian Gulph to the Islands of Japan. They keep for the Protection of their Trade in the Indies a Fleet of about 60 Men of War, and about 20,000 Men for the defence of their Garrisons.

1741.
ropeans and make themselves Masters of the Island of Java, with their Effects; and in May 1740, there were some Symptoms of the Revolt discovered: For those that inhabited the Country, began to assemble on the Highlands, in Parties of 5 or 6000 Men, who daily committed Massacres, Rapine and Devastation, in all the Dutch Settlements. But after some Deliberation, the Government thought it expedient to send Messrs. Van Imhoff and Van Aarden, with 800 Men; who in a few Days brought them to an Engagement, in which the Chinese were routed.

IN the mean Time, the Chinese in and about Batavia, were making all manner of Preparations both for Mining and Storming; and about the End of September formed the Siege of that important Place. October the 8th, they made themselves Masters of an advanced Post, and put the Garrison to the Sword. The Government visibly perceived the Danger they were in, from the vast Number of Chinese within the City, and above 50,000 Besiegers, who no doubt had a secret Correspondence, and they immediately ordered that no Chinese should be seen without his Door on Pain of Death: That there should be no Light in their Houses; and strong Guards were posted in all the Avenues and Lanes. The Chinese that Night, assembled in great Bodies, and approaching the Town, with hideous Cries, as a Signal to their Accomplices within; who not daring to stir out greatly disappointed them; upon which they set Fire to the Suburbs, and committed several Outrages. The Dutch kept strong Guards, and were in great Apprehensions, and immediately called a Council

1741. Council; who agreed for the Publick Safety, to have all the Chinese, that were fit to bear Arms massacred; there being no other Method to secure them within, and to enable them to defend themselves against the numerous Band of Affailants.

THIS Resolution was accordingly put in Execution at Five in the Morning, and continued till Night; so that the Streets, Rivulets, and Moles were soon filled with dead Bodies, and the Channels Ankle deep with Blood. Many finding they must die set Fire to their Houses, so that thousands were consumed in the Conflagration. What fell by the Sword were computed at about 12,000, and 635 that were halled out of the Prisons, shared the same fate; which ended this horrid, but necessary Massacre.

THE Dutch lost near 200 Men; the Goods of the Chinese were a Prey to any that would enrich themselves by Rapine and Plunder; some Sailors got near 10,000 Crowns a Man: This soon caused the Besiegers to retire to the Mountains; several of which, on a Proclamation of Pardon from the Government submitted.

I SHALL now visit Admiral Vernon in Jamaica, who being delivered from his state of Inactivity by the arrival of Sir Chaloner Ogle's Squadron; and of the three new raised * American Regiments, with the Body of Negroes that had been raised and armed by the Government of Jamaica. On January the 25th he sailed from Port Royal Harbour in Jamaica, with
 † thirty

* These three Regiments were 4500 Men, officer'd from England, and raised in New York where the Royal Standard was erected.

1741.

† thirty one Sail of the Line, and 100 Transports with about 15,000 Land Forces on board. On the 15th of February they put into Irish Bay in Hispaniola, to Wood and Water; and on the 25th weighed Anchor and arrived March the 4th in $\S$ Plata-Grande Harbour, to the West of Carthagena.

THE necessary Dispositions concerted, Sir Chaloner was appointed, with his Division in the Van, to begin the Attack of the Forts on Tierra Bomba; who was followed by the Admiral, leaving Commodore Lestock with his Division at Anchor.

Attack on Carthagena.

His Success was such, that in less than an Hour he drove the Enemy from the Forts of Chamba, St. Jago, and St. Philip, which mounted in all 40 Guns; and that Evening there was a Detachment of Grenadiers landed, who took Possession of them. The 10th, the Regiments of Harrison and Wentworth, and the six Regiments of Marines landed without opposition. The 11th, the Tents and Tools were brought ashore for Encampment, and by the 15th their Artillery

† In this Fleet there were three Divisions (viz) the Blue, Vice Admiral Vernon, in the Princess, Caroline, with the Princess Louisa, Oxford, Augusta, Worcester, Chichester, Torbay, Strafford, Weymouth, Deptford and Burford; The White, Rear Admiral Ogle in the Russel, with the Princess Amelia, Windsor, York, Norfolk, Shrewsbury, Rippon, Litchfield, Surrey and Tilbury: The Red, Commodore Lestock in the Boyne, with the Defiance, Dunkirk, Lyon, Prince Frederick, Hampton Court, Falmouth, Montague and Suffolk.

$\S$ Plata Grande an open Bay to the N. side of the Town, here is good anchorage, but unsafe riding in bad Weather; the Inhabitants hold that it was a fine Plain till overflowed by the Ocean.

1741.

lery and Stores were brought ashore. The Day following the General informed the Admiral, that his Camp was much incommoded, by the Enemy's Fire from a Fascine Battery on the West Shore, or Barradera Side. The Captains Watson and Boscawen, having under them the Captains Laws and Coates, with a Detachment of Sailors, were sent to destroy it. They were surprized at their landing by a Masqued Battery of five Guns, into which they leaped, and took Possession of it. From thence they proceeded to the intended Battery, of fifteen 24 Pounders, which they soon made themselves Masters of with inconsiderable Loss. And having Spiked up the Cannon, tore up and burned their Platform and Carriages, they returned with some Prisoners.

This Success was an inexpressible Relief to the Encampment, and the General began to bombard the Castle of Bocca Chica; against which on the 22d he opened a Battery of twenty 24 Pounders. The 23d Mr. Lestock was ordered in with five Ships to batter the Castle on the West Side; which he executed with great bravery, tho' exposed to a very hot Fire, by which fell Lord * Aubrey Beauclerc, Commander of the Prince Frederick. A tolerable Breach being made in the Castle, General Wentworth communicated his Design of attacking it on the 25th at Night to the Admiral, and desired his Concurrence by Sea, in attacking the Boom, and Fort St.

* He had both his Legs shot off, and died of his Wounds, in whom was lost a Commander of a sedate, as well as resolute Temper, who would have been an Honour to his Family and Country, &c.

St. Joseph; upon which the Admiral ordered 1741
his chief Engineer, Capt. Knowles, with the
Captains Watson, Coates, Dennis, Cleland and
Broderick, to mann their Boats, and cover the
General's Attack.

ACCORDINGLY all being in readiness, about
Midnight the Signal was given, by which the
Grenadiers marched directly under Col. Mc.
Cleod, who no sooner mounted the Breach,
than, to their great Surprise, the Enemy fled
from the Castle without firing a Gun. Upon
Capt. Knowles's observing the Confusion of the
Enemy, he immediately concerted the storming
of Fort St. Joseph; in which were found but
three drunken Spaniards. The Enemy sunk the
Africa and Don Carlos, two 70 Gun Ships, in
the Channel; and set fire to the St. Philip of
60 Guns, which blew up. In this Confusion the
Boats rowed up, and boarded the Galicia of 80
Guns, being the Spanish Admiral Don Blas's
own Ship; in which were made Prisoners, the
Captain, two Marine Officers, and 60 Men.

THE next Day the Admiral sailed up the
Lake, having in Concert with the Land Forces,
done wonders, in forcing so narrow a Channel,
and of such difficult Access; defended by a strong
Castle, three Forts, a Boom, four Men of War
of the Line, and two Batteries; all which moun-
ted near 370 Pieces of Cannon, with so inconfi-
derable a Loss as Col. Duglass of the Marines,
who had his Head shot off; Col. Watson of the
Train; Col. Moore the chief Engineer; Lieute-
nant Col. Landford shot in his Tent, with some
inferior Officers, and about 400 Men.

THE Enemy after this began to Act with
a Sort of Despondency, having sunk all their
Galleons

1741. Galleons and Launches, and the Conquistador and Dragon their two remaining Men of War, in the Entry of the Lesser Harbour, between Castillo Grande and Fort Manzanella. In the mean time Captain Knowles was sent to destroy two Batteries at Passo Cayillos, which he effected with little loss. On the 30th at Night, Captain Knowles was ordered to advance, as fast as possible, and begin the Attack on Castillo Grande; who after discharging some broad Sides, and having no Return made, ordered his Boats to be manned and armed, and rowed up directly to the Castle, which he took Possession of without opposition. At which Time the Enemy deserted Fort Manzanella, on the opposite Shore.

On April the 1st, the Sailors were ordered to make Channels thro' the Wrecks, by which the Bomb Ketches were got in, and two Frigates to cover them, under the Command of Captains Rentone and Roderick; and on the 2d began to Bombard the Town: But being at too great a Distance did little Execution.

On the 5th the Land Forces under Brigadier Blakeny, began to Land under Cover of the Fleet, and were followed by the rest of the Troops, (who that Day took Post at La Quinta, a small mile from Fort Lazare,) except Bland's and Lord James Cavendish's, with two Battalions of Americans, who landed the ensuing Day and joined them, making in all about 4000 Men; who were obliged to lie three Nights on their Arms for want of * Tents and Tools, which could not be landed with them.

* To this must be imputed the Mortality that ensued; as the Serena, or Evening and Night Air, is at a certain Season

ON the 6th they took Possession of La Papa, 1741. which overlooked both the Town and Fort Lazare.

Thus far Matters went well, and our Prospects seemed favourable, when on a sudden there appeared a Fatality, the Troops became sickly, and died in Numbers; and there were Divisions in the Counsels, especially between the Admiral and General. The only Place remaining now, to compleat the conquest, was Fort Lazare; in which the Enemy were daily throwing up new Works, and making all possible preparations to defend themselves. The General took a surprizing, (I shall not say rash) Resolution, contrary to the advice of some notable and experienced * Officers, of attacking Fort Lazare without either opening of Trenches or making a Breach. Accordingly on the 9th before Day, Brigadier General Guise with 1200 Men, was ordered to Attack the Enemy, who were deeply entrenched and defended by inaccessible Walls. Colonel Grant, with a Body of Grenadiers, was ordered in the Van, who immediately entered the Enemy's Works; but fresh numbers continually pouring upon them, and the incessant Discharge of Grape Shot from the Walls, obliged the General to order a Retreat, having lost the brave Colonel Grant and about 600 † Men. This Disaster caused so general a Diffipation

Season, deadly to all Foreigners that are exposed to it. This Contagion in six Days, swept off above 500 Men; and in the reembarking there were found fit for Duty but 1600.

* The Admiral was not consulted on this Occasion; and the Generals Blakeney and Wolf protested against it, as a rash and unaccountable Resolution.

† General Guise on this Loss, sent his Aid de Camp to General

1741.  Diffipation in the Spirits of our Troops, and so great an Elevation in the Spaniards; which, with the mortality in the Camp that swept off such Numbers, as to leave scarcely men sufficient for the ordinary Guards; it was thought necessary in a Grand Council of War, composed of Sea and Land Officers, to reembark the Troops, and raise the Siege. On the 15th at Night the Admiral ordered the Galicia, Don Blas's Ship, to be stationed within half a mile of the Town, the Command of which was given to Captain Hore, who behav'd with great Conduct and Resolution: He kept Firing on the Town for near 7 Hours, which was smartly returned, from three Bastions, a half Moon, and Ravelin; and having received 22 Shots between Wind and Water, and being much damaged, they were obliged to sink her. As a Retreat had been determin'd, the Troops were ordered to reembark; and the Demolition of the Forts and Castles were by the 26th compleated, under the chief Direction of Captains Knowles and Boscawen. The whole Damage done to the Spaniards is computed at 500,000l. We lost in the Attack, and by Sicknes, near 3000 Men; among which were, Colonels Grant, and Moreton; Lieutenant Colonels Thompson, and Blagrove; Major Dawson; Captains Robinson, Adair, Berkett, Whiteford, Dennett, Sharpless, Johnston, Noyer, Ingoldby, Corbett, Harris, Baldwin, Ouchterlony, and Kynaston; Lieutenants Hughes, Prideaux, Medlicot,

The Siege
raised.

General Wentworth to inform him, that he had disposed of what Grenadiers he had, and if he had more to spare, to send them forward.

Medlicot, Smith, Gregson, Walker, Morris, 1741
Whitewell, Jones, Jennison, Brodie, Majori-
bank, Cathcart, Cathcart; and Doctor Martin,
principal Physician; with many not inserted.

THE Admiral having dispatched some Cru-
zers, sailed on the 6th of May, and arrived at
Jamaica the 19th; where, to his great Satis-
faction the * Convoy and Supplies from En-
gland had arrived some time before; but the Land
Forces were in a sickly Condition for Jamai-
ca. They died in the Passage and after their landing
in Jamaica very fast, so that there were near
200 Officers lost, amongst which were, Lord
Augustus Fitzroy, Commander of the Orford;
the Right Honourable the Lord Colvil, Colo-
nels Robinson, Lofus, and † Mc Cleod, &c.
which gave Room to many Promotions in the
Fleet and Army.

On the 20th of June, the Admiral sent home
Commodore Lestock with eleven Men of War,
as Convoy to the West-India Fleet; who arri-
ved safe at Portsmouth in August; and on Ju-
ly the first, having refitted, and the Land For-
ces being recovered and reimbarcked, the Admi-
ral, with the Fleet and Transports, set sail on

* The Kent, Grafton, and Scarborough, with 23 Trans-
ports.

† An old experienced Officer, who was at the Battles of
Ramilles, *Oudenarde*, and *Malplaquet*; and in most of the
Sieges under the Conduct of the great Duke of Marlborough.
He commanded the late Storm of Boca Chica Castle, and
secured the retreat of the Troops from the Assault of Fort
Lazare; he was Nephew to the brave General Mackay;
(a great Favourite to King William, who was kill'd at the
Battle of Steinkirk) and was always found an Officer of
great Conduct and Bravery, which Laurels he bore to his
Death.

1741. an Expedition to * Cuba, and on the 18th arrived at Cumberland Harbour, (formerly called Walthenham Bay) at the S. E. End of the Island of Cuba. Next Day there were Cruizers dispatched up the River, and Forces landed to scour the Country, who returned with plenty of Cattle and other Provisions; having repelled several Out-Guards of the Spaniards.

THE Forces were soon landed and incamped in a plentiful Country; but if the Design was on St. Jago as was given out, the landing Place was certainly ill judged; it being about 63 Miles distant, and the Way partly impassable by Woods and Fastnesses. This Expedition and Encampment proved fruitless, except their securing Summer Quarters in the Enemies Country, and easing Jamaica of the Burthen of the Troops, which possibly was their Intention. In October Sickness began again to increase in the Camp, so that at their reibanking in November, the Land Forces (Officers included) consisted but of 2657 Men, of which upwards

* Cuba, the largest of the Antilles, situate 20 Leagues N. of Jamaica, and 18 W. of Hispaniola, 220 in length and from 35 to 12 in breadth, the chief Towns are the Havana, and St. Jago. It is inhabited but poorly, and that mostly by Spaniards, the Natives having tasted their Cruelty; it has a fertile Soil, abounding with Cattle.

† It was judged that this Expedition would have repaired the Disgrace of our Arms at Carthagena, but it rather seemed to forward the misunderstanding between the Admiral and General; who attempted nothing by it worthy of Observation, and the former strongly solicited his being recalled. The Admiral about this time received the Thanks of both Houses, for his Services done at Porto Bello; which he answered, expressing his high Sense of the Honour they had conferred upon him.

of 600 were sick; and the 29th the Fleet with the Transports arrived at Jamaica. 1741.

THE Admiral sailed on a Cruize in December, and in January was joined at Jamaica by another Reinforcement with Supplies, consisting of four Men of War, four Bomb-Ketches, and forty Transports, who sailed from Cork in November, with 3000 Land Forces on board; where I shall leave him with this seasonable Supply, till the ensuing Year.

THE Assembly of Jamaica, on the Disaster of our Troops at Carthagena, resolved to raise 5000 Negroes, for such Service as Admiral Vernon should appoint; they also granted an enlargement to the King's Yard at Port Royal, to fit it for careening Ships of War.

IN † New York there was a Conspiracy discovered, to set Fire to that Town and massacre all the Inhabitants; in which, one Hewson, a white Man, was Principal; by whose Direction the Negroes were to be the Instruments in destroying that flourishing City. Accordingly, on the 17th March, a Fire was discovered in the Fort, by which was consumed the Generals House, the Barracks, and 1500 Firelocks. The Inhabitants were likewise alarmed by several Fires, and the Negroes were suspected of the Plot; some of whom being seized, they made a Discovery, and Ten of their

E

their

† New York, the Metropolis of the Colony of New York in America, (formerly possessed by the Dutch and called new Netherlands) now inhabited by English and Dutch; subject to the King of England, it is a corporate Town, has about 1500 Houses, well inhabited, being the Residence of the Governor, and Seat of the Assembly.

1741.  their Chiefs were burnt alive; and Hewson, with his Wife, and a Girl privy to the Plot, were hanged.

ABOUT this Time Thomas Clarke, Esq; Governor of New York, published a Proclamation for the Encouragement of such Families as would settle in Cuba; and another Proclamation was published by William Shirley, Esq; Governor of * New England, importing; that General Wentworth and Colonel Cop, who Commanded the American Forces, had by their Letters from Cumberland Harbour in Cuba, recommended the recruiting those Troops and giving proper encouragement to such Families, as would Transport themselves, in order to form a Settlement; which certifies that the General had some such Intent, on his arrival there.

Our Privateers in America had good success, having picked up several valuable Prizes, but in Europe the Spaniards had the advantage; having taken or destroyed, since the Commencement of the War to the Close of this Year, 337 Sail, which at a Medium of 3,500 each, makes 1,173,000 l. per Ballance. Ships taken by us in Europe and America were 231, valued at 1,000,000 l. and the Damages done at Porto Bello, Fort Chagre and Carthagena, with the Booty 750,000 l. by which it appears that our Reprisals exceed theirs, in 571,000 l. to which add, the Fate of Don Pizarro's Squadron; who, in his pursuit

* *New England*, a large and plentiful Colony of North America, the Capital of which is Boston, the largest City in that Country, containing about 17,000 Inhabitants; has a good Harbour, and is a place of extensive Trade.

suit of Commodore Anson, met with such tempestuous Weather, in the Lat. of 63 Deg. S. that one of his Ships perished at Sea, another was wrecked on the Coast of Brasil and all the Crew lost: Which with the Loss of 1200 Men by Famine and Sickness, obliged him to bear away for Rio de Plata, where he arrived in March, which determined his melancholy Expedition; and the Commodore proceeded for the Laurels which I shall have occasion to remark in the Sequel. I shall now take a view of the Commotions in the Russian Court, and their War with Sweden, &c.

ANN Iwanowna, Empress of Russia, (Dutchess Dowager of Courland, and Daughter to the Czar Iwan Alexowitz, eldest Brother and Co-regent with Peter I. whose Grandson Peter II. dying a Minor, she succeeded;) was a severe high Spirited Woman, and employed Foreigners in the principal Posts of the Empire, both Civil and Military; which created a general Disgust in her Subjects. For soon after her Peace with the Turks, the Princes of

Russia

§ She was engaged in this War with the Ottoman Porte by her Alliance with the Court of Vienna; which Court, after the defeat of her Army under Count Wallis at Krotzka, observed inviolably, the Treaty concluded at Belgrade, by the Mediation of the French Ambassador, M. Villeneuve. The Russian Arms under Counts Lacy and Munich, were at this Time wasting Crim Tartary with Fire and Sword, and having defeated the Turks at Choczim, were advanced to Jassy and Bender; where the unexpected News of the Emperor's separate Treaty at Belgrade had reached them, upon which they thought it necessary to listen to Terms of Accomodation. The Courts of Petersburg and Vienna seemed to blame each

1741. of the * Dolgorucki, Nareskin, Gallickin and Gargarin Families, formed a Conspiracy to stir up a general Revolt in the Empire, in order to free themselves of the German Administration.

M. WOLINSKI Minister of State, who was said to be Principal in this Conspiracy, was executed, having his Right Hand cut off, and then beheaded. Count Muschin Puschin, was to be executed, but in all probability would have been fully acquitted, were it not for his calumniating the Empress and Duke of † Courland; upon which his Tongue was ordered

each other, but still preserved a good Understanding; therefore it may be said, and not without Reason, that the Backwardness of the Russian Court, in interesting herself in the succeeding Affairs of Vienna, was owing to this Step.

* The Dolgorucki Family were great Favourites to the Czar Peter II. by whom he was entirely governed, and was when he died, on the Point of marrying a Princess of that House; they then were Principals in promoting the Coronation of the Empress Anne, by which they expected large Immunities, but were again frustrated; upon which they formed the Basis of a general Revolt, but before their Design was ripe for Execution six of them were seized, and condemned to die, four of whom were accordingly executed, and the other two imprisoned for Life.

† *John Ernest de Biron*, Duke of Courland, was of mean Extraction; his Father was a Domestick to the Duke of Courland (the Empress's Consort,) whose Son Prince Alexander he attended as Footman to Hungary in 1688; and being privy to some Court Intrigues, which he carefully concealed, he recommended his Son to the Service of the French Ambassador; where he so greatly improved, that on her Accession to the Crown, she made him Prime Minister; and by her was raised, (being her principal Favourite) to that Summit, from which he afterwards fell unpitied, as he was a Man of a haughty, ambitious, tyrannical, desperate Disposition.

ordered to be plucked out, and he was banished to Siberia.

1741.

THE Populace still continued their Discontent, by invective Libels against the German Ministry; and about the end of September there appeared some Symptoms of the Czarina's Death, and the Duke of Courland pressed her to regulate her Succession; which she ordered to be drawn up in favour of the Princess Anne; but the German Ministers being prevalent, had the Instrument drawn up in favour of Prince John, Son to the Princess Anne, (an Infant not three Months old) and appointed the Duke of Courland Regent, till he arrived to the full age of 17 Years; which the Czarina, with some difficulty, consented to and signed.

THE Princess Anne finding by this, that she was excluded from any Part in the Government; tho' on the Czarina's Death, it being notified to her, she took the Oaths, yet her Spirit was too active to bear the Affront. The Duke who was now exalted to the Regency of Russia, thought it expedient to have recourse to Politicks to secure the Foundation of his Government; therefore on November the 7th, he presented Anthony Ulrick Duke of Brunswick (the young Emperor's Father) with the Commission of Generalissimo of all Russia by Land and Sea; which he tore with Contempt in his Presence, and said, "That he thought it beneath his Dignity, "to hold any Employment from or under "him." This Rebuff set the Regent on getting the Emperor into his Hands, as the only Method to purchase his Tranquility; but the Princess Anne prevented this project.

ON

1741.

Revolution
in Russia

ON the 17th at Night, the Lords of her Party Assembled at her Palace and held a Council; at which, the Counts Osterman and Munich were prevailed to assist; in which they determined to seize the Duke, and wrest the Reins of Government out of his Hands. Accordingly, at 4 o'Clock next Morning, Count Munich, with the Adjutant General, and General Ushakoff at the Head of the Guards, entered his Apartment, and after some small Resistance, arrested him in the Emperor's Name. Immediately after there was a general Discharge of the Artillery; and the Princess Anne was declared Regent and great Princess of all Russia; the Duke of Brunswick declared Generalissimo, and Count Munich Prime Minister. The Duke was sent to the Fortrefs of Schlieffelbourg, and afterwards banished to Siberia.

Soon after her Accession, the Marquis d'Botta, Envoy from the Queen of Hungary at Petersbourg, made strong Remonstrances for a powerful Succour, which Count Munich strenuously opposed, and told the Marquis, that

* Count Osterman, was by birth a German, and allowed to be one of the honestest, and ablest Statesmen in Europe: He was fully qualified for his Post in the Ministry, but was never well affected to the Duke of Courland.

|| Count Munich was by birth a Holsteiner, and a Soldier of Fortune; who rose by his Merit from the lowest Rank in the Army, to command the Russian Forces. His Courage and Success acquired him a high Reputation; his Estate, besides his personal Effects, amounted to 130,000l. per Annum, the Glory to which he had raised the Russian Arms, created him a wonderfull Respect; and rendered his Fall, which you'll see in the Sequel justly lamented.

1741.

“ that the Queen of Hungary was not in
 “ such perplexity now, as the Court of Pe-
 “ tersburgh was, when that of Vienna made
 “ a separate Peace with the Turks.” But the
 Count finding that the Regent was inclined
 to grant the Succours demanded, resigned his
 Employments; after which he was received
 with Distinction at Court, and had a Pension
 of 15000 Rubles assigned him.

The
 Swedes de-
 clares War
 against
 Russia

THE Court of Versailles finding that the
 Marquis d'Botta was likely to succeed in his
 Negotiation at Petersburgh; and that the
 Marquis de la Chetardie, their Ambassador
 there, had no great Influence on the Prin-
 cess Regent; laboured in the most active
 Manner to create a Misunderstanding between
 Sweden and Russia; as the only effectual
 means of rendering Russia incapable of assisting
 the House of Austria; in which she succeeded,
 and brought Sweden to a formal Declaration of
 War against Russia, which ended much to the
 Disadvantage of the former.

EARLY this Year the Swedes gave Com-
 mission to General * Lewenhaupt to assemble a
 powerful Army in Finland. And likewise or-
 dered out a Fleet of 15 Sail of the Line and some
 Frigates, who immediately began to commence
 Hostilities, and blocked up the Russian Ports,
 of Ingria and Livonia, which was followed with
 a Declaration of War on July the 28th; in
 which they alledged “ The Violation of the
 “ Treaty

* Count *Lewenhaupt*, an old experienced General, who
 had served in Poland under Charles XII. where he gained
 Reputation, tho' by this Command he lost his Glory and
 Life.

1741. "Treaty of † Nyſtadt, and the Affaſſination
 "of § Major Sinclair." As it is evident that
 thoſe were ſlight Grounds to form a Declaration
 of War on; we muſt imagine that their real
 View was, to recover the Provinces conquered
 by Peter I. which were yielded to Ruſſia by the
 Treaty of Nyſtadt.

Ruſſia de-
 clares War
 againſt
 Sweden.

THE Princeſs Regent in her Turn, publiſhed
 a Counter Maniſeſto and Declaration of War a-
 gainſt Sweden, in which ſhe notiſies, "That
 "it was a Thing before unknown in Chriſten-
 "dom, to begin a War on pretended and ſlight
 "Grievances; without provisionally notiſing
 "them, and demanding Redreſs; which Swe-
 "den, as yet, had never done." Which evi-
 dently proved the latter to be the Aggreſſor.
 She likewiſe publiſhed an Indemnity to all the
 Swedes ſettled in Ruſſia, to retire with their Ef-
 fects, or continue in Safety while they behaved
 peaceably.

THE Porte was at this Time reſolved to ful-
 fill her Engagements with Sweden, and had or-
 dered ſome Tartars to make Incurſions in the
 Ruſſian

† By the Treaty of Nyſtadt, the Swedes inſiſted on a
 free Exportation of Corn from the Ruſſian Provinces on the
 Baltick; which the Ruſſians at that Time prohibited on
 account of the Scarcity that threatened them at Home;
 which preſervation was natural.

§ There was no Evidence for Major Sinclair's Affaſſina-
 tion; and the Court of Ruſſia ſolemnly denied their having
 any Knowledge of, or Hand in it. This Major Sinclair
 was a Subject of Sweden, but deſcended of Scotch Parents;
 he was Son of Major General Sinclair, and followed the
 Fortune of Charles XII. He was made Priſoner at Pulto-
 wa, and continued as ſuch in Siberia, from 1709 till relea-
 ſed in 1722, and on his return from Turkey, with ſome im-
 portant Diſpatches, was Affaſſinated at Naumburg in Sileſia,
 (as reported) by Ruſſian Officers.

Russian Dominions, but was soon overawed by the Sophi of Persia, who formed three powerful Armies to enter the Ottoman Dominions, which procured the Tranquility of Russia on that Side, and left her in a good Capacity to prosecute the War against Sweden with Vigour. Count Lacy was dispatched to Carelia, the most Eastern Province of Finland; where, at the Head of an Army of about 30,000 Men, he received Advice, that the Swedish Rendezvous was at the Fortrefs of * Wilmanstrand; and on the 20th of August he advanced from † Wyburg to attack that Post. The Swedes were in a most advantageous Situation, being covered both by the Fortrefs and an Eminence on which their Artillery was planted, and both Flanks secured by Lakes, so that there was no Accession but in the Front, and commanded by General Wrangle, an able and experienced Officer: But the intrepid Lacy, regardless of their Situation, made forced Marches to attack them, and after a smart Engagement of six Hours, the Swedes were totally routed, leaving their Cannon, and about 4000 Men killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners. Among the latter were General Wrangle, Count Wasaburg, and several Officers of Distinction.

THE Russians immediately entered the Fortrefs Sword in Hand and got an immense Booty; the Swedes, were defeated, and this Fortrefs with all their Riches, became a Prey to their Enemy,

* *Wilmanstrand*, is a strong Frontier Town and Fortrefs of Swedish Finland.

† *Wyburg*, the Capital of *Carelia*, a Town of good Trade, having a commodious Harbour and strong Castle, at 35 Miles N. of *Narva*; this Country was yielded to Russia by the Treaty of Nyftadt in 1721.

1741.  Enemy, whose loss was inconsiderable; being Major General Uxbull killed, and Lieutenant General Steffeln, and Major General Abbrecht wounded, and near 1000 inferior Officers and private Men.

WHILE the Princess Regent was exulting on her Deposition of the Duke of Courland, and the Success of her Arms against Sweden; a Revolution, which had for some time been secretly carried on, broke out, and soon overturned her Court and Affairs. The principal Part of the Swedish Nobility perceiving her superior Respect to, and Confidence in Foreigners, began to direct their Views to the Princess Elizabeth, Daughter to Peter I. who by his Regulation, and according to the Disposition of the Empress* Catherine, was the legal Successor.

THE Marquis de la Chetardie seemed to concur in this Project, which was the more likely, as the Princess Regent was well affected to the House of Austria; the Prince of * Hesse Hambourgh

* The Empress *Catherine*, was the Widow of a Swedish Serjeant killed at the Battle of Narva, where falling into the Hands of Prince Mentzikoff he presented her to the Czar Peter I. she behaved with such Prudence that she soon got the Ascendency over this Prince, who declared her his Consort, and his Associate in his Counsels and Throne. The Czar had so great a respect for, and Confidence in her, that he left the Supreme Authority in her Hands, and empowered her to regulate the Succession as she thought fit. She ordered it in Favour of the Princess Elizabeth, and then to the Holstein Family. She was a Woman of a bright Genius, and maintained her Dignity with as great Ease, as if her Birth had intitled her to the Throne.

* The Prince of *Hesse Hambourgh*, was Generalissimo of the Russian Army, in the Reigns of the Empress *Catherine*, and *Peter II.* but was displaced by the Empress *Anne*, as being disagreeable to her favourite the Duke of Courland. He is an able General, greatly beloved by the Soldiery, and of infinite Address and Penetration.

1741

borough had the chief Direction, and executed this Plan with the utmost Vigour and Resolution. The Princess Regent soon became jealous of the Princess Elizabeth, and ordered her to be confined in a Monastery, which probably ripened the Resolution of the Conspirators. Accordingly December the 4th the Chiefs determined, at a Grand Council, to lose no Time; and on the 5th they ordered the Regiments of Preobazinski, and Simonoffsky Guards, to take possession of all the Avenues to the Imperial Palace, and the other Regiments of the principal Posts. On this alarm, the Princess Regent desired to know their meaning, but in vain; the Troops having Orders to admit no one to pass. There were immediately six Grenadiers of the Guards deputed, and sent to the Princess Elizabeth's Apartment, who desired that she would assume the Government. She undoubtedly made no Difficulty to yield to their Request, and was conducted by them to the Guard-Room, where being placed at the Head of 114 Men, marched to the adjoining Guard of 1000; who being prepared to receive her, she said, "Know, I am the Daughter of Peter I. and your rightful Sovereign, keep Silence, and follow me!" Her Air and Presence commanded a respectful Awe; and as she advanced to the Winter Palace, the Residence of her Rival, she caused the Officers of the Guards to be seized; and the Drum Heads cut to prevent an Alarm, and with a few Followers she passed into the Anti-Chamber, and seeing some Officers, said, "Behold your Sovereign!" at which a Captain in Waiting, attempted to seize her, who would have been immediately dispatched, were it

1741.

it not for her Interposition, " Spare him (says she) no Blood shall be shed in my Cause. " She then proceeded to the Princess Anne and her Consort, whom she desired to arise and quit her Palace, and that they might be assured their Persons were safe, adding, " Nor do I think you can blame me for asserting my Right. " Most of the German Ministers were arrested, and all their Papers and Effects seized; amongst whom were the Counts Osterman, Goloffkin, Mingden, Munich and several others; who were conveyed under a strong Escort to the Fortrefs of Schliffenbourg. The Senate then assembled and chose the Prince Czerkasky High Chancellor, and deputed him to notify the following Resolution to the Empress, (viz) " They declared all that had passed since the Reign of Peter II. to be " Usurpation; that the Imperial Dignity, of " Right, belonged to the Princess Elizabeth; " under whom it was hoped the Russian Nation would enjoy Freedom and Felicity. " to which she returned a suitable Answer.

Princess
Anne de-
posed,
and the
Princess
Elizabeth
proclaim-
ed Emps.

SHE was soon after publicly proclaimed under a triple Discharge of Artillery, with the usual Ceremony; and recognized with universal Joy, as Empress, at the Head of the Army in Finland.

THE Princess on her Accession, published two Manifestoes declarative of her Rights, and a general Act of Indemnity; restored the Dolgorucki Family to their Honours and Dignity; recalled, and rewarded, all that had been banished on her Account, and created the Prince of Hesse Ham-
bourg Generalissimo of her Armies; ordered the

114 Grenadiers at whose Head she first appeared, 1741. 
 to be augmented to 300 for her Life Company, of which she titled herself Captain, and wore her Regimentals accordingly; that the first Lieutenant should rank as Lieutenant General, the two second Lieutenants as Majors General; the Ensign as Brigadier General, the six Grenadiers that brought her the Deputation as Lieutenant Colonels, the Serjants as Majors, the Corporals as Captains, and the private Men as Lieutenants. She set at Liberty the Swedish Officers taken at Wilmanstrand; and sent the Prince and Princess of Brunswick, with a strong Escort to Riga, the Capital of Livonia; and mitigated the Duke of Courland's Exile. I shall now leave the Empress Elizabeth in full Enjoyment of her Throne and Subjects, and return to the War in Finland.

In December Count Lewenhaupt, the Swedish General, on hearing that the Russians were retired to Winter Quarters, advanced towards Wyburg, in order to make Incursions on Russia, and to recompence the Disgrace at Willmanstrand. He published a Manifesto, inviting the Russians to shake off the Tyranny and Oppression under which they groaned. And being at this Time unapprized of the Revolution at Petersburg, and within two Leagues of Wyburg, he received Proposals from the Duke of Hesse-Hamburg, and the Marquis de la Cherardie, for a Cessation of Arms; upon which he retired, and soon received Instructions from his Court to cease Hostilities for three Months; the Event of which comes under the ensuing Year.

As I am now returned to Old England, after a Tour thro' the Military Part of Europe,

1741. rope, &c. my Reader will, I am sensible expect somewhat remarkable from our Domestick Transactions, when he considers the great Expence the Nation has been at in Marine Armaments; for which take the following Naval Parades.

ADMIRAL Haddock was this Year stationed in the Mediterranean, by whose Conduct we expected to have defeated, the two great Points, that the Court of Spain had in view; in transporting their Army to Italy, and joining their Fleet to that of France: Which they effected without obstruction, * and towards the End of the Year he had two Reinforcements sent him under the Commodores Cornwall and Lestock, but did little worth Notice, except the taking of a few Prizes.

THERE was early this Year a secret Expedition intended under Sir John Norris, and a Proclamation issued in February for Volunteers to enter, by a Reward of two Guineas to all able bodied Sailors, between the Age of 18 and 55; which not producing a sufficient supply, Press Warants were issued in June for manning the Fleet with all possible Diligence; and on the 27th of July Sir John sailed from St. Helens, with 15 Sail of the Line, and having cruised for some Days off the Coast of Spain, returned in August to Spithead, having done no more than the taking of five Prizes out of the Bay of Rhodendello, by Captain Harrison in the Argyle,

* See France for this Year.

Rhodendello, is a small Port of Galicia, in the Gulph of Vigo, two Leagues from thence; and Ten from St. Jago de Compostella.

Argyle. Sir John put again to Sea October 1741. the 13th with Ten Sail of the Line, and November the 6th he again returned to his old Station; but what the Admiral's Design in Parading on their Coast, or his Instructions in his fruitless Expeditions were, remains a Secret; however it was a sufficient Alarm to the Enemy to prepare against future Events. Tho' those Fleets gained no great Reputation, and the pristine Glory of our Arms by Sea, seemed to be eclipsed; some Sparks of our antient Spirit seemed to appear in several private Commanders, which, to leave in Oblivion, would be doing Injustice to Merit.

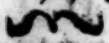
CAPTAIN JENKINS, who I have taken Notice of in our Quarrel with Spain, having entered into the Service of the East India Company, was attacked by the Pyrate § Angria near || Goa; who after an Engagement of 19 Hours he defeated; and brought his Ship with three others he had under Convoy, safe into Port; for which he was presented by the Directors with 300 Guineas, and six Months Pay as a Gratuity to his Men.

CAPTAIN

§ *Angria*, Son of *Purah Angria* an Arabian, who entered into the Service of the famous *Raja Sevagi*, that maintained War against the great Mogul and plundered *Suratte*; this Prince gave him his Sister to Wife, and with her the Isle of *Canary* on the *Malabar Coast* near *Bombay*, which he made the Seat of his pyratrical Empire; he always lived on good Terms with the English, but on his death his Son began his Government by attacking them; and has discovered an irreconcilable Enmity to most Europeans.

|| *Goa* a City on the Coast of *Malabar*, in 15 D. N. Lat. was taken by *Alphonso d'Auverquerque* in 1511, and is the only valuable remains of the Portuguese Conquests in

1741.



CAPTAIN Peddie of the Prince of Orange, homeward bound from St. Christopher's, fell in, after a tedious Passage, with a Spanish Privateer off Scilly, who hoisted English Colours: The Captain had no suspicion till he came close on board, and she poured in a broad side with all her small Arms, ; which he could not immediately return, his lower Tier being all Wet; but Chopping his Helm hard a Weather he run him on board the Quarter, which did him considerable Damage, and gave the Captain Time to receive him, and an Engagement ensued and continued three Hours and half, when the Spaniards thought fit to bear away with a considerable Loss. The Captain had four Men killed and five wounded. On his Arrival in the Downs after this happy Deliverance, his Ship was scarcely anchored, when by a violent Storm it was driven ashore and lost; by which five of his Crew perished. This Gentleman's gallant Behaviour, and subsequent Misfortune, made a great Impression on the Publick; he was made Commander of the Basilisk Bomb, and his Majesty sent him one hundred Guineas. Mr. Onslow, with many of the Nobility, made him Presents to the amount of near 3000l. Covent Garden Theatre gave him a Benefit Play, and another to his Crew; and they had 5 l. a Man paid them by the Insurers of the City; which Rewards were justly bestowed.

THE
in them parts. It was this Year besieged by 100,000 Indians, but was relieved by a seasonable supply under the Marquiss de Lourical; who attacked the Enemy so vigorously that having driven them from their principal Posts, they were obliged to sue for a Truce, which secured this important City.

THE brave Captain Ambrose of his Majesty's Ship the Rupert of 60 Guns, took this Year four Considerable Spanish Privateers; for which Service, the Merchants of * London and Bristol presented him with two large Pieces of Plate of considerable Value.

1741.

The bravery of private Commanders.

CAPTAIN Harvey, of his Majesty's Ship the Superbe, took a Carracca Ship of 24 Guns off † Bermudas, which was valued at 200,000 l. and brought her into Kinsale.

CAPTAIN Thompson of the Success Man of War, took a large French Ship off ‡ Maidera, in which was besides Sugar and Cochineal, 180,000 Dollars, with 60 Bars of Gold and Silver, and several Cases of Treasure belonging to Don Blasi.

F CAPTAIN

* The Merchants of London presented him with a Cup of exquisite Workmanship, having on one side his Arms curiously chas'd; and opposite to it, the Delineation of this Chase, with the following Inscription engrav'd on the Basis.

To Captain John Ambrose,
In grateful Remembrance,
Of the Signal and Singular Services,
Done his Country against Spanish Privateers

in 1741.

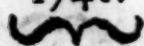
This Piece of Plate is presented

By the private Insurers of L O N D O N.

† Bermudas or Summer Isles, in the Lat. 32 Deg. N. 1600 Leagues W. of England, and 300 E. of Virginia; are a large Cluster of about 400 Islands, great and small, surrounded with Rocks. The English began to settle here in 1612, by whom it is now tolerably inhabited; the Air is very temperate, and the Soil so fruitful as to produce two Crops a Year.

‡ Maidera, an Island in the Atlantick Ocean, first discovered by Captain Robert Machin an Englishman; the Portuguese are now Masters of it; it is famous for it's excellent Wines and delicious Fruits, situate to the N. of the Canary Isles.

1741.



CAPTAIN Warren, destroyed the only remaining Privateer of St. Jago de Cuba, commanded by Valladon a Frenchman; and several other Captains were likewise alert in serving their Country, while the grand Service that appeared in our former Commanders seemed to take it's repose with them.

His Majesty

returns

Home.

Parliament

meet.

Our Affairs did not long continue in this situation, His Majesty returned home from his German Dominions October the 19th, and was received with the Congratulatory Compliments of the Nobility and City; and on December the 1st the New Parliament, met which soon occasioned a change in the Ministry, and greatly influenced the Affairs of Europe; His Majesty notified to them " his
 " Desire to have the immediate sense of the
 " People, by their new Representatives, on
 " the present Posture of Affairs: And taking
 " Notice of the impending Dangers, which
 " threatened Europe from the formal confe-
 " deracy raised against the House of Aus-
 " tria, and how much he had interested him-
 " self for it's Support, tho' his Endeavours
 " had not met with the desired Success;
 " he recommended the putting the Nation
 " in a Condition to support it's Allies, in
 " such a Manner as the Exigency of Affairs
 " should require, and to enable his Majesty
 " to defeat all Attempts made against him
 " and his Dominions, for which good Ends
 " he hoped the Commons would raise the
 " necessary Supplies, according to the Esti-
 " mates layed before them: And concluded
 " with recommending Unanimity and Dis-
 " patch in their Proceedings;" to which he
 received

received dutiful Addresses from both Houses 1742.

THERE were at this Time strong Debates between the Court and Country Parties, in which the latter seemed to have the Ascendant; which threw Sir Robert Walpole on immediate Politicks to support himself. For this purpose, he attempted to promote a Reconciliation between his Majesty and the Prince of Wales, who was considered as a Friend to the Country Party. Accordingly January the 5th the Bishop of Oxford waited on his Royal Highness, with a Message delivered to him, as he said, by the Earl of Cholmondeley from his Majesty; declaring, "That if his Royal Highness would write a Letter of Condescension to the King, his Majesty would receive him, and all who were in his Councils and Confidence, into Favour; that 50,000 l. per Ann. should be added to his Revenue; 200,000 l. disbursed immediately to pay his Debts, and his Followers in due Time provided for" to all which his Royal Highness returned this immediate Answer; "That he had the utmost Duty for his Majesty, and that whenever he thought fit to admit him into his Presence, he was ready to throw himself at his Feet, without insisting upon Terms for himself; but that, while Sir Robert Walpole continued in the Direction of publick Affairs, he could not prevail on himself to give them any Countenance; that Sir Robert was a Bar between his Majesty and the Affections of his People; between his Majesty and Foreign Powers; and between his Majesty and himself, that he looked

Sir Robert
Walpole's
Politicks.

on

1742. " on him as the Author of our Grievances
 " at Home, and of our ill Success in the
 " West-Indies, and that the Disadvantagious
 " Figure we then made in all the Courts of
 " Europe, was to be ascribed alone to him;"
 adding " This is my Answer; but I would
 " have it understood, that I take this Mes-
 " sage to come from Sir Robert Walpole,
 " not from the King."

Created
 Earl of
 Orford,
 and Rel-
 signs.

SIR Robert finding those Offers rejected, and
 that the Country Party had engag'd in a Disa-
 greement with him, and that his Influence in
 the House of Commons was likely to be deter-
 mined, he provided against the impending
 Blow, for on the 8th of Feb. he was created
 Earl of Orford, and on the 11th resigned all
 his Employments; and on the 17th his Royal
 Highness, attended by a great Number of Per-
 sons of Quality and Distinction of all Parties,
 waited on his Majesty at St. James's, and met
 a most gracious Reception;

This Reconciliation, with the Change in the
 Ministry created a general Harmony in the
 Country

Lord Carteret, who was of the Country Party,
 was made a Secretary of State; Samuel Sandys Esq;
 Chancellor of the Exchequer and first Commissioner of
 the Treasury; and on the 16th there was a new Com-
 mission issued, by which the Earl of Wilmington, Sir
 John Russell, Samuel Sandys, George Compton, and Phi-
 lip Gybbon, Esqrs; were appointed Lords of the Trea-
 sury; the Lord Harrington created Earl of Harring-
 ton, and made President of the Council; and the Mar-
 quis of Tweedale appointed Secretary of State for Scot-
 land, a Post suppressed during Sir Robert's Admini-
 stration; and the Duke of Argyle restored to his Pla-
 ces; which were, Master of the Ordinance, Colonel of
 the Royal Regiment of Horse, and Field Commander
 in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in South Britain.

Country Party ; till the Resignation of the Duke of Argyle ; (who again lay'd down his Employments on the 10th of March,) which caus'd much Speculation, and soon manifested the Majority on the Court Side. This, tho' it produced no great Alterations in our Measures at Home, it created a visible one with regard to our Conduct Abroad. The Committee of Supply granted for the Current Service of the Year 5,723,536l. : 6 s. : 1d. to be rais'd, on the Malt Tax, 700,000 l. Sinking Fund, 1,000,000 l. Land Tax, 2,000,000 l. Bank Loan, 1,600,000 l. Annuities 800,000 l. which makes 6,100,000 l. being Surplus £ 376,463 : 13 s. 11 d.

1742.

In April a Body of British * Troops were order'd to Flanders, under the Command of the Earl of Stair, who had under him, Lieutenants General Honeywood, the Earl of Dunmore, and Campbell ; Majors General Howard Cope, Ligonier, Hawley, and Earl of Albemarle ; Brigadiers, Cornwallis, Bragg, Poulteney, Huske, Ponsonby, Frampton, and the Earls of Effingham and Rothes. The Troops were to be commanded by Lieutenant General Honeywood, till the Arrival of the Earl of † Stair;

British
Troops or-
dered to
Flanders.

* These were the 3d and 4th Troops of Horse Guards, the 2d Troop of Grenadier Guards, the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue ; the Kings Regiment of Horse, General Ligonier's Horse ; Honeywood's, Campbell's, Hawley's, Cadogan's, Sir Robert Rich's, and Cope's Dragoons ; three Battalions of Foot Guards ; Howard's, Cornwallis's, Durooure's, Pultney's, Campbell's, Pierce's, Handasydes, Huske's, Bragg's, Ponsonby's, Johnson's, and Bligh's Foot ; in all 16,334 effective Men.

† This Nobleman was the Descendant of an honourable Scotch Family, served with great Reputation under the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders, and was raised

1742. Stair; who was appointed his Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to their High Mightinesses; whose Success I shall omit till we come to the Affairs of Holland; and return to the Elector of Bavaria, whose Elevation to the Imperial Throne was the first Scene on the grand Theatre.

The Duke
of Bavaria
Elected
Emperor.

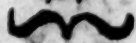
THIS Prince I left at the Close of the preceeding Year, after his Coronation at Prague, on his Journey to Franckfort; where on the 24th of January he was elected Emperor; arriv'd on the 31st, and swore to the Capitulation, and on the 12th of Feb. was crown'd, in the most pompous and solemn Manner, with the usual Ceremonies, by the Name of Charles the VII. He immediately established a new § Aulic Council, upon which the Elector of Mentz, as Chancellor of the Empire, wrote to the Queen of Hungary to transmit the Records and Papers belonging to that Council; As this Princess did

raised by Queen Anne, to the Dignity of an Earl, and honoured with the Order of the Thistle; he was notably qualified for both Field and Cabinet; being of Integrity and Penetration in the most arduous Enterprizes, and difficult Negotiations; and always manifested, that no interested Views could attract him from the Interest of his Country. In the Rebellion 1715 he was Ambassador in France, and by his Services, contributed much to it's timely Suppression; in 1733 he fell under the Displeasure of the Minister, for voting against the Excise Scheme, and was dismissed from all his Employments; but on the late Change of Ministry, his Majesty recalled him from his honourable Exile, and employed his Services, for the Advantage of his Country.

§ This Council, was for some Ages kept at Vienna, being always appointed by the Emperor; and held where he resided.

did not acknowledge the Emperor's || Election, she did not comply with the Request. She likewise opposed the Removal of the Imperial Diet from * Ratisbon to Franckfort, but in this the Emperor gained his Point; the Diet confirmed his Election, and granted him a Subsidy of about 200,000 l.

1742.



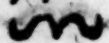
THO' this Prince, with all his Pomp, filled the Imperial Throne, he had the Mortification to see his hereditary Countrys, and even his Capital, in the Hands of his Enemy's; for the Austrians having pursued the Advantages gained by them at the Close of the preceeding Year, soon made themselves Masters of Bavaria; and on the 13th of February, † Munich was obliged to a Capitulation, where the Austrian General Count Kevenhuller

the Austrians seize his Hereditary Dominions.

|| The Queen of Hungary protested against the electoral Colledge's Suspension of the Vote of Bohemia, which they had no right to do, without the Consent of the two other Colledges, of the Diet and the Imperial Cities.

* *Ratisbon* or *Regensburg*, is a spacious, well built, opulent, and populous City of Germany, in the Circle and Dukedom of Bavaria, and Bishoprick of Ratisbon; a free Imperial City, famous for the general Diets of the Empire. It was seized in 1703, by the Elector of Bavaria, but was retaken in 1704; it is well fortified, being situate on the Danube, over which it has a stone Bridge of 15 Arches, in Length 364 Yards, and in Breadth 11; 105 Miles S. W. of Prague, 200 W. of Vienna, and 62 N. of Munich.

† *Munich* or *Munchen*, is one of the largest and most flourishing Cities in Germany, but indifferently fortified; it is pleasantly situate on the River Isar; the Capital of Bavaria, and the Residence of the Elector. This City was founded in 962, walled in 1156, and in 1632 was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus* King of Sweden, 214 Miles West of Vienna, and 160 S. W. of Prague.

1742.  Khevenhuller established his Head Quarters. During his stay here he received from his Royal Mistress her Picture with that of the Young Archduke, neatly drawn in Miniature, with a most moving Latin Letter of which the following is a Translation,

Queen of
Hungary's
Letter to
Count
Kheven-
huller.

“ You have now before your Eyes, a
“ Queen forsaken by all the World. What
“ do you imagine must be the Destiny of
“ this Infant? you cannot but perceive with
“ what Confidence your Sovereign commits
“ to your Charge, as to that of a faithful
“ Minister, all her Power, her Forces, and
“ the whole Fate of her Kingdoms! make
“ use of this Confidence, great Hero, and
“ faithfull Subject, so as not to be afraid of
“ Rendering an Account of your Conduct to God
“ and Man. Let Justice be your Buckler, let
“ Equity be the Rule of your Actions; but be
“ inexorable to those, who have forfeited their
“ Oaths and Allegiance. Thread in the Foot,
“ steps of the great Prince Eugene, of glorious
“ Memory, your great Predecessor and Master.
“ Immitate his immortal Example; assure
“ yourself, that we and our Descendants, shall
“ ever have for you and yours, a grateful Re-
“ membrance; this we protest to you in the
“ Name of every thing that is dear to us, and we
“ wish you continual Success.”

THE Count having read the above Letter to the Officers, he exposed the Pictures to the View of the Soldiery, in whom appeared an inviolable Fidelity to the Originals, having vowed to Sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes for their Service, with reiterated Cries of, Long Live MARIA THERESA!

MARSHAL

MARSHAL Khevenhuller, sent a Detachment in March to * Neuburg in the upper Palatinate, which laid that City under a Contribution of 200,000 Florins, on Account of the Elector's joining a Body of Troops to the confederate Army in Bavaria, in Violation of his Neutrality; which he denied, alledging, those Troops were only Auxiliaries; however the Contribution was paid, with a small Abatement.

1742.
Austrian
Successes

About the End of March, General Bernclau advanced towards Ratisbon with some Regiments of Curassiers and Hungarian Horse, and was followed by a large Body of † Croats, Pandours, and Warasdins; which when the Bavarian General Count Thoring heard, he posted himself with a considerable Body of Troops, in the Neighbourhood of Laudsberg,

* *Neuburg*, a considerable City of Germany in the Circle of Bavaria subject to the Elector Palatine; is well fortified and famous for its Wine Trade, situate on the Danube 46 Miles N. of Munich, 45 W. of Ratisbon, and 234 W. of Vienna.

† The Queen of Hungary by being at Peace with the Turks was at Liberty to draw from her Provinces on that Frontier, large Bodies of *Croats*, *Pandours*, *Warasdins*, and *Hussars*, who being wild irregular Militia, were well disciplined by good Officers, and became of great service in the succeeding War. They are a fierce looking, large bodied Men, dressed in the Skins of Bears, Wolves, &c. wear long Whiskers, smoke much Tobacco, inured to hard Living, undaunted in the greatest Fatigues, or most desperate Encounters; armed with Guns large heavy Scymaters, and a sort of Knife shaped like a Bayonet, with a broad Handle. There are both Foot and Horse of them, and have been employed with success in the Emperor's Wars against the Turks; where, as well as against the Christians, their irregular Fighting has crowned them with Laurels and Applause.

1742.  **Laudsberg**, near **Kelheim**, with an intent to dispute the Passage of the Austrians; but the Austrian General advanced on the North Side of the Danube with such Expedition, that he passed the Defiles, and secured his Troops before the Enemy were aware of his approach whereupon the Bavarians retired most precipitally from their Post, as well as from **Kelheim**; leaving vast Magazines as a Prey to, and their Hospitals to the Mercy of the Austrians; who having thrown a Garrison into the Town, pursued the Bavarians to * **Ingoldstadt**; and having attacked them under the Walls, obliged them to retire to **Dona-wert**.

THE Austrians after this, feigned a March towards **Ratisbon**, and **Count Thoring** immediately advanced in order to recover **Kelheim**; but was three Times repulsed in this Attack, and **Baron Bernclau** coming timely to it's Relief, attacked him in his Turn, and defeated him with the Loss of above 300 Prisoners; among which were the **Count Beaujeau**, and his Brother, **Count Preysing**; and the Barons **Weikel**, and **Uberaker**, &c.

ABOUT this Time a Body of Hungarian Troops entered **Bavaria** on the side of **Saltzburgh**, and made themselves Masters of the Town of **Reichenhall**.

**Bavarian
Successes**

DURING these Operations in **Bavaria**, **Count Saxe** with a Body of French and Bavarians, invested

* *Ingoldstadt*, is a strong, considerable City of **Bavaria**, situate on the North Side of the **Danube**, over which is a beautiful Bridge, it surrendered to the Emperor in 1704, it's 30 Miles West of **Ratisbon**, and 40 North of **Munich**.

invested § Egra on the 23d of March, which 1742
surrendered by Capitulation the 19th of April,
and the Garrison admitted to march out
with the Honours of War, four Pieces of
Cannon, two covered Waggon, and to be
conducted to Passau; and not to bear Arms
against the Emperor till ransomed or exchanged.
On this Intelligence, and that of the Re-
inforcement of the Bavarian Army by a large
Body of French, under the Duke de Harcourt,
Count Khevenhuller drew all his Forces to-
gether, quitted Munich and took Post at
Ortenburgh near Passau, and sent Directions
to General Bernclau to dismantle Kelheim,
and retire to Dinglefing, to observe the Mo-
tions of the Enemy.

Austrians
retreat

ON this Evacuation the Inhabitants of Mu-
nich, took an Opportunity of testifying their
Loyalty to the Emperor, by seizing and detain-
ing some Austrian Officers remaining in the Ci-
ty, of which Colonel Mentzel having Intelli-
gence, he re-appeared before the Town on May
the 5th; and being refused Entrance, formed a
Blockade, till the Arrival of General Bernclau
with a strong Reinforcement; who attacked
the Place so vigorously, that they were obliged
to surrender on their former Capitulation, hav-
ing lost a considerable Number of Men.

Re-attack
Munich

THE French and Bavarian Generals Har-
court and Thoring, likewise advanced at the
Head of all the French Grenadiers and Pi-
quets,

The Con-
federates
repuls'd
by the
Croats.

§ Egra, is a beautiful City of Germany in the King-
dom of Bohemia, antiently Imperial, but since subject to
the Emperor; it's Situate on the River Eger, by the
Borders of Saxony, Franconia. and Bavaria, 82 Miles
W. of Prague.

1742. quets, and 3000 Bavarian Horse, in order to seize the Austrian Bridge at Heilkersberg, a Castle on the Danube; the Garrison which consisted of Croats, being supported by a Body under General Helfreich, marched out and attacked them Sword in Hand, which commenced a bloody and obstinate Engagement; in which the Confederates were defeated, and pursued to their Camp with the Loss of the Duke de Harcourt's Nephew who was taken Prisoner and about 1000 Men, with five Field Pieces. This Advantage was greatly owing to the Consternation the savage Appearance of the Croats, created in the Enemy, who (they allow) fought with equal Bravery to our Heroes of Old.

State of
Affairs.

Prussians
take Ol-
mutz, &c.

WHILE the Queen was successful on the side of Bavaria, her Enemys were in Possession of Bohemia, Silesia, the greatest Part of Moravia, and even the Confines of Austria. For after the Reduction of Prague, the Prussians and Saxons entered Moravia; and the French formed their Cantonment on the Moldaw, to the Confines of Austria. The Saxons immediately invested * Brinn, and the Prussians under Count Schwerin, formed the Siege of † Olmutz, which surrendered to them on the 15th of December. Soon after the King arrived in the Army having visited the King of Poland in his return; where

* Brinn, is a strong, well fortified City of Moravia, at the Confluence of the Rivers Schwarta and Zwitta; it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Swedes in 1646. It is 54 Miles N. of Vienna, and 120 S. of Prague.

† Olmutz or Olmitz, a neat, strong, and populous City of Germany in Bohemia, subject to the Emperor, situate on the River Morawa, 90 Miles S. of Breslaw, and 80 N. of Vienna.

where he had the agreeable News of the Reduction of $\S$ Glatz, which surrendered the 9th of January, but the Castle held out till the 27th of April; when they made an honourable Capitulation, and were conducted to the Austrian Army.

1742.

King of Prussia
misses being taken.

THE Queen's Hussars were no less alert at this Time, having been successful in several Skirmishes, and in beating up the Quarters of the Prussian Troops in Moravia; his Majesty being on a reconnoitring Party, which they engaged, would have fallen into their Hands, were it not for the Fleetness of his Horse. They took Prisoners, a General Officer, a Page, and several Men.

Austrian
Successes
in Bohemia.

In order to retard the Progress of these Assaults, the Queen about the Middle of April was in a Capacity of assembling two considerable Armies; the one in Bohemia, under Prince Lobkowitz, of 16,000 Men; and the other in Moravia, under Prince Charles of Lorraine, of about 50,000. Prince Charles at the Head of his Army, immediately advanced on the Confederates and obliged them to raise the Siege of Brinn, and evacuate Moravia with the utmost Precipitation; they were greatly harass'd in their Rear by the Austrian Hussars. General Philibert who was detached with 2,000 Hussars and 1,000 Croats, came up with the Saxon Regiment of Kosel, near Oßow; which after a bloody and obstinate Skirmish they entirely de-

feated,

$\S$ Glatz or Glatz, the Capital of a County of it's Name, is a small City and strong Castle of Bohemia, on the borders of Silesia; it is situate on the River Myza, 88 Miles E. of Prague and 130, N. of Vienna.

1742.



Prussians
reinforced

to King of
Saxony

and allies to

Battle of
Czassow.

King of
Prussia

and allies to

King of
Prussia

and allies to

feated, having killed 340, and made 188 Prisoners, with an inconsiderable Loss.

THE Prussians marched towards * Leutmaritz, where they met a Reinforcement of about 30,000 Men under Prince Dessau; upon which they immediately marched to the Relief of the French in Bohemia, under Marshal Broglio; who would otherwise become a Prey to the Austrians.

PRINCE Charles entered Bohemia, at the pass of Zdar, without Opposition on the 9th of May, and from that, to the 17th both Armys spent in marching and countermarching; when the Prince formed a Design to cut off the Prussian Communication with their Magazines, and open his way to Prague. He accordingly advanced to † Czassow; of which the King of Prussia having Intelligence, he drew up his Army in order of Battle at three in the Morning, and waited the Approach of the Austrians till eight, at which Time there began a general Engagement. The Austrians at first had the Advantage having penetrated as far as the Prussian Baggage; but falling too eagerly to Plunder, they gave the Enemy time to form, which recommenced an Engagement that ended in favour of the Prussians. The Austrian Grenadiers distinguished themselves in a particular Manner, as did the Prussian Foot. The King of Prussia continued Master of the Field, with the

* *Leutmaritz*, or *Letomeritz*, a City of Bohemia situate at the Confluence of the Elbe and Eger, near the Borders of Saxony, 32 Miles N. W. of Prague, and 42 S. of Dresden.

† *Czassow*, is a small City of Bohemia, but the Capital of a large Territory, situate on the River Crakimka. 40 Miles S. E. of Prague.

the Loss of General Werdeck killed, Count Rottenbourg dangerously wounded, several Officers with about 3,000 Men and five Standards. The Austrians lost 18 Pieces of Cannon and some Standards; General Pallant, and about 5000 Men killed, and 1200 Prisoners; and retreated in good Order to the Camp of Wilonow, behind Czaflow.

WHETHER from the Event of this Battle, or a Discovery of Treachery in the French, is uncertain; however the King discovered a pacifick Inclination towards the Queen of Hungary; which the Earl of Hyndford the British Ambassador, who had obtained the necessary full Power from that Princess, did not fail to cultivate; so that in Conjunction with Count Podewils, the King of Prussia's Cabinet Minister; a separate Treaty of Peace between these two Powers, was signed at Breslaw, June 1st, consisting of the following principal Articles.

Peace between the Queen and Prussia,

I. THE Queen of Hungary yields up to the King of Prussia, the high and the low Silesia, (reserving the Principality of Teschen, City of Troppau, and some other Districts,) and the County of Glatz in Bohemia.

II. THE King in return renounces all further Pretensions whatever, on the Queen of Hungary.

III. THE King of Prussia shall preserve the Catholick Religion in Silesia in it's present State, as also continue the Inhabitants in their Rights and Priviledges; without derogating from

• It was reported that, a Letter from Marshal Broglie was intercepted, which intimated the Design of France, in sacrificing this Prince to her own Interest.

1742. from the Liberty of Conscience granted to Protestants, or the Rights of the Sovereign.

IV. THE King of Prussia charges himself wholly, with the Repayment of what was lent by the English Merchants, on the Security of the Revenues in Silesia, by a Contract made at London the 21st of January 1735.

V. THE King engages to observe a strict Neutrality during the Continuance of the War; and to withdraw his Troops from Bohemia, in 15 Days from the Date of the Treaty.

VI. A GENERAL Amnesty on both Sides, and Hostilities to cease; such Inhabitants of Silesia as have a desire to leave the Country, to be allowed five Years to sell their Effects, free from any Tax or Imposition whatsoever.

VII. THE contracting Parties agree to comprehend in this Treaty, his Britannick Majesty both in his Regal and Electoral Quality; the Czarina, the King of Denmark, the States General, the House of Wolfenbuttle, and the King of Poland as Elector of Saxony; provided that within 16 Days after the Notification of this Treaty, he withdraws his Troops from the French Army in Bohemia, and out of the Dominions of the Queen of Hungary.

Do. with
Poland.

THE King of Poland on the Receipt of the Notification of this Treaty, countermanded his Troops, and directed those in Bohemia to halt till further Orders; which was succeeded by a Negotiation that produced a Treaty of Peace between him and the Queen of Hungary. By which the Queen yielded to his Polish Majesty, as Elector of Saxony,

Saxony, some Places in the Circles of Elbbo- 1742.
gen, Saatz, Leutmaritz, and Buntzlaw; in Con- sideration of which, his Majesty guarantied to her the rest of Bohemia.

By those favourable Events the Queen was at Liberty to collect her main Strenght, to oppose the united Troops of France and Bavaria; who were concerting their Security under the Walls of Prague, where we shall leave them, and take a Retrospect of some Transactions during those Negotiations.

PRINCE LOBKOWITZ having invested Frauen-
burgh, formed a Camp of 10,000. at Sahy, to cover the Siege; the French Marshals Bel- lisle and Broglie being informed of his Situ- ation, advanced towards him on the 25th of May, with 20,000 Men, in order to raise the Siege; of which the Prince having timely Intelligence, sent his heavy Cannon &c. em- ployed in the Siege to Budweis, and pre- pared himself to receive the Enemy. The Engagement began about six in the Even- ing, and continued till Night parted both Armies. When, the Prince suspecting that they intended cutting off his Communication with Budweis, marched thither to prevent them; and the French entered Frauenburgh. The Loss was nearly equal, tho' each side seemed to claim the Victory; but how- ever, as this Claim seems to be a general Maxim in Armies, to Spirit up the Soldie- ry; I shall refer it to the Reader, and pro- ceed.

P. Lob-
kowitz in-
vests Frau-
enburg.

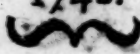
Frauen-
burg
Battle.

he retreats

G

PRINCE

* Budweis, is a City of Bohemia on the River Moldaw, 65 Miles S. of Prague, and 100 N. W. of Vienna, and 15 N. of Teyn.

1742.  PRINCE Charles having Intelligence, that Marshal Broglie had detached the Duke de Boufflers, with five Thousand Men, mostly Horse and Dragoons, to take Possession of Lomnitz, Teyn and other Posts in the Neighbourhood of Budweis, he decamped the 4th of June at Night, and advanced towards the Enemy, at the Head of four Battallions, and 15 Squadrons of Curiaffers and Hussars; and early next Morning came up with them near Teyn, where he found them drawn up in order of Battle and advantageously posted. His Highness immediately began the Attack at the Head of the Curiaffers, with such Fury, that he threw their Infantry, and part of their Cavalry, into immediate Disorder. The French Carbineers in their Turn, repulsed the Austrian Cavalry; who rallying, and coming a second Time to the Charge, behaved with such Bravery that they broke the whole Corps, and obliged them to a precipitate Retreat, leaving their Cannon, military Stores, and a great part of their Baggage behind them. The Prince detached some Hussars and Croats to pursue them, and entered Teyn, making the Garrison Prisoners of War.

Austrian
Successes

Teyn Battle

the Croats
take Pisek

GENERAL NADASTI, about the same Time, with a Detachment of Croats, attacked *Pisek; and the Garrison having refused his Summons, the Croats swam the River with their Sabres in their Mouths, and scaled the Walls; which uncommon form of proceeding, so astonished the Enemy, that they layed down their Arms; and

* Pisek is a small Town in Bohemia, surrounded by a Moat and Ramparts.

and the Austrians possessed themselves of their large Magazines.

1742.

† PILZEN likewise was seized by Prince Lobkowitz, and the Garrison made Prisoners of War; in which was a large Cannon, six Mortars, with Ammunition, and great Store of Provisions and Forrage of all Kinds.

French re-
treat to
Prague.

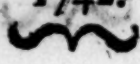
THE French Marshal on this Intelligence, and that of the Treaty of Breslaw, when he heard that the Armies, under Prince Charles and Lobkowitz were united, and marching down to attack him, thought proper to Retreat with great Precipitation, leaving his military Chest, with all the Magazines and Baggage, which became a Prey to the Austrians, who immediately entered the Camp, and soon after possessed themselves of the Fortress of Frauenburgh; while he marched without halting till he entrenched himself under the Cannon of Prague. He was closely pursued by the Austrians under Prince Charles, who on the 25th encamped on the Hills of Girifnitz, in view of the City; and on the 27th the grand Duke arrived in the Camp from Vienna; upon which Marshal Bellisle desired an immediate Conference, which was granted; and Count Konigsegg, on the Queen's Part, met him at an appointed Place: The French Marshal notified to him, that he had Instructions from his Court to treat of a general Peace; but the Count declaring, that the Queen his Mistress, would neither treat nor negotiate without consulting her Allies, the Proposal dropt.

Austrians
pursue
them

French
desire a
conference,

THESE Generals having several subsequent Meetings, in which the French offered to deliver

† *Pilzen*, is a well built and strong fortified City of Bohemia, situate on the River Myse, 42 Miles S. W. of Prague, and 48 E. from Egra.

1742.  liver up Prague, Egra and all the Places they had in Bohemia; and to evacuate the Kingdom, provided they might march off with the Honours of War, their Artillery, Arms, and Baggage; but the Count's Answer was, that both the Garrison and Army should surrender Prisoners of War; which were the only Terms they could expect from his Royal Mistress, considering the Situation they were in. This not being complied with, put an End to all Negotiations; and the City being invested on all Sides, the Trenches were opened before it on the 28th of July; and on the 29th in the Morning, the French, under Count Clermont, and the Duke de Grammont, at the Head of two Regiments of Foot and seven of Horse, made a Sally, on the Arriere Ban of Hungary, under General Festitz. The French advanced with some Field Pieces in their Front, and began the Attack with such extraordinary Vigour, that they put the Hungarians into Disorder; but the latter having rallied and returned to the Charge, the Battle was renewed with great Obstinacy, and continued till ten in the Morning; so doubtful, that it was impossible to tell in whose Favour it would End: But the French by the Bravery of the Hungarian Cavalry, were obliged to give Way and were pursued to the Walls of the Town with great Slaughter. The French on this Account sung Te Deum, as is their general Custom; which was undoubtedly at this Time necessary, to revive the drooping Spirits of the Soldiery, who were reduced to the Extremity of Horse Flesh; and foresaw the

Austrians
invests
Prague.

the Garri-
son sally.

and are
routed.

the
H
St
Q
P

the impending * Famine by the obstinacy of their Commanders. 1742.

THEY again on the 19th of August, made another Sally with 6000 Men, who after some small Advantages, were severely repulsed, and obliged to retire with Loss. And on the 22d they made a third Sally, and beat the Austrians from their advanced Posts, which they took Possession of, and nailed up some Mortars; but were soon engaged by a Battallion of Merci's Regiment, and the Austrian Picquets, who pursued them to the Fosses of the Town, where the French lost about 2000 Men, and were rendered incapable, thro' Sicknefs and Famine, to make another Sally during their Continuance in Prague; which, with their surprizing Escape, we shall have occasion to mention in the Sequel; but shall now return to the French Court and take a View of their Mortification by the Defect of the Kings of Prussia and Poland; and of the Measures taken by them to prevent the Reproach on their Arms, and relieve their distressed Troops in Bohemia.

THE Court of Versailles began loudly to exclaim against the King of Prussia's Conduct, but treated as Ridicule, their first Account of the Treaty of Breslaw; as their Grand Politician M. Bellisle gave them frequent Assurances of the Confidence that might be reposed in his Alliance; tho' M. Broglie by several Dispatches assured Cardinal Fleury to the

Conduct
of France.

* The Famine was so general in Prague, that not only the Soldiers but thousands of the Inhabitants, perished: Horse Flesh sold at Sixpence per Pound, a Hen at five Shillings, a Turkey at one Pound, Ale at ten Pence per Quart, and towards the End, Rats and Mice bore a high Price.

1742. the contrary. The Cardinal kept the King of France, very much in the Dark in Respect to the State of his Affairs in Bohemia, and would have continued so, to the effectual Destruction of his Troops, were it not for a Stratagem founded by one of Broglie's Friends, to convey a Letter of the Marshal's to Mademoiselle Mailli, (the King's favourite Mistress) who left it carelessly on her Table, not doubting but the curious or jealous Monarch would read it. This had the desired Effect, and the King being thereby informed of the Extremity his Troops were reduced to at Prague, ordered his Council immediately to assemble; his Majesty being Present the Matter was debated. The Cardinal strenuously opposed the Attempt of relieving Prague, alledging the immense Sums that it cost, and the Number of Men that were lost, in relieving a Prince, that did not assist himself; but the Majority affirmed in the Negative, and thought the Honour of the Nation highly concerned in relieving Prague, and supporting the Emperor: Upon which there was an Order immediately issued, that Marshal Maillebois should march without Delay with his Army from the Rhine to their Relief; the Emperor about this Time published a Rescript, declaring, " That he had
 " proposed that the French should quit Bo-
 " hemia and evacuate the Empire, and to
 " renounce all his Pretensions to that King-
 " dom, on Condition the Austrians would
 " restore Bavaria; but that the Court of
 " Vienna having rejected his Proposals, he
 " desired, that the States of the Empire might
 " grant a free Passage to the French Troops,

The Em-
 peror's
 Rescript

as his Auxiliary's." The intent of this, was to facilitate the March of M. Maillebois, who decamped from the Rhine about the middle of August; and about the middle of September reached Amberg in the upper Palatinate, where he was joyned by the French and Imperialists from Bavaria.

1742.

Austrian
Motions

PRINCE CHARLES of Lorrain having Intelligence of the March of M. Maillebois, called a grand Council of War, wherein it was resolved to leave General Festitz with 18,000 Men to form the Blockade of Prague, and march the remaining Part of the Army to intercept M. Maillebois. Accordingly September the 14th they began their March, and on the 22d arrived at * Hayd, where they were joined by Count Khevenhuller, with the Austrians from Bavaria, who carefully attended the Rear of the Imperialists and French. For which Purpose he dispatched a Body of Hussars, and sent Baron Trenk with an other Body of Croats, Pandours, and Talpatches, in all about 1000 effective Men, to make themselves Masters of Chamb, a rich Town in the upper Palatinate, which he summoned on the 7th of September but the Garrison and Inhabitants refusing to surrender, the 8th was spent in concerting the proper Dispositions for storming the Town. All Things being in readiness, the Attack was begun on the 9th, with extraordinary Vigour, and having fired the Town in several Quarters, put the Inhabitants and Garrison into great Confusion; who, being incapable of defending themselves any longer in this deplorable Condition, threw open

Attack
Hayd

* Hayd, is a small Town on the Frontiers of Bohemia.

1742. open the Gates; upon which the Baron entered the City, and made the Garrison Prisoners of War; seizing an immense Booty, it being the Repository of most of the Effects of the adjacent Country. The Baron's Part of the Plunder, is said to amount to, about 300,000 Florins, and in Proportion to the other Officers, to the lowest Pandour, who had about 2,000.

Maillebois
marches
towards
Bohemia.

Prague re-
lieved.

IN the mean Time, M. Maillebois detached Count Seckendorff with the Imperial Army, to effect if possible, the Recovery of Bavaria, and made a Circuit with his Army towards Bohemia, which he entered on the 25th of September, when both Armies were in View of each other, being only separated by the River Myse. A General Engagement was expected, but the French Marshal chose such strong Camps, that it was impossible to bring him to Action on equal Terms, upon this Orders were sent to General Fes-tititz to raise the Blockade of Prague, and leave a Body of Hussars in that Neighbourhood to harass the French, and to advance with his Troops towards Pilsen; this left the Marshals Broglie and Bellisle at Liberty to march from Prague, who were no less alert in embracing this favourable Event which at once relieved their Army in Prague and facilitated their Junction with Marshal Maillebois: Having left a Garrison in Prague, they marched with their Army, and took Post at Leutmaritz; on this News M. Maillebois decamped October the 5th from Pramhoff, and having made a forced March of near 40 Hours without halting arrived on the 7th near Egra; and would have effected the Junction

tion of both Armies, were it not for the Vigilance and Conduct of Prince Charles; who on this Intelligence, detached General St. Ignon, with a strong Body to join General Festitz in the Circle of Saatz, to watch the Motions of Broglie and Bellisle; while he turned off to the Right, and by forced Marches got Possession of the Defiles and Passages of the Mountains, before M. Maillebois, tho' Considerably advanced, could come up.

1742.

French Scheme defeated.

THIS Scheme rendered their Junction impracticable; so that M. Maillebois finding his Design defeated, returned to Egra, having gained so little Credit by this Expedition, as to have his Conduct censured at Court, which caused him soon after to be recalled and disgraced. It was said that Count Saxe at a Council of War, strongly opposed his Measures, and offered to forfeit his Head if he did not conduct the Army by such Ways as should effectuate the Junction. Whatever the Marshal's Instructions were, or how far his conduct was liable to be censured, I cannot take upon me to say; but must beg leave to remark, that the most effectual Method to relieve Prague was for M. Maillebois to have marched from the Rhine to Vienna; which, as there was not an Army sufficient to oppose him, would have obliged Prince Charles to have quitted Bohemia to pursue him; and by that means the Garrison of Prague would have been freed from the Disasters that attended them.

Remarks.

BUT to return, M. Maillebois proceeded on his march thro' the upper Palatinate to the Danube, and was as closely pursued by Prince Charles with the main Army, having

1742 ing detached Prince Lobkowitz with a sufficient Body to observe the Marshals Broglio and Bellisle; whole Troops were continually harrassed by the Pandours Croats and Husars; and reduced to great Extremities, by fatiguing Marches, in a Country already exhausted; and thus disappointed of Relief, were forced to return to their old Station at Prague, leaving small Garrisons at Leutmaritz and other Posts, which were obliged to surrender to Prince Lobkowitz, who again formed the Blockade of Prague; whence Marshal Broglio, having disguised himself like a Courtier, found Means on the 4th of November to make his Escape into Saxony, where he received orders from his Court to repair to Bavaria, and replace Marshal Maillebois, (in the Command of the French Army,) who was recalled.

Confederates re-enter Bavaria. DURING these Operations, Count Seckendorff who had been detached by M. Maillebois with the Imperial Army to Bavaria, passed the Danube at Keilheim about the middle of October, and on the 23d he carried the Fortress of § Landshut Sword in Hand, having made the Garrison Prisoners of War: Whence he proceeded directly to Munich; which, General Bernclau on hearing of his Approach, and not having a sufficient Army to oppose him, evacuated, on the 24th at Night, and retired to Passau. Marshal Seckendorff on the 25th entered Munich, and immediately pursued the

Apstrians retire.

§ Landshut, is a beautiful City and Castle of Germany, in the Dukedom of Bavaria; pleasantly situate on the Rivers Iser and Warta, 28 Miles S. of Ratisbon, and 35 N. E. of Munich.

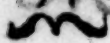
the Austrians; but Marshal Bernclau having conducted his Retreat with such Precaution, as not to give the Bavarians an Opportunity of attacking him: And on his arrival at Passau, he was joined by a Reinforcement of 4000 Men, from the Austrian Army under Count Khevenhuller; who took so advantageous a Post at Scharding, that the Imperial General could neither attack them, nor make any Attempt on Austria.

THE French grand Army continued their Rout for Bavaria, and passed the Danube at Ratisbon, about the middle of November; and were as closely pursued by the Austrians, who passed it soon after at Straubing, and immediately invested Landau, and obliged the Garrison to surrender Prisoners of War. From that time the two Armies made several Marches and Countermarches upon the the Iser and the Inn, in which several smart Skirmishes happened between the Irregulars; but nothing considerable was attempted by either till the 1st of December, when the Austrians began the Siege of Braunau; which Post being of the greatest consequence in covering the Winter Quarters of the Imperialists and French in Bavaria, it was resolved by the Confederate Generals to raise the Siege at any Risk. For which Purpose the Confederates marched with all possible Diligence to it's Relief, and approached the Town on the 9th, whereupon the Austrians were obliged to raise the Siege and retire to their strong Camp at Scharding; and soon after both

1742.

Motions
of the
French
Grand
Army.

* Straubing is a City of Bavaria situate on the Danube, 24 Miles E. of Ratisbon, and 44 N. E. of Passau.

1742.  both Armies separated for Winter Quarters. The Austrians were cantoned along the Iser, and the French and Imperialists in Bavaria; where I shall leave them to refresh themselves after so fatiguing a Campaign and return to the Fate of Prague.

French
blocked up
at Prague.

M. Bel-
leisle's
Scheme.

MARSHAL BELLISLE who was now block-
ed up at Prague, having his Communicati-
on entirely cut off from all Supplies, and his
Garrison in all probability on the Verge of
being reduced to the last Extremity; was
obliged to have recourse to Politicks, to ex-
tricate himself out of that dangerous Laby-
rinth, and took his Measures accordingly
with great Prudence and Dexterity: And as
the Success of his Enterprize depended on
Secrecy, he took care to conceal it, not only
from the Townsmen, but even his own
Troops; and to amuse them he gave out
that he intended a general Sally, ordered a
certain Quantity of Ammunition to be de-
livered to the Soldiers, and all the Horses
in Town to be seized and distributed to the
respective Corps.

WHEN his Design was ripe for Execution,
he ordered the Gates on the 15th of December
at Night, to be shut, and that none should pass
or repass upon any Account whatsoever, without
first acquainting him; and gave private Orders
to his Troops to be in readiness to march on the
17th in the Morning. He then, put in Practice
two Stratagems; the one to prevent the Ene-
mies getting immediate Intelligence; and the
other to distract their Councils when they should
have Advice of his March. With the first
View he detached early on the 16th, some
Squadrons of Horse to reconnoitre the
Country

Country, as if a general Forage was intended: And to accomplish the latter, he dispatched a Courier with a Letter to M. Desalleurs, the French Minister at Dresden, to inform him that he had marched with Part of his Forces, and left Count Baviere, with a Garrison of 6000 Men; who he doubted not would be able to maintain the Place till May. This Courier was dispatched by such a Route, as to have the Letter fall into the Austrian General's Hands.

1742.

THE 16th at Night the Marshal detached 900 Men from the different Corps, who were left under the Command of Marshal Chevert, to amuse the Austrians with the Appearance of a Garrison, and take Care of the Sick; and at one o'Clock the next Morning, set out with 15000 Foot, 3250 Horse, 30 Pieces of Cannon and Ammunition proportionable, with Provisions for 12 Days. He marched with such Diligence, that he gained the Defiles of the Mountains, before the Austrians could overtake him; and carried off some of the principle Citizens, as Hostages for the Safety of the Garrison, and levied large Contributions. This March was so closely concealed, that Prince Lobkowitz had no certain Intelligence of it, till the ensuing Day; when he detached General Nadaſti with the Hungarian Cavalry, and a Body of Hussars to pursue them; whilst he followed with the rest of his Army. The Horse and Hussars often attacked them in their Route, but as the main Army could not come up to support them, they were obliged to content themselves with Skirmishing, in which they picked up a considerable Number of Prisoners and some Baggage Waggon.

He marches from Prague.

Austrians pursue him

The

1742.
he arrives
at Egra.

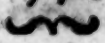
The French arrived on the 29th at Egra, after a March of 13 Days; incumber'd with inexpressible Hardships and Fatigues, having lost near 3000 Men by the Enemy, Fatigue and Inclemency of Weather, some hundreds having perished in the Snow; so that they had not only, Austrian Hussars to struggle with in Front, Centre and Rear, but bad Roads and excessive cold Weather, which produced a general Mortality amongst the Troops on their arrival at Winter Quarters in Alsace. However, it must be allowed on this Occasion that the French Marshal performed the Part of a brave and experienced Commander; tho' so tortured with the Hip Gout, that he was incapable of mounting his Horse; yet, on every Emergency, he changed his Coach for a Horse Litter, and appeared wherever he thought his Presence necessary to encourage or assist his Men. He repaired from Alsace to Court; where, as the Reward of his Zeal and Fatigue, he met so cool a Reception, that he retired to his Country Seat. to return.

Prague
Surrendered
to the Au-
strians.

Remarks

PRINCE LOBKOWITZ finding it impracticable to come up with the French, returned to Prague, which capitulated on the first Summons; the Garrison being allowed to march out with the Honours of War, and to be conducted to Egra, from whence the Hostages taken by the Marshal from Prague, were returned; and Prince Lobkowitz took Possession of the City for his Royal Mistress, on the 26th of December: Which concludes the Transactions of both Armies in Germany for this Year. On the whole I shall leave the Reader to judge, whether it would not have been, rather the Interest of France, that the Army and Garrison

1742



Person at Prague should have surrendered to Prince Charles of Lorrain's first Summons, than by their Obstinacy to have reduced their Troops to that Extremity, which they were brought to in the Sequel; having in this, and the preceeding Campaign, lost 80,000 of their best Troops by Famine, Cold, and Desertion; and of 130,000 that had been sent at different Times to Germany, it is said, that Marshal Broglio brought back scarce 20,000, and those in a wretched Condition.

THE Considerable Army transported from Spain to Italy the preceeding Year, denoted a bloody Campaign in that Country; but the Event no way answered the Expectation. The Duke de Montemar having assembled the Spanish Troops about the beginning of May at Rimini, was joined by the Duke de Castrax Pignano with the Neopolitans; which formed in all, an Army of 60,000 Men, with 40 Pieces of heavy Cannon; about the 15th entered the Bolognese, and encamped near † Bologna, where I shall leave them and take a View of the Measures taken to oppose their Designs.

Affairs of Italy.

THE King of Sardinia being lately married to a Sister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Consort to the Queen of Hungary, was closely solicited by this Princess to espouse her

King of Sardinia's Conduct.

* Rimini, is a neat and populous City of Italy in the Ecclesiastick State, situate on the Marreahia, in a fruitful Plain near the Adriatick Sea, 22 Miles N. W. of Pesaro, and 28 S. E. of Ravenna.

† Bologna, is a large, populous, and beautiful City of Italy the Metropolis of the Bolognese, subject to the Pope, situate on the Apola, 25 Miles East of Modena, and 48 W. of Ravenna.

1742. her Cause; with an Offer of some Territories which he had a Pretention to, and lay convenient to him in the Milanese. The Courts of France and Spain on the other Hand made some advantageous & Proposals to him, in order to draw him from an Alliance so prejudicial to their Interest: He however, like an able Politician, temporized a while but on mature Deliberation became jealous of the Spaniards extending their Dominions in Italy; and the Subsidies offered by Great Britain determined him to oppose the ambitious Views of France, and espouse the Cause of a persecuted Princess, to whose Interests he hath since faithfully and honourably adhered.

His Manifesto.

HE immediately published a Manifesto, setting forth the ambitious Views of Spain to extend her Conquests in Italy, and her Designs to invade the Milanese; and that since the Court of Madrid persisted in her Purposes to disturb the Tranquillity of Italy, his Majesty thought himself bound to support the Queen of Hungary in her Possessions in that Country with all his Force.

Pursuant to which Declaration, his Majesty's Troops received immediate Orders to march;

* The Cities of Pavia, Voghera, and Vigevano, with their respective Districts, were yielded up by a Treaty concluded under the Mediation of his Britannick Majesty; about which Time a subsidy Treaty between the latter and his Sardinian Majesty was concluded.

§ Besides several advantageous Offers, it was said, that a double Marriage was proposed between the Dauphin, and a Princess of Savoy; and the Prince of Piedmont and a Princess of France, to cement the Union; which Proposals, on that Account, his Sardinian Majesty rejected.

and enter the Milanese; which they effected the beginning of March: Where, being joined by the Austrians under Count Traun, they marched into the Dutchy of Parma; and complimented the Duke of Modena, with the Requisition of a Passage thro' his Territories; inviting him to join the Army with a Body of his Troops. The Duke's Answer was; "That, he granted it, as he was not in a Capacity of opposing it; but, that otherwise he was resolved to observe an exact Neutrality."

THE King of Sardinia, as he had now openly declared against, and marched his Troops in Opposition to the Spaniards; resolved to put himself at their Head, the more effectually to assist the Queen; accordingly, March the 21st, he, with his eldest Son * Victor Amadeo Maria, Prince of Piedmont, arrived at † Placentia; where he had an Interview with Count Traun; in which, the proper Measures were concerted for opposing the Progress of the Spaniards: Leave being obtained of the Pope to enter the Ecclesiastical Territories, when it should appear necessary. The King having moved his Head Quarters to § Parma, Affairs remained in this Situation till towards the End

King of
Sardinia
assists the
Queen.

H

of

* The King of Sardinia's eldest Son, by the Princess Polyxena of Hesse-Rheinfels, his second Wife, was born June 26, 1726.

† Placentia, or Placentia, is a neat City of Italy; the Metropolis of a Dukedom of its Name, situate on the Po. 14 Miles S. W. of Cremona, and 34 W. of Parma.

§ Parma, is a spacious rich, and populous City of Italy, with a strong Castle and noble Palace; the Metropolis of a Dukedom and Territory of its Name; situate on the Parma, 26 Miles S. E. of Cremona, and 34 S. W. of Mantua; and as many W. of Modena.

1742. of April; when he received Information, that the Duke of Modena, had secretly entered into a Treaty with the Spaniards, upon which he dispatched the Marquis d'Ormea, his Prime Minister, to the Duke, to demand the immediate Possession of * Modena and † Mirandola; and that he would disarm his Troops. Which Proposals being rejected, the Austrians and Piedmontese forthwith entered his Dominions, and formed a Camp at § Reggio, and the Duke, having thrown Garrisons into Modena and Mirandola, recommended his Family to his Sardinian Majesty's Protection; retired from his Capital and set out for the Spanish Army, of which he obtained the nominal Command, tho' the real Authority seemed vested in the Spanish General.

taake
Modena.

THE King sent a large Detachment to invest Modena, on whose Approach, the Garrison of 3000 Men, retired into the Citadel; before which, on the 10th of June, the Trenches were opened, and towards the end of the

Month

* *Modena*, is an antient City and Castle of considerable Strength in Italy, the Capital of a Duchy of its own Name, situate on the Secchia, 35 Miles E. of *Parma*, and 20 W. of *Bologna*.

† *Mirandola*, is a small, but well fortified City and Castle of Italy, the Metropolis of a Dukedom of its Name; subject to its own Prince, but received a German Garrison in 1701; the Germans defeated the French and Spaniards near it in 1703, it was taken after a long Blockade by the French in 1705, which they evacuated, as well as the other Towns in *Lombardy*, by a Treaty with Prince Eugene in 1707. It stands 23 Miles N. of *Modena*, and 26 S. E. of *Mantua*.

§ *Reggio*, a small beautiful City of Italy, the Metropolis of a Dukedom of its Name, it received a French Garrison in 1702, and in 1706 Prince Eugene of Savoy besieged and took, both the Town and Castle, making the Garrison Prisoners of War. It is 15 Miles E. of *Parma*, and W. of *Modena*.

Month they were obliged to surrender Prisoners of War.

1742.

FROM thence they proceeded to Mirandola, which after a Siege of two Days, capitulated on the 23d of July, the Garrison having leave to return to their respective Abodes, but not to serve against the Queen of Hungary, or the King of Sardinia during the War.

Mirandola

THUS the Duke of Modena's Obstinacy dispossessed him of his Dominions in two Months, which were to be sequestered during his Noncompliance. But, the Spaniards, in order to wrest the Territories of their new Ally, out of the Hands of his Enemies, advanced towards the Modenese; whereby it was expected, that they intended passing the Panaro, and giving the Austrians Battle. But, as they had been continually harrassed by the Austrian Hussars, reduced by Sickness and Desertion, and cut off from their Supplies or Reinforcements from Sea, by the Vigilance of the British Men of War cruizing in the Adriatick; they thought proper to avoid future Extremities, having decamped by Night, and returned towards * Ferrara.

AFTER the Reduction of the Duke of Modena's Territories, the combined Army pursued them with all possible Diligence through the Ecclesiastical State; while the Spaniards continued their Route to Rimini, where they secured themselves in a strong Camp. The King of Sardinia having advanced to † Forli, a few Miles

his farther Successes

* *Ferrara*, is an antient City of *Italy* in the Papacy, situate on the *Po*, 29 Miles E. of *Mirandola*, and 190 N. W. of *Rome*.

† *Forli*, (formerly *Forum Livii*.) is a City of *Italy* in the Papacy, and Principality of *Romagna*, delightfully situate on a Plain near the River *Ronca*; 14 Miles S. W. of *Ravenna*, and 44 N. E. of *Florence*.

1742. Miles distant, an Engagement was expected, but on the 9th of August, the Spaniards decamped suddenly, and marched with Precipitation towards * *Pesaro*, and soon after entered the Kingdom of Naples; while the combined Army took Possession of their Camp. Here the King received Advice, that a Body of Spanish Troops under Don Philip intended an Irruption into Savoy; upon which the King returned to † *Turin*, with the greatest Part of his Troops, where I shall leave him, and take a View of Don Philip and his Forces.

Don Philip's
Troops

A BODY of 17,000 Spanish Troops, having in April passed through the South of France, and being joined by some other Spanish Corps and Companies of Catalonian Miquelets rendezvoused at *Grace*, near ‡ *Antibes*; where, in the beginning of June, Don Philip put himself at their Head; having as his Sub-Commander, the Count de *Glimes*. Their first Design seemed to be a Penetration into Piedmont through *Nice*, but the Passes being so well guarded by the Piedmontese Troops, assisted by the British Squadron, and the Roads rendered so impassable,

* *Pesaro* or *Pesaro* is a neat and populous City of *Italy* in the Papacy, and Dukedom of *Urbine*, situate nigh the *Foglia*, on the Adriatick Sea, 18 Miles N. E. of *Urbino*, and 48 E. of *Ancona*.

† A strong and splendid City with a fine Castle of *Italy*, the Capital of the Principality of *Piedmont*, and the King of *Sardinia*'s Seat; it was vigorously besieged by the French in 1706, and reduced to great Extremities, but was relieved on the ever memorable 7th of September by the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, having gained a compleat Victory over their Enemies. It is situate in a delightful Plain on the *Po*, 20 Miles E. of *Pignerol*, 20 E. of *Chambery*, 340 N.W. of *Rome*, and 180 S. W. of *Vienne*.
‡ *Antibes*, the last Port Town of *France* towards *Italy* in the Government of *Provence*, has a strong Castle situate on the Mediterranean, 7 Miles S. W. of *Nice*, and 9 E. of *Grasse*.

ble, it was layed aside. However, in August they sent a Body of Miquelets to the Valley of § Barcelonnette, to effect a Passage by Demonr, into the Valley of Stura; where the Piedmontese that guarded the Defiles, received them so warmly, that they were obliged to retire with considerable Loss.

1742.


ON this the Spanish General soon changed his Measures; and about the End of August they marched thro' Dauphine, and entered Savoy; and on the 10th of September took Possession of Chamberry, the Capital; Where he published a Manifesto, "enjoining the Deputies of the Provinces within that Dutchy
"to come in and take the Oaths to him; and
"to bring their Arms and Ammunition to his
"Quarters, within the Space of five Days;
"prohibiting them to pay any more Taxes to
"the King of Sardinia, or to hold any Cor-
"respondence with him, upon Pain of Death." The Inhabitants were obliged to submit to a Power, they were not able to oppose; however, this austere Manifesto, and his Successes were but short lived: For the King of Sardinia made such Dispatch, that the 10th of October arriving with his Army at † Conflans, the Spanish Troops retired † to Montmellian, and soon

He enters
Savoy.

K. of Sar-
dinia mar-
ches to op-
pose him

after

§ *Barcelonnette*, a small Principality and Valley, situate between *Dauphine*, *Piedmont* and, *Provence*, it fell into the Hands of the Duke of Savoy in 1388 by the voluntary Submission of the People.

‡ *Conflans* a small Town of Savoy at the Confluence of the Rivers *Iser* and *Doron*, 20 Miles E. of *Chamberry*.

† *Montmellian*, a dismantled Town and Castle of Italy in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, formerly very formidable; it was taken by the French in 1691, and restored by a Separate Treaty in 1696; it surrendered to the French after a long Blockade

1742. after took Post under the Cannon of Fort * Barreaux in Dauphine, and abandoned Savoy to it's lawful Prince, while the King encamped with his Troops in View of them near Mountmellian, and as he could not enter the French Territories to attack them, continued in a settled Camp, where he took great Care for the Preservation of his Forces, against the Rigour of the Season ; by having Huts built for them, and a Quantity of Wood and Rice ; and a Bullock given Weekly to every Troop and Company, Surplus of the usual Allowance. The Spaniards tho' they had received several Reinforcements, continued in a State of Inactivity, till the Arrival of the Marquis de la Minas, who took the Command from the Count de Glimes, to whose Slowness his Court ascribed the Loss of Savoy. This active and enterprizing General, notwithstanding the Inclemency of the Season, entered Savoy on the 7th of December, and attacked the Castle of Aspremont, near the King of Sardinia's Camp ; which small Garrison after a brave Resistance of 44 Hours was obliged to surrender Prisoners of War.

he is repulsed.

THE Loss of this important Post obliged the King to abandon his Camp, and retire towards Piedmont, as the Spaniards advanced ; one Column of his Army taking the Route of St. Bernard, and the other that of Mount Cenis. On which Don Philip made two large Detachments from his Army, the one under Lieut.

he abandons his Camp and is pursued

Blockade in December 1705, and since demolished but has a Citadel almost impregnable. it stands nigh the River Iser by the Borders of *Dauphine*, 18 Miles S. E. of Chamberry.

* Fort *Barreaux* is a Fortrefs of France on the Frontiers of *Dauphine* and *Savoy* ; 6 Miles from *Montmellian*.

Lieut. General Don Joseph de Aramburu, to pursue the first Column; and the other under Major Gen. Don Pedro Garcia, to pursue the last. The former attacked and took two Posts near Aiquiblane, which were defended by six Companys of Grenadiers; and the latter having come up with the Rear Guard of the Piedmontese near Aiquibelle, attacked a fortified Post, which was defended by 200 Grenadiers, six Battalions of regular Troops, and some Militia; the Action continued sharp and doubtful for two Hours, but the Spaniards at length carried their Point and obliged the Enemy to abandon Aiquibelle.

1742.

THE Spaniards again were possessed of Savoy at an inconsiderable Loss, where they committed great Excesses, and having taken up their Quarters, Don Philip's Residence was at Chamberry, where he spent the Winter waiting for Reinforcements to enable him to force his Passage into Italy in the Spring.

The Spaniards repossessed of Savoy

And take Winter Quarters.

THE King of Sardinia having ordered the Quarters of his Troops in Piedmont, returned to Turin, where he distributed a Memorial to the Foreign Ministers, containing, "The Reasons of his Retreat, and disclaiming all Suggestions of a separate Peace;" concluding, with these remarkable Words, "That tho' he was not able to preserve his Dominions, he would still maintain his Fidelity to his Allies."

K. of Sardinia's Memorial

IN the mean Time the King of the two Sicilies, as I have before observed, having joined a large Body of his Troops to the Spanish Army; was visited on the 8th of August by Commodore Martin, dispatched from

K. of the two Sicilies forced to a Neutrality.

Admiral

1742



Admiral Mathews with † four Men of War, four Bomb Vessels, and four Tenders, to oblige him to a Neutrality. On their Appearance in the Bay of Naples, the Court and City were under the greatest Consternation for fear of a Bombardment. The Duke de Montalegro, then Prime Minister, sent immediately to Mr. Allen the British Consul, to desire he would go on Board, and enquire the Meaning of this unexpected Visit. The Consul soon returned with a Message delivered to him by the Commodore in his Britannick Majesty's Name, to be communicated to his Sicilian Majesty, purporting, "That his Majesty, being in Alliance with the Queen of Hungary and the King of Sardinia, and his Sicilian Majesty, having joined his Forces with those of Spain his declared Enemy, to invade her Hungarian Majesty's Territories, contrary to all Treatys; he was sent to demand that his Sicilian Majesty would not only withdraw his Troops from those of Spain, but also promise to give them no Assistance of any Kind whatsoever." Capt. de l'Angle being charged with this message took the Consul with him as his Interpreter, and went directly to the Secretary's Office. The King being at Church, returned in about an Hour, and being informed of the Affair, called a Council; and the Duke de Montalegro informed the two Gentlemen, that the Demand would be complied with. General Bourke was sent, in his Majesty's Name, with a Letter signed

† These were the Panther, Capt. Gideon; the Oxford, Capt. Pawlett, the Feverham, Capt. Hughes; and the Duff Gally Capt. de l'Angle.

signed by the Secretary Duke, intimating,
 " That the King had already resolved, and
 " given Orders, that his Troops which are
 " joined with those of Spain, should with-
 " draw for the Defence of his own Domini-
 " ons; and that he promises to repeat his
 " Orders, and that they shall immediately
 " return from the Romagna into his Dom-
 " inions: And that he will not in any Man-
 " ner whatsoever, either aid or assist those of
 " Spain in the present War in Italy."

1742.

ON the Receipt of this the Commodore
 set sail being 24 Hours at Anchor in the
 Bay.

THO' his Sicilian Majesty had embraced
 this Neutrality, and according to promise
 withdrawn his Troops; he in October, sent
 five or six Spanish Regiments in his Service,
 to join the Duke de Montemar; upon Infor-
 mation of which, Admiral Mathews in De-
 cember, dispatched Capt. de l'Angle in the
 Dursley Gally to Naples, with a Letter ex-
 postulating on this Breach of Neutrality, who
 obtained for Answer; " That his Majesty
 " was resolved to adhere to his Engagements
 " but as these Regiments belonged to his
 " Father the King of Spain, and had been
 " only lent to him for his Expedition to
 " Sicily, it was not in his Power to detain
 " them when recalled, as they were not in
 " his Pay or Service."

He sends
 Troops to
 join the
 Spaniards.

THIS Neutrality was certainly at that Time
 the more advantageous to the Queen of Hun-
 gary, as the King of Sardinia had been ob-
 liged to retire with his Troops for the de-
 fence of his own Dominions, and that the
 Spaniards would have been too hard a Match
 for

1742.

for the Austrians in his Absence; however the Duke de Montemar, on being informed, that the King had returned to Turin, turned short on the Austrians, and advanced to * Foligno; where he was replaced in the command of the Army by Count Gages, who on the 14th of October arrived with his Army at Bologna; and Count Traut with 14,000 Men at † Buen Porto, secured himself so as to prevent the Spaniards entering Tuscany as they had intended. They remained in this Situation till the beginning of December, when both Armies retired into Winter Quarters; the Austrians and Piedmontese in the Modenese and Parmesan; and the Spaniards in the Bolognese and Romagna, where I shall leave them till early in the Spring, when they came to immediate Action, and pass over to Finland, being the third Scene on the Grand Theatre,

Both Armies retire to Winter Quarters.

Affairs of Russia

BUT before I come to Action, I shall take a View of some of the principal Transactions of the Russian Court after the late Revolution.

IN the beginning of January, the Processes being finished against the German Ministers and their Adherents, Sentence was given that they all deserved Death, both by the Law of God and Man. Accordingly on the 18th in the Morning they were brought on the Scaffold. Count Osterman being first led

* *Foligno*, a small but neat City of the Ecclesiastick State, famous for it's Marts of Gold and Silver Lace, manufactured there, situate near the Topino in a beautiful Country at the Foot of the Apperine Mountains, 52 Miles N. of Rome, and 20 S. of Perugia.

† *Buen Porto*, an advantageous Post near the Borders of Tuscany.

led to the Block, immediately had his Neck uncovered, and was ordered to lay down his Head; but when it was expected that the Executioner would have given the fatal Blow, he was raised up and told, that her Majesty had changed his Sentence into perpetual Banishment; during which awful Ceremony, there was no perceptible Change in his Countenance. The rest had the same Intimation made to them, who all shewed a Discomposure, (except Count Munich,) who appeared on the Scaffold with as erect, intrepid, and unconcerned a Countenance, as when he was leading the Victorious Army of Russians against the Turks, but little more than three Years before.

1742.

Condemned
Lords
reprieved

HER Majesty, on her Accession to the Crown, seemed, (by her Request of a Cessation of Arms for three Months,) disposed to have the Differences with Sweden amicably accommodated: But Sweden not sufficiently taught by the ill Success of her Arms last Campaign, or else secretly spirited up by France, would agree to no Preliminaries, but on Condition of the Restitution of Carelia and the District of * Kexholm. The Czarina, judging those Terms too exorbitant, ordered an Augmentation of her Forces in Finland to 80,000 Men, as the only effectual Means to procure, an equitable Peace from her Enemy.

Remarks
on the
War

IN March, her Majesty thought it expedient to repair to the Court of Muscovy, for her Coronation

The
Empress
Crowned.

* *Kexholm*, the Capital of a Province of that Name in Finland, full of Lakes and Marshes, this Territory was yielded by Russia to Sweden in 1646, but reconquered by Peter I. it's situate on the Lake Ladoga, 45 Miles E. of Wyb urg, and 84 N, of Petersburg.

1742.  renation in that Kingdom, where, attended by the Duke of Holstein her Nephew, she arrived the 11th, and made a most magnificent Entry, and May the 6th, she was crowned with the utmost Splendor. Before her Departure for Moscow, she issued the proper Orders, for carrying on the War with Vigour. And confounded the French Politicians so far, that were so alert in spiriting up this War against her, as to send a Remittance of 120,000 Rubles to the Queen of Hungary telling the Marquis de Botta, her Minister, "that she knew by Experience the
 " Misery of an oppressed Princess, and there-
 " fore took a particular Pleasure in assisting his
 " injur'd Mistress, in whose Preservation she
 " had so near a Concern;" She in May sent the Queen another Remittance of 600,000 Rubles; but to shew her * Impartiality, acknowledg'd the Elector of Bavaria, as Emperor, and wrote him a congratulatory Letter on his Elevation to the Imperial Dignity.

She assists
the Queen
of Hunga-
ry

Hostilities
re-com-
menced in
Finland.

In March, on the Expiration of the Cessation of Arms, Hostilities began to recommence in Finland with the utmost Vigour; the Russian General having given proper Notice to the Swedish; immediately detach'd a large Body of † Cossacks, with a Detachment of Dragoons, who

* Her Impartiality has a visible Resemblance of the Fortune and Character of our great Queen Elizabeth, as each was raised from a Prison to a Throne, and each Governed by the same methodical Levity, also by keeping fair with the respective Powers of Europe, gained the Respect of all.

† The Cossacks are a wild, irregular People, that inhabit the Ukraine and live by Plunder and Piracy, in small Vessels on the Black Sea. They derive their Name from *Kosa*

who made an Inroad into Swedish Finland, and brought back a considerable Booty, with a great Number of Prisoners.

1742.

GENERAL LACY, who arrived at Wyburgh in March, was followed by a large Train of Artillery, and having assembled his Army, concerted the necessary Dispositions for opening, the Campaign. Upon which, the Swedes, whether intimidated by the Russian Preparations, or doubting their own Ability, began to incline to an Accommodation; for which End they proposed to the Czarina, a Renewal of the Suspension of Arms, and sent M. Nolcken in May to Muscow; but, after a Months waiting, all the Answer he received, was, "That the Terms he proposed were disagreeable. That the Empress was, however, willing to consent to a Peace, if Sweden would previously renounce all her Pretensions to the Conquests of Peter I. pursuant to the Treaty of Nyftadt; and whenever his Court was of the same Disposition, he would be again well received." Probably the Officiousness of the French Minister's offering the Mediation of his Court, contributed to the Nonsuccess of the Swedish Envoy, who declared, "That he had no Commission to treat, but under the Mediation of France." The Russian Court by declining

General
Lacy com-
mands the
Russians

Kosa (a Scythe) which being fixed in the End of a Pole was their antient Weapon, with this they fought at Arms length and did great Execution; Stephen Bathori King of Poland was the first that formed them into a regular Militia, since which they have been frequently used by the Poles and Muscovites in their Wars; and are almost equal to the Queen of Hungarys Croats and Pandours, which they very much resemble in their living, appearance, and Valour.

The recovery of these Conquests had indeed been the secret Motives of Sweden's taking up Arms.

1742. declining it; discovered a prudent Haughtiness; and shewed how ridiculous they thought it in a Foreign Power, to offer their Interposition for a Peace, which by the Success of their Arms, they were in a Condition to command.

1742
1742
1742
1742

Pursues
the Swedes

THE same Month, the Empress published a Manifesto; "encouraging the States of Finland to throw off their Subjection to the Crown of Sweden, and establish themselves a free Republick, under the Protection of Russia." This specious and artful Scheme, both gained the Affection of the Finlanders, and greatly alarmed the Swedes. And towards the End of June, the brave Lacy began his Operations, with a large Detachment of Dragoons and Grenadiers, which with two Regiments of Hussars were ordered to advance to Fredericksheim, and followed with the rest of the Army; while a Body of Cossacks were waisting the open Country with Fire and Sword. The Swedes, tho' in an intrenched Camp, and covered by the Cannon of the Garrison, on the first Account of their Approach, concluded in a Council of War to abandon the Place. Accordingly on the 28th at Night, they executed it, having first set Fire to the Suburbs, and blown up their Magazines, the Flames being perceived by the Enemy, they conjectured that they were abandoning that Fortress; whereupon they entered it, and made a considerable Booty: For besides other Things of Value, they found in the Town 113 Brass and Iron Cannon, 9 Mortars, 947 Barrels of Gunpowder, and vast Stores of Ammunition, tho' a great Part of the Magazines were consumed.

Swedes retire

THE Swedish Army retired behind the River Kymen, and seemed resolved to dispute the Passage.

Passage of that River, but the Russians marching up to attack them, obliged them to retire over three Branches of the River, with considerable Loss; and in the utmost Confusion. The Russians continued the Pursuit with as great eagerness, as the Swedes did the Retreat; And in their March took Possession of Borgo; and on the 30th of August surrounded them near * Helsingfors; where General Lowenhaupt, finding no way to extricate himself, and having sustained great Losses both in Men, Provisions and Ammunition by their precipitate Retreat, was reduced, with his small Army of 15,900 Men, to accept of the following disgraceful Capitulation.

1742.

are surrounded at Helsingfors and obliged to Capitulate

I. That the Swedish Infantry should immediately embark at Helsingfors, with their Arms and Baggage, and be transported to Sweden; leaving all their † Artillery and Magazines to the Russians.

II. That their Horse should be conducted to § Abo, where if they did not embark in 30 Days, they should March round the Bothnick Gulph to Sweden by Land.

THERE were ten Finland Regiments in their Service, that chose to deliver up their Arms and Colours; and having taken the Oaths to the Czarina, had Permission to return to their Habitations

* *Helsingfors*, the Capital of *Nyland*, a Province of *Finland* situate near the River *Winda*, 60 Miles N. of *Revel*, and 150 W. of *Wyburg*.

† Ninety Pieces of heavy Cannon, with stores and Ammunition in Proportion.

§ *Abo*, the Metropolis of *S. Finland*, where the ensuing Congress was held, it's a City of great Trade, with a commodious Harbour, situate on the *Avioiki*, near the *Baltick Sea*: 120 Miles N. W. of *Revel*, and 150 N. E. of *Stockholm*.

1742. **Habitations.** Thus the Swedes after an unsuccessful and ignominious War, saw themselves stripped of all Finland and East Bothnia; the Natives submitting to the Government of the Czarina, who treated them with great Moderation and Lenity.

In the mean Time, the Swedes sent M. Nolcken back to Russia, with Instructions to comply with the Terms that had been offered by the Czarina; but on his Arrival he found that the Russian Successes had changed the Note of their Ministry, being answered, "That her Imperial Majesty could not, in the present Circumstances, grant what she had before condescended to offer, since them Offers had been rejected. That therefore the Honour of her Crown, and Reputation of her Arms, required her to act in such a Manner, as not to deprive herself of the Advantages, she had obtained in a just and successful War." From this Time all Negotiations were suspended till Winter, when both Parties agreed to hold a Congress at Abo, the Particulars of which comes under the ensuing Year.

Commotions in Russia.

Two the Czarina had been raised to the Throne of her Father by the unanimous Voice of the Nation; and had governed in the most mild and equitable Manner; and the success of her Forces commanding Respect from her Enemies, yet there were private Animosities and Murmurings amongst the Populace; which is commonly the Case, where there are frequent Changes of Government, when no Power subsists so long, as is Necessary to fix the Affections of the People. A Plot had been discovered, towards the Close of the Year, for dethroning the Empress, and restoring

bringing the Princess Anne to the Regency; but as few were concerned in it, but some of the lower Officers of the Houshold, and of the Foot-Guards, it miscarried; being discovered the Day before it was ripe for Execution; on which there were 23 of the Principals, and Accomplices seized, and exiled to Siberia; three of the most Criminal having their Tongues cut out, their Noses slit, and their Ears cropt.

THE Murmurings of the Populace was at this Time very great, against the Number of Foreigners employed in the Czarina's Service: this chiefly by their Conduct, and Councils the Russian Empire has been brought to it's present flourishing State; and even reported in other Countries that she would not, for the future, employ any but Natives, and that all Foreigners would be forthwith disbanded. On this the Czarina published a Manifesto, purporting, "That she heard with surprize the malicious Report, of her not intending for the future, to employ Foreigners either in civil or military Affairs: Which she declares to be contrary to her Intention; and that She is not only resolved to keep in her Service, those actually engaged, but that they shall be promoted according to their Capacity and Merit; and such as shall hereafter desire to engage into her Service, may freely come into the Empire, and address themselves to his Royal Highness the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp;

Prince Charles, Duke of Holstein Gottorp, was born the 21st of February 1727, his Mother Anne Petrina was Sister to the Czarina, and his Grandmother was

1742. "torp; and on his Report of their Talents;
 "they shall be employed in whatever Post
 "they are fit for." which she concludes;
 "declaring these to be her real Sentiments." This created a favourable Impression of the Czarina in all the Foreigners employed in her Service, and disappointed the Scheme of the Malecontents; which was, to expel the Foreigners her Dominions.

Affairs of
 Sweden.

THE Swedes were this Year in a melancholy Situation, on Account of the ill Success of their Troops, and the Russians being in Possession of Part of their Dominions: To which was added another Mortification of Consequence. The Dalicarlians having taken up Arms demanding. "that the State of the
 "Kingdom should be put on the antient
 "Footing; that the new Fabricks, and Manufactures should be abolished, and a free
 "Trade opened with Norway; threatening in
 "Case their Requests were rejected, to join
 "the Russians with 20,000 Men." In this Conjunction it was judged expedient to assemble the Dyet; which, met at Stockholm, September 14th. The first point that engrossed their Attention, was the Regulation of the Succession, the King only holding the Crown for Life, and being now in the 67th Year of his Age. The principal Candidates were the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, and Prince

was eldest Sister of Charles XII. of Sweden, by which he was lineal Successor to that Crown, on October the 28th O. S. he was baptized by the Name of Peter Fredrouitz, and embraced the Rites of the Greek Church, after which the Czarina appointed him her Successor, by the Title of Grand Prince of all the Russias, in which Quality he received the Compliments of all the Foreign Ministers.

1742.

Since Frederick of Hesse; the Prince Royal of Denmark was also nominated, as was the Duke of Deuxpontz; and there still remained another Party that were for postponing the Election till after the King's Death. But the Parties of the three latter, having joined the Interests of the two first Candidates, the Dispute became nearly equal; the Clergy appeared unanimous in favour of the Prince of Hesse, as did the Peasants for the Duke of Holstein; but the Nobility and Burghers were much divided. The sacred Committee having prepared Matters, the Duke of Holstein was elected in a full Dyet October the 31st by a Majority of two + Voices; with which, when the Baron de Ungern Sternberg, Marshal of the Dyet acquainted his Majesty, he said „ that whatever tended to the „ Welfare and Happiness of the Kingdom, „ had always been agreeable to him; and as „ he doubted not, but those two Points had „ determined the States in their Choice, he „ gladly assented to it.” accordingly Deputies were appointed to notify to his Highness their Election, but when they arrived at Moscow, they found, to their great Surprise, that the Duke had embraced the Greek Religion, and was declared Successor to the Russian Throne. Upon which Information the Dyet appointed a Committee to resettle the Succession, who came to a Resolution, „ that

1742.

Duke of
Holstein
Gottorp
chosen
Successor

† The Colledge of Nobles took a Resolution some Days before " that to be born and educated in the Lutheran Religion, was a necessary Qualification for the Successor to the Crown of Sweden.", which threw the Choice on the Duke of Holstein, as the Princes of Meffe and Denmark were Calvinists, and Duke of Dantz a Catholick.

1742. "that as the Duke of Holstein had changed his Religion, his Election was become void; and that whoever should propose a new Election 'till a Peace was concluded with Russia, should be declared Traytors."

His Election declared void.

Their Conduct in the War examined into.

Duke of Holstein
General
Colonel
Successor

THIS Point being for this Year determined, the next Step taken, was an enquiry into the Conduct of the Ministry, and the Causes of their unsuccessful War in Finland; which created a general Discontent; and as the Cry for the War had been so unanimous, that the Advisers of it could not be attacked, Policy rendered it necessary, rather than own their inability to the Russians, to ascribe all their Misfortunes to the ill Conduct of their Generals; of whom, as the national Clamour was so great, it was necessary to make Sacrifices. These Considerations I must say, more politick than just, threw the whole Weight of the Resentment on those unfortunate Officers; who in vain represented their innocence, by the Sickness and Mortality that disabled their Troops from making Head against an Army so much superior. However the Generals Lowenhaupt and Bodenbrock, on their Arrival at Court, were put under Arrest; and being tryed by a General Court martial, were condemned to be beheaded, their Estates confiscated, and their Memory branded with Infamy to all Posterity; which was executed the ensuing Year, which I shall have Occasion to mention in the Sequel.

Affairs of Denmark.

THE Court of Copenhagen, on hearing that the Duke of Holstein was appointed regent Successor to the Crown of Sweden; seemed alert in preparing for some formidable Design, having given the necessary Orders for forming

1742.

forming three Army's of 8 or 10,000 Men each; one in Norway, one in Zealand, and one in Holstein; and likewise fitted out a strong Fleet, and layed an Embargo on all the Shipping in the Danish Ports. This Armament, as you will see more fully in the succeeding Year, was carried on to favour and support the Election of the Prince Royal of Denmark to the Crown of Sweden. The Swedes, somewhat alarmed at this, were preparing for their Defence and repairing their Fortifications on the Frontiers next Norway, and on the Sea Coasts of Scanie: And as the French Interest seemed to decline with them, it prevailed in Denmark; for about the beginning of the Year, there was a Subsidy Treaty concluded between the Courts of Versailles and Copenhagen, for five Years, for 600,000 Crowns per Annum; and also a new Treaty of Commerce between both Nations. The King of Denmark likewise recalled his Troops in the Pay of Great Britain, as the subsidy Treaty expired this Year; and notwithstanding the close Application of Mr. Titley our Minister at Copenhagen, he refused to renew the Treaty, and likewise acceding to the Treaty of Breslaw; which Circumstances make it probable, that the French Ministry had the Ascendant over us at that Court.

THE French Court being this Year much alarmed at the Change in our Ministry, as they judged it might be a severe Curb to their ambitious Schemes; held, on the first Account of it, an extraordinary Council at Versailles; and new Instructions were sent to M. Bussy, the French Resident at London, how to proceed

Conduct
of
France.

ON

1742.

on this Occasion. Directions were also given for raising 11,000,000 l. by the Addition of the Dixieme or 10th Penny, and some other Revenues to support the War: and in order to recruit their Forces and put the Marine on a good Footing, the following Expedients were resolved upon. As to the former they augmented their Militia, by raising 30,000 additional Men; for which End, an Edict was published, "That an exact List should be given of all the "unmarried Men in every Town, from 16 to "40, not under 5 Feet high; and that in "Case any Town or Parish was deficient in "it's Quota, the Deficiency was to be supply- "ed by married || Men; that those inlisted should "serve six Years, and not quit their respec- "tive Corps without leave from their Officers, "under Pain of being punished as Deserters." As to the latter, the necessary Orders were dispatched for fitting out 23 Men of War, of which five at Brest, eight at Rockfort, and 10 to Toulon; and the registered Seamen were forbid to enter into the Merchant's Service. They likewise sent Orders in June, to forbid the East India Fleet, from stirring out: such an Effect had the Change of our Ministry upon them; and being suspicious that our new Administration would be averse to the Steps of the old, were resolved to be in a Condition of warding the Shock, and making Reprisals when the Scene should open to their Advantage. They likewise had the Mortification, to see the King of Prussia desert their Alliance, and accommodate Matters with the Queen of Hungary as by the Treaty of Breslaw, it being insinuated that

|| The married Men were to serve by Ballot.

1742.

~~~~~

that this Monarch took that Step, on a Discovery of the Cardinal's treating privately with that Princess; on which the Prelate in his own Vindication, wrote a circular Letter to the French Ministers at Foreign Courts, absolutely denying the Charge; on this the Court of Vienna, published a Letter of his Eminency's to Count Koningsegg, dated Versailles July 11, 1742, by which it fully appeared, that he had made some private Propositions of Peace to M. Walsner: But the Cardinal in a Letter to the Count, complained of this Precedure as very unfriendly and impolite. But however they soon seemed disposed to treat on reasonable Terms; for in September the following Declaration was made to M. Stainville, the Grand Duke's Minister at Paris, "That  
 " the most Christian King was ready to receive  
 " the Proposals made him in the Name of that  
 " Prince, that his Troops should have Orders  
 " immediately to evacuate Bohemia and the  
 " Empire; and that on the settling of those  
 " Preliminaries, Marshal Maillebois should be  
 " ordered to suspend his March and return  
 " into Alsace."

their Pro-  
posals to  
the Queen

THOSE Proposals, in all Appearance, so equitable, were rejected by the Queen, tho' not without Conjectures on a certain Court: For it's evident if the Tranquility of Germany had been by this Means restored, and that the King of Prussia and the Dutch had guarantied it's Conservation, it might have enabled the Queen to have preserved her Dominions in Italy, and have laid a good Foundation for a general Peace.

Rejected

THE Prince of Campo Florido, the Spanish Resident at Versailles, having in August de-  
 mandated their Aid

Spain

requires



1742 commanded the Succours promised to Don Philip, received for Answer; "That the Troubles in Germany, and the unhappy Situation of the Emperor's Affairs there, occasioned by the King of Prussia's Defection, and the Austrian Successes, had rendered it impossible for the King to fulfil his Engagements with his Catholick Majesty; whom he hoped to be in a Capacity of assisting powerfully against the Spring." From which Circumstances we may infer the perplexed Situation of France at this Time, and judge her Proposals to the Queen to be in reallity Sincere; when we take a View of the exhausting unsuccessfull War, they carried on in Germany.

THEY in the mean Time, made strong Remonstrances, by the Marquis de Fenelon, an able Minister at the Hague, on the Subject of the British Troops, sent to Flanders; and that the States General might embrace a Neutrality; and even offered to give Dunkirk into their Hands during the War; but the States were too penetrating not to see thro' their Design, and took their Measures accordingly, which you'll see in the Sequel.

\* FORT MAHE, was this Year relieved by M. de la Bourdenaye's Squadron, which withstood a successive Siege of 18 Months against 15000 Men under the Indian Rajas; the Garrison which consisted only of 300 French and 900 Blacks, were reduced to the last Extremity. but on the Admiral's landing with 1500 Men they raised the Siege and sued for Peace.

French  
Lois at  
Tabarca.

THE French had this Year the Misfortune to lose 400 Men in a Descent from their Garrison

\* A French Settlement on the Mallabar Coast within the Ganges.

son of † La Cella, on the Isle of § Tabarca; where they were so warmly received by the Moors, that having killed about 200 they made the rest, with 40 Officers Prisoners, who were cruelly beheaded at Tunis by Order of the Bey. To this Misfortune may be added the Conflagration in Brest, by which the great Magazine was consumed, with a beautiful Building of about 400 Yards in Front, the Comptroller General's Office, the Board of Marines, and Pay Master's Office; with the Grand Louis, a first Rate Ship of War of 100 Guns, that lay in the Dock. The total Damage was computed at above 1,000,000 l. This the Populace imputed (as is usual) to some Emissary hired by the English to fire their Magazines; but whether real or imaginary, I shall not take upon me to say, but will leave them to recruit the innumerable Losses they this Year sustained, and return to Old England, to see what effect the Branches of our new grafted Oak had this Year, and how far they extended.

1742.

Fire at Brest.

Affairs of Great Britain.

THE Change in our Ministry, as I remarked in the preceding part of this Year, gave our Affairs a different Aspect in the principal Courts of Europe; for on the arrival of our Troops that were destined for Flanders at \* Ostend, the French began publicly to repair the

† La Cella or the Bastion of France, is a small Port, opposite the City of Bona in the Kingdom of Tunis, contains a Garrison of 1000 Men.

§ Tabarca, a small Island of Africa in the Kingdom of Tunis, formerly possess'd by the Genoese, now only considerable for a good Port, and noted for a Pearl Fishery.

\* Ostend, is a strong fortified Town on the Coast of Flanders situate on the River Guele in a Moorish Soil, has a good

1742. the Fortifications of Dunkirk, and formed a Camp without the Town; and seemed under the greatest Uneasiness least we intended the Siege of that Place, which they had repaired in Violation of Treaties. Lord Stair, Commander of those Forces, was appointed Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General, in order to awaken them to their real Interest, and the Preservation of the Liberties of Europe; with which View he arrived at the Hague in April, and had his publick Audience: Where in a warm and manly Speech he represented to their High Mightinesses. “ The Confidence the King his Master reposed in “ their Friendship and Wisdom; the Advan- “ tages of a strict and mutual Union between “ their Republick and Great Britain, and how “ much it was the Interest of both Nations to “ support the House of Austria; and that the “ King his Master had designed the Transport- “ ing of a considerable Body of Troops to “ Flanders, in order to cover their Frontier, “ and defend that Country against the ambi- “ tious Designs of France; he wished that the “ States would concur, in such Measures as were “ necessary

Lord Stair  
Embassa-  
dor at the  
Hague.

a good Harbour, capable of Ships of large Burthen; it is famous for a Siege, which began in 1601 under the Archduke Albert; and continued unsuccessful, till he was reinforced by the Spanish General Spinola, who took the Direction of the Siege upon him, and obliged it to Surrender according to a precise Calculation after 3 Years, 3 Months, 3 Weeks, 3 Days, and 3 Hours; the besieged having no more Room left to form Retrenchments; it cost 100,000 Men on both Sides, of which the Dutch and their Allies lost 30,000, but had always the Sea open to throw in fresh Men, and take out the wounded. It was taken by Monsieur de Ayerquerque in July 1706 after a Siege of 10 Days, it lies 10 Miles W. of Bruges, 9 N. E. of Newport, and 21 from Dunkirk.



“ necessary for fulfilling their mutual Engage-  
ments to the Queen of Hungary, and pre-  
serving the Liberties of Europe.”

1742.

MR. Van Haren, President of the Assembly, in the Name of the States, returned an Answer, expressing “ The Satisfaction they took in this Mark of his Britannick Majesty’s Regard, and their Desire to conform and establish the Harmony so long subsisting between the Maritime Powers, on solid and lasting Foundations.” His Excellency soon after made a Declaration; that the King, in order to shew that he had no View of appropriating to himself, such Places in Flanders as should be mortgaged to him by the Queen of Hungary; proposed, that the Garrisons of those Places, should consist of half English and half Dutch Troops.

ON the other Hand, France seemed to be greatly alarmed, and neglected nothing to bring the States into her Measures, and even offered to cause the † Barrier Towns, to be united to the Republick for ever, and guaranteed by the Emperor, Spain, and Prussia, provided the States would consent to a Neutrality.

French  
Offers to  
the States

COUNT SINSHEIM the Imperial Minister, gave in a Representation; deploring, “ The melancholly Condition of the Empire, which he imputed to the obstinate Conduct of the Queen of Hungary, and alledged that the Repose of Europe depended on their agreeing to the Proposals of France, and embracing a Neutrality; that without entering

Seconded  
by the Im-  
perial Mi-  
nister.

† The Barrier Towns are Menin, Dendermond, Ypres, Tournay, Mons, Namur, and Maestricht, all which were conquered by France in the present War.

1742. “ entering into a War, or failing in their Alliance with the Queen of Hungary, they might, by their powerful Mediation, gain a lasting Glory, and preserve the Friendship of the Emperor and his Allies.” to which the States answered “ That their View was to provide for the Security of their own Territories.”

Answered  
by the E.  
of Stair.

In May the Earl of Stair made a further Declaration, in Answer to the Remonstrance presented by the Marquis de Fenelon, on the English Troops landing at Ostend, in which he represented; “ That the King had no Intention to give any Disturbance to his most Christian Majesty by this Step, his Design being not so much to assist the Queen of Hungary, tho bound to it by Treaty, as to secure the Interests of his Subjects, who had advanced considerable Sums to that Princess; and that to give a Proof of his Moderation or Desire of Peace, his Majesty was willing to send no Troops to Flanders, provided France would withdraw her Army from the Empire.” He again presented three successive Memorials, the first was June the 16th, wherein he pressed the States, “ To join their good Offices with those of his Britannick Majesty, for obtaining a Cessation of Hostilities against the Queen of Hungary, and for yielding up some strong Places by way of Caution on this Head.” The 2d was the 27th, wherein he insisted “ on a strict Conjunction between the Maritime Powers, and the Advantages which might be drawn from the Peace of Breslaw.” The 3d was July the 1st. in which he proposed “ an Offen-  
“ five

“ five and defensive Alliance between the  
 “ Reipublick and the King, as Elector of  
 “ Hanover; complaining of the Fortifications  
 “ of Dunkirk, as contrary to the Treaty of  
 “ Utrecht, and hinted that nothing was  
 “ wanting but the States declaring, to form  
 “ such a Confederacy, as might give Law  
 “ to France, and Force her to act so; that  
 “ none of her Neighbours might for the  
 “ future have just cause of Apprehension or  
 “ Complaint.”

1742.

Conduct  
 of the  
 States  
 General.

BEFORE I enter on the Issue of these Memorials, it may be proper to take a Retrospect of the Conduct of the States General. In February, notwithstanding the Endeavours of the French Embassador to prevent it, and the Opposition of some of the Provinces: they issued orders for a third Augmentation of their Troops, which increased them to 115,000 Men; and for 25 Men of War to be put into Commission, and as many more to be immediately built; and laid a Tax to defray the Expences. They likewise ordered 50 Battalions, and 50 Squadrons, in all 47,500 Men, to be in readiness to march on the first Notice, and made a Promotion of General Officers; in which the Prince of Orange was declared General of the Infantry, and several Foreign Officers taken into Pay. But his Serene Highness refused to serve in that Quality; it being inconsistent with his Honour to act in an inferior Capacity, he being already Hereditary Capt. General and Stadtholder of three of the united Provinces; as Guilderland, West Friesland and Groningen; the States of which entered their Protests in favour of the Prince, against the Promotion



1742. Promotion made of Foreigners, as contrary to the fundamental Rules of the united Provinces; assuring them; that they would pay no Arrears, that should become due to the Foreign Generals.

THESE Protests were lightly regarded by their High Mightinesses; for the Provinces of Holland and Zealand, which bore the greatest Weight in the Republick, were too jealous of this Prince, to consent to the conferring on him any Honours, which would facilitate his Recovery of the Power once enjoyed by his ever Memorable Ancestors; which he has since deservedly attained to.

WHETHER it was owing to Lord Stair's Memorials or not, is undetermined. But in July they ordered an Encampment of 30 Battalions, and 50 Squadrons, yet avoided any real Alterations of their Measure; or if they were any Way inclined, seemed rather to lean towards a Neutrality: For as there was a French Army on their Frontier, and their Commerce in Danger, their Councils were somewhat distracted; or perhaps, they looked with no favourable Eye, on our transporting Troops to Flanders or gaining any footing in that Country. And it was, towards the End of the Year, reported; that they threatened to declare against those that would strike the first Blow.

THE March of M. Maillebois from the Frontiers of Hannover, to the Relief of the French Army in Prague freed that Electorate of its Apprehensions; and enabled his Majesty of Great Britain, on the Defect of the Danes to draw 16,000 of his Troops from that Country: Which being joined by the

1742.

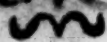
the Hessians in British Pay, marched into Flanders, and formed a Camp at Deigheim near \* Brussels, where they were to be joined by the British Troops, then in Flanders; in Order to march to the Assistance of the Queen wheresoever she judged most convenient. But the Season being far advanced, before those Troops could assemble, they soon retired into Winter Quarters; the British Troops were assigned thole of Flanders, and the Hanoverians and Hessians, § Luxemburgh and || Liege; where I shall leave them 'till early in the Spring, when they began their march towards

\* Brussels, is a large, fortified, delightful City of the Low Countries, the Metropolis of the Dukedom of Brabant, and seat of the Governor of the Austrian Netherlands. It was abandoned by the French May 1746 and submitted to the Duke of Marlborough: the Elector of Bavaria made several furious Assaults upon it in November 1708, but on the Duke of Marlborough's passing the Scheld, he was obliged to a precipitate Retreat, it is sweetly situate on the River Sennes, 24 Miles S. of Antwerp 30 S. E. of Ghent, and 190 all E. of London.

§ Luxemburgh, the Capital of a Dutchy of it's Name in the Low Countries, is a beautiful and well fortified City, with a strong Castle it was taken by the French in 1684, who much strenghtened it, but restored it to the Spaniards by the Treaty of Ryswick, in 1697. The French took Possession of it again 1701, but restored it to the Emperor by the Treaty of Utrecht: it is situate on an Ascent near the Elza, 100 Miles S. E. of Brussels and 18 S. W. of Triers.

|| Liege or Luyck, a free Imperial City of the Low Countries the Metropolis of the Bishoprick of Liege, subject to the Elector of Cologne, by whom it was delivered to the French in 1701, but recovered by the Confederates in 1702, the French laid close Siege to it in 1705, but was relieved by the Duke of Marlborough's expeditious March from the Moselle to the Maese, it was restored to the Elector in 1714, by the Treaty of Baden. It is situate on the Maese, 14 Miles S. of Maestricht, and 54 E. of Brussels, and 64 all N. of Luxemburg.

1742.



Naval af-  
fairs.

towards Germany, and return to examine the Conduct of our Fleets, in the Mediterranean, and West Indies.

COMMODORE LESTOCK (soon after created a Rear Admiral,) was sent, the latter End of the preceding Year, to reinforce Admiral Haddock in the Mediterranean; he joined the Admiral in February at Portmahon; where the latter being in a bad State of Health resigned his Command the 5th of March, in order to return Home; pursuant to the Instructions he left his Successor, Cruizers were properly stationed on the Coast of Spain, and the 12th of April the Rear Admiral weighed Anchor from Minorca, and on the 1st of May, arrived off Antibes, on the Coast of Provence, with 23 Sail of the Line.

MR. Matthews, who had been restored to his Rank on the Change of the Administration, and promoted to a Vice Admiral's Flag, had Orders to repair immediately to Spithead, and sail with four Men of War to take the Command of the Fleet in the Mediterranean. He was vested with the Character of his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia, and the Princes and States of Italy; and had Orders as is probable, from his subsequent Conduct, to prevent the combined Fleets of France and Spain, in Toulon, from putting to Sea.

ON his arrival he found Admiral Lestock in † Villafranca Harbour, who resigned the Command

† Villa Franca is a well fortified Town with a good Harbour, in the County of Nice, defended by a strong Castle built by Emanuel Philibert Duke of Savoy, it was taken by the French in 1691, and restored by a separate Peace



† Command to him, soon after which a French Man of War passing in sight of the Fleet, refused to pay the Honours of the Flag; the Admiral gave him a Gun to bring too, but the Commander persisting in his Obstinacy, a Man of War was ordered out to compel him to the Compliment, who on his refusal poured a broad Side into him and sunk him; such should always be the Fate of unlawful and ill timed Presumption. Capt. Norris on his Station between Villa Franca and Cape Rous having Intelligence that five Spanish Gallies, had sailed from St. Margareta to \* St. Tropez, immediately pursued them; but as the Spaniards broke the Rules to be observed in Neutral Ports, by firing on the British, the Capt. gave Orders to Capt. Callis in the Duke Fireship, to burn them, which he accordingly executed; two of our Ships likewise fell in with some French Barques, with Troops for the Garrison of § Monaco, which being conducted to the Admiral he immediately released, and gave Orders to his Captains to avoid such Mistakes for the future. Towards the End of May he detached

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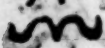
Peace in 1696, it was again taken by the French in 1704. It is situate on the Mediterranean Sea, 3 Miles E. of Nice and 5 W. of Monaco.

† It's probable, from the Misunderstanding that afterwards appeared between these Admirals, which proved so fatal to the Interest of their Country, that he was disgusted at being superseded in his Command.

\* *St. Tropez*, is a small Town in Provence, with a considerable Port, 36 Miles E. of Toulon.

§ *Monaco*, the Capital of a Principality of it's Name, is a well fortified Port Town with a fine Castle in the Gulph of Genoa, it's protected by the French, but Subject to it's own Prince, situate on the Sea, 8 Miles E. of Nice and 10 W. of Vintimiglia.

1742.



detached Commodore Rowley with eight Sail to cruize for six Weeks off Toulon, in which Station he took upwards of 30 Sail of Merchant Ships bound to different Ports of Provence and Languedoc. In the beginning of August he likewise dispatched Commodore Martin to the Bay of Naples, to oblige the King of the two Sicilies to a Neutrality, which he effected; the Particulars and Consequences whereof, you have under the Affairs of Italy for this Year: And about the same Time Part of the Fleet bombarded the Towns of † Palamos and § Matara, on the Coast of Catalonia, where they made a Descent, and levied large Contributions, even in the Neighbourhood of Barcelona, burning several Villages along the Shore; two other Ships entered the Port of \*Vigo, and destroyed two Privateers and other Vessels, which shews what Damage might have been done on their Coast, as by the Absence of their Fleet it was left exposed, had the War been prosecuted with Vigour. This Month the Admiral sailed from Villa Franca, and anchor-

ed

† *Palamos*, a small but well fortified Town, on the Coast of Catalonia; hath a good Harbour for Shipping. It was taken by the French in 1694, and restored to Spain by the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697, situate on the Mediterranean, 70 Miles N. E. of Barcelona.

§ *Matara*. is a noted City and Port of Spain in Catalonia, situate on the Mediterranean Sea, 19 Miles E. of Barcelona.

\* *Vigo*, a Town of Galicia, with a safe and spacious Harbour on the Western Ocean; noted for the Destruction of the French and Spanish Fleets, and Gallies, by Sir George Rooke and the Duke of Ormond, 9 Miles W. from Rhodendella, and 26 N. E. from Bayonne.

ed at the Isles of † Hieres, being a safe Road and advantageous Situation, by which he so commanded the Port of Toulon that no Ship could pass to, or from it unobserved; which Station he kept the rest of the Year, without any Thing happening worthy of Notice, except, his Demands on the State of Genoa, which he caused to be delivered by the British Consul there to the Senate; requiring, "That they would forbid their Subjects carrying Provisions to the Spanish Squadron on the Coast of Provence, that they would also deny them a Land Passage through their Republick" their Answer was, "That they were determined to observe a strict Neutrality, but as to the Passage of Troops thro' their Territories, they were not Equal to oppose them, otherwise than by openly protesting against such as should attempt it without their Consent."

1742  
Admiral  
Matthews  
off Toulon

he Menaces  
Genoa

THIS Reply being not satisfactory, the Admiral on Information, that the Spaniards had collected large Magazines at ‡ St. Remo, ordered some Men of War to seize and destroy them; which they effected. The Genoese Ministers, on this, and that of the British Fleets refusing to perform Quarantine, made great Complaints to that Court, which were slightly regarded.

destroys  
the Magazines  
at St. Remo.

THE Admiral also on Intelligence, that the St. Isidore a Spanish Man of War of 60 Guns,

destroys  
the Isidore

† A small cluster of Islands opposite the Town of Hieres in Provence, a little to the E. of Toulon.

‡ St. Remo, a Town of the Republick of Genoa situated on the Mediterranean, 30 Miles N. E. of Nice and 9 E. of Ventimiglia.



1742. Guns, had put into the Port of † Ajaccio; dispatched two Ships to that Harbour, who summoning the Commander to surrender, he prepared to defend himself, but finding that the Fort gave him no Assistance, landed his Men and set the Ship on Fire, leaving all the sick to perish in the Flames; which concludes the Transactions of our domestick Fleet for this Year, from whence I shall proceed to the West Indies.

Fleet in  
the West-  
Indies.

IN the Conclusion of my Military detail of our Fleet in the West Indies the preceding Year, I left Admiral Vernon, and General Wentworth in Jamaica, who were joined by the Transports and Land Forces from Cork, on their return from the Expedition to the Isle of Cuba. These Commanders, on this Reinforcement seemed alert in concerting for a new Enterprize, which was to sail for Porto Bello, where they intended leaving a Garrison to secure their Fleet and Retreat, while they proceeded over the Isthmus of Darien to attack Panama.

Sails for  
Porto-bello  
lo. . .

ACCORDINGLY the Land Forces were ordered on board, and Mr. Trelawney Governor of the Island with several Volunteers joined them, and on March the 9th they weighed Anchor from Jamaica, and on the 28th arrived at Porto Bello, after a tedious Passage of three Weeks occasioned by tempestuous Seas and contrary Winds. In three Days after their arrival they held a Council of War in which it was unanimously agreed, "That

† Ajaccia or Ajazzo, a populous Town with a strong Castle and good Harbour, on the W. Side of the Island of Corsica, subject to the Com. of Genoa, 40 Miles S. of Calvi, and 40 N. W. of Bonifacio,

" as the Troops became sickly, the rainy  
 " Season setting in, and several of the Trans-  
 " ports not arrived, particularly the major  
 " Part of the Negroes, the intended Expedi-  
 " tion was become impracticable; it was de-  
 " termined they should return to Jamaica;" and return  
 where the Fleet arrived about the End of  
 May. I must beg leave to remark that it  
 seems surprizing that some of those Difficul-  
 ties were not foreseen before they left Jamaica,  
 and must rather impute the abandoning the  
 Scheme to some fresh Misunderstanding be-  
 tween the Commanders, or some misterious  
 Causes which are not come to Light.

As General Wenthworth had a Manifesto,  
 which he was to publish, " inviting the Span-  
 " iards and Indians to submit to the English  
 " Government, with Promises of a free Trade  
 " and being treated as British Subjects." Our Fleet did not exert themselves worth the  
 Readers Notice the remaining Part of this  
 Year, except the taking of a few Prizes, and  
 the sending of the Litchfield with about 300  
 Land Forces, to form a Settlement on the  
 Isle of \* Rattan; and in September Admiral  
 Vernon with General Wenthworth and the  
 Land Forces, had Orders to return to Eng-  
 land; upon which the Governor of Jamaica  
 invited the Officers to an Entertainment at his  
 House

\* Rattan, this Island is about 36 Miles long, and  
 from 12 to 15 broad, is situate at the Bottom of the  
 Gulph of Honduras, surrounded with Rocks and Shoals;  
 except the Entry to the Harbour which is large enough  
 for 500 Sail; it is well seated for the Security of our Log-  
 wood Cutters on that Coast; it was formerly much fre-  
 quented by the Buccaneers; being healthy and well Water-  
 ed, and aboundeth with Deer, Hogs &c. it lies 450 Miles  
 S. W. of Jamaica, and 24 E. of the Mosquito Shore.

1742

House, where was held a Council of War, and on General Wentworth and Blakeney's withdrawing, the Governor waited on them to the Door, where he was presented with a Memorial by the Master of a Merchant Ship, whose best Seamen had been impressed, which he shewed to the Admirals Vernon and Ogle, being alone on his Return; these Gentlemen remarked that if he expected Redress, he should have applied to them, and that they believed it to be from one Dicker, whose Character they greatly ridiculed; which was as strongly opposed by the Governor, which produced harsh Words on both Sides; so that Sir Chaloner Ogle, and Mr. Trelawney attempted drawing their Swords, but were prevented by Mr. Vernon: this Affair was afterwards put into the Attorney General's Hands of Jamaica, in Order to prosecute Sir Chaloner for the Assault on the Governor in his own House, and the Jury brought in a Verdict in favour of Mr. Trelawney.

Admiral  
Vernon  
and General  
Wentworth re-  
turn Home

ADMIRAL VERNON soon after sailed from Jamaica (leaving the Command to Sir Chaloner Ogle) accompanied with General Wentworth and the Land Forces, and arrived in England in January; the Admiral narrowly escaped being shipwrecked, and on the 6th landed in King's Road, Bristol, where he was received with great Marks of Distinction and Respect. After an Expedition, attended with an Immense Loss of Men and Money, and inexpressible Fatigues, tho' great the Expectation from it, that conduced but little remarkable to the Advantage of England.

There

§ There returned scarcely one in twenty, that were sent on that Expedition, to view their native Shore.



THREE were 30 Chests of Treasure landed 1742.  
with the Admiral, which were sent up to London; where on his Arrival, he was presented with the Freedom of the City in a Gold Box of 100 l. Value; and with General Wentworth, was graciously received by his Majesty; where I shall leave them, and return.

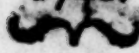
THE Spaniards greatly spirited by our unsuccessful Enterprizes, formed a Design on our Colony in Georgia; for which End they in May fitted out a large Armament at the † Havanna, consisting of 36 Sail, and 7 or 8000 Men, which were to rendezvouz at St. Augustine and to be commanded by Don Manuel de Monteano, Governor of that Fortrefs.

Spaniards  
Attack  
Georgia.

CAPTAIN Haymer of the Flamborough Man of War, who fell in with Part of their Fleet, brought the first Intelligence to General Oglethorpe, who took Measures accordingly, for a vigorous Defence; he layed an Embargo on all the Shipping in Georgia, and sent Express to Charles-Town in South Carolina, for the Assistance of the Men of War on that Station. On the 21st of June, the Spanish Fleet appeared off the Coast, and nine Sail attempted to enter \* Amelia Sound; but were so warmly received by the Guard Schooner, Capt. Dunbar, and the Cannon of Fort

† *Havanna*, is the Capital of the Isle of Cuba, a flourishing and well fortified City, the Rendezvouz of the Flo; ta and Galleons on their return to Spain; it is situate on the Bay of Mexico, at the N. End of the Island, over against the Cape of Florida.

\* *Amelia*, is an Island 45 Miles in Length and 6 in breadth; it extends to the Alatamaha, the Boundary of Georgia to the S. 18 Miles from St. Augustine.

1742. ¶ Fort William, that they were obliged to  

 sheer off.

THE General on this Advice, went with a large Detachment in Boats, to support the Forts on Cumberland Island, and fought his Way thro' 14 Sail of the Enemy, who were so roughly handled that they thought fit to put to Sea; on the 22d he returned to St. Simons and put that Fort in the best Posture of Defence, and manned the Success Merchantman, Captain Thompson of 20 Guns, for the King's Service, also called in the Highland Company from Darien, and the Rangers.

ON the 28th the Spanish Fleet came to Anchor off St. Simons's Bar; where they continued hovering about for seven Days, having a strong Easterly Wind a-head, but on the Wind's shifting, on the 5th of July they entered Jekyl Sound; and after exchanging a brisk Fire of three Hours with the Fort, proceeded up the River, without once attempting to board any of our Vessels, the Admiral hoisting a red Flag at his Top-mast Head, proceeded out of Reach of the Fort, and landed that Evening 4000 Men below Gascoignes.

WHEREUPON, the General having annoyed them as much as possible at landing, nailed up the Guns, burst the Bombs, and Cohorns, and destroyed the Stores at St. Simons, retired with

St. Fort William and St. Andrews, are two Forts on Cumberland Island, N. of Amelia, about 20 Miles S. of Frederica.

St. Simons, a Fort on an Island of the same Name, about 13 Miles long, and from two to four broad, with some Houses and Barracks for Soldiers.

Jekyl, is an Island situate between St. Simons and Cumberland, 6 Miles in length and one in Breadth,

with his Troops to Frederica for the better Defence of that Place, where on his Arrival he employed all Hands in perfecting the Works, and prepared himself to receive the Enemy. The 6th the Creek Indians brought in five Prisoners, from whom the General had Information, that their Force consisted of above 5000 Men, and that they were mounting a Battery of near 30 eighteen Pounders, between Galcoignes and St. Simons.

THE 7th, a Ranger on the Scout bringing Advice that the Enemy were advancing towards Frederica: The General took with him the Highland Company and Indians, ordering four Platoons of the Regiment to follow, and having marched about a Mile, observed the Enemy entering the Plain, to the Number of 160, with the Captains Santio and Magelecto at their Heads; the General immediately charged them with three Companies of Indians, and the Highlanders with the Captains Grey, Jones, and \*Tooanohowi, at their Heads, who rushed with such vivacity on the Enemy that they soon routed them: Captain Santio being taken Prisoner, and Capt. Magelecto killed, who having shot Tooanohowi in his Right Arm as he rushed upon him; the latter seized a Pistol with his left Hand, and shot him thro' the Head; the General continued the Pursuit above a Mile; when coming to an advantageous Piece of Ground, he halted till the rest of his Troops came up, and having posted them in the Woods fronting the Road, that the Enemy must necessarily pass, if they attempted

\* Tooanahowi, an Indian Chief of the Creek Nation, Nephew to Tomo Chichi.



1742.



attempted Frederica, he returned to hasten the Rangers and Boatmen.

In the mean Time, two Companies of Spanish Grenadiers, supported by a Detachment of 300 Men, advanced on our Troops and threw them into some Disorder; but the Lieutenants Sutherland and Mackay disdaining such a Repulse, bravely rallied their respective Corps and brought them afresh to the Charge, and maintained the Action till the Arrival of the General who renewed the Attack and entirely defeated them, having Don Antonio de Barba their Leader wounded and taken Prisoner; in these Actions the Spaniards lost two Captains, one Lieutenant, and about 160 Men killed, with one Captain and twenty Men Prisoners; the rest fled to the Woods and were closely pursued by the Indians, who killed many of them and brought in their \* Scalps, while the General advanced to a Defile, which cut off their Retreat to the Camp, so that most of them were, either killed or taken Prisoners.

On the 8th the General advanced before Day-break with a Party of Indians towards the Spanish Camp, and found that the Enemy had retired into the Ruins of Fort St. Simons, under the Cannon of their Fleet; upon which he returned to Frederica, and drew a Party from Fort William to reinforce him. The 9th and 10th were spent in perfecting the Fortifications, and sending out Scouts for Intelligence, and some Parties of Indians against the

† Scalping, is a barbarous Custom, in practice amongst the Indian Nations, of taking off the Tops of the Enemy's Sculs with their Hair on, they preserve them as Trophies of their Victories. and are rewarded by their Chiefs according to the Numbers they bring in.

the Enemy, who brought in one Prisoner and several Scalps. The 11th the Spanish Fleet came higher up the River, and a Settee of two Gallies approached within Gun shot of the Town, the General on this sent a Party of Indians to lie in Ambuscade in the Woods, lest the Enemy intended an Attack as well by Land as Water, and ordered all the Boats to be manned, and having lined the Banks and Works with Men and small Arms, repaired directly to the Fort; where he gave the proper Instructions for receiving the Enemy, which soon obliged them to give Way; then the General went on board his Cutter, and with the Boats, pursued them towards their Fleet, which was drawn up in Line of Battle, and that Evening returned to the Town. This Day a Highlander who had been missing since the Action of the 7th returned, having lost himself in the Woods in pursuit of the Enemy; of whom, he killed 5 and brought in one a Prisoner; the General to reward his Bravery and activate the Spirits of others, made him a Corporal, gave him new Regimentals, and some Money.

THE 12th the General had Intelligence by an English Prisoner that escaped from the Enemy, that since the late Action they were under great Terror and Dejection; finding that 240 Spaniards and 19 Indians were missing, that there was a Division amongst their principal Officers, that Don Antonio de Rondondo, who commanded the Cuba Forces, encamped separate from those of St. Augustine; and that their Commodore had ordered all the Seamen on board. On this Advice, the General ordered 300 picked Men of the Regiment,

1742. giment, the Highland Company, and two of the Troops of Rangers to be in readiness, and marched at 4 in the Evening within two Miles of the Spanish Camp where he halted, and sent a Party to reconnoitre them, and intended that Night to surprize their Camp; but was unfortunately prevented by the Treachery of a Frenchman who entered himself a Volunteer, marched down with the Party, and finding an Opportunity to slip aside fired his Piece and deserted to the Enemy. The General finding his design discovered, ordered the Drums to beat the Grenadiers March and returned to Frederica.

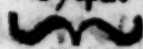
They re-imbark

THE 13th the General formed a Scheme to defeat the Informations of the French Deserter, by sending him a Letter, by a Spanish Prisoner with Instructions how to behave; the Spaniard, (as is the Case of all Prisoners,) much rejoiced at his Enlargement, and in Order to engratiate himself to his Officers, delivered the Letter to the Governor of St. Augustine, upon which the Frenchman was treated as a double Spy, and laid in Irons. This however, had its Effect in distracting their Councils; for next Morning the Spaniards burnt the Barracks and Officers Houses at St. Simon's, and Captain Horton's Plantation on Jekyl Island, and re-imbarked so precipitately, that they left some Guns, Ammunition, and Provisions behind them; and the next Day their large Vessels, with the Troops from Cuba, sailed to the Southward: The Governor of St. Augustine encamped with his Troops on St. Andrew's Isle, where they seized 50 Horses with an intent to carry them off; but General Oglethorpe hearing of their Retreat, advanced with his Boats,



Boats, on whose Appearance they shot the Hor-  
ses, burnt the Town and Fort of St. Andrew's,  
and reimbarcked their Forces.

1742.



THE General pursued them on the 16th with  
his small Craft, but not formidable enough to  
attack them; he that Evening sent a Man to  
inform Ensign Stuart, who Commanded in  
Fort William of his Success, and that he was  
advancing to his Relief.

General  
Oglethorp  
pursues  
them.

ON the 18th, 28 Sail appeared off Fort  
William, fourteen of whom came within Land  
to attack it, and attempted a Descent, but  
were repulsed by the Rangers placed behind  
the Sand Hills, so that after an Engagement  
of three Hours, they were obliged to put to  
Sea with considerable Loss.

THE General arrived the 20th at Fort Wil-  
liam, and sent his Boats and Rangers to the Ri-  
ver St. John; who returned on the 21st with  
Advice that the Enemy had evacuated that  
Neighbourhood. The Men of War from the  
Carolina Station arrived soon after, but as none  
of the Glory of this Defence is due to them,  
shall give them leave to return from whence  
they came; and beg leave to remark that the  
Spaniards in this were secret Schemists, but  
dastardly Actors; for had they conducted this  
Expedition with Courage, equal to their Secre-  
cy, it could not fail of proving fatal to this  
Infant Colony; their Force being so much su-  
perior to those stationed for its Defence: And  
hope my impartial Reader will allow the Ge-  
neral that so gallantly defended it, at such a  
Disadvantage, his merited Laurels.

Remarks:

WE had several private Commanders that  
behaved with much Bravery, and took some va-  
luable Prizes, from the Enemy. And many of

Bravery of  
private  
Comman-  
ders.

the

1742. the Masters of Merchant Ships signalized a true British Spirit, in defending themselves till they were overpowered by Numbers, of whom the Enemies Privateers took several; some of whose Sailors were by Menaces and Hardships driven into the Spanish Service, but for the most Part, notwithstanding the ill Treatment they met, being lodged in damp Dungeons, and allowed only Bread and Water, and the incredible Fatigues they underwent, being sent one or two hundred Miles up the Country, driven barefoot like Flocks of Sheep; they remained inflexible in their Resolutions not to bear Arms against their King and Country. His Majesty's gracious Allowance of 6 d. per Day, greatly induced to their Firmness, which was regularly paid to support them in their Calamity; and in May our new Ministry settled a Cartel with the Court of Madrid, for the Exchange of Prisoners, by which above 600 miserable Wretches were delivered from St. Sebastian's and other Places.

## Remarks

As I am now come to the close of the third Year of our War with Spain, must remark that however justly undertaken, was not attended with Success, equal to the Expectation; tho France preserved a Neutrality in this Quarrel, and avoided giving many open Proofs of her Partiality, without doubt favoured the Spanish Interest. She assisted the Emperor with her Troops as Auxiliaries, and did not seem to take any Umbrage at our Succours to the Queen of Hungary, till she saw a British Army assemble in Flanders; and finding that our new Ministry were more penetrating than the former, she began to change her Views. The King of Prussia was in peaceable Possession of Breslaw, and had

had concluded a Treaty of mutual Defence and Guarantee with his Britannick Majesty. The King of Poland had his Demands. The Kings of Great Britain and Sardinia, declared openly in the Queen of Hungary's Favour, the Northern Powers were on the Point of accommodating their Differences, and the Court of Petersburg entered into a defensive Alliance with that of London, but the Dutch remained undetermined.

IN short, the state of Europe seemed in a fluctuating Condition, and every Power, according to their respective Policy and Interest, appeared as if at a Loss how to act, so as to avoid involving themselves in the Calamities which threatened Europe from the continuance of a War; except such as appeared visibly under French Influence, where I shall leave them till their real Interests enlightened their Understanding.

THUS stood the state of Affairs, when the British Parliament assembled, November the 18th, 1742; the Session was opened by his Majesty with a Speech informing them, "What Measures he had taken to support the Queen of Hungary, by assembling an Army in Flanders, composed of British, Hanoverian, and Hessian Troops, in our Pay; and that by the Fidelity and Firmness of the King of Sardinia, with the joint Operations of our Fleet, a Stop had happily been put to the Progress of the Spaniards in Italy, and that by his Mediation a Peace was likely to be effected between Russia and Sweden, and that he had concluded a defensive Alliance with the Courts of Petersburg and Berlin; Events, which were owing to the Spirit Great Britain

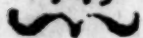
1742.

1743.

Parliament meet



1743



“ Britain had shewn in Defence of its Allies,  
 “ and which must be of great Advantage to  
 “ the Common Cause; ” He concluded,  
 “ with hoping the Commons would grant the  
 “ necessary Supplies, suitable to the present  
 “ Emergency of Affairs, and such as might  
 “ enable him to pursue the Measures he had  
 “ taken, for securing the Ballance of Power,  
 “ and restoring the Tranquility of Europe.”

Grants for  
the Year.

BOTH Houses presented his Majesty with very dutiful and loyal Addresses; and the Committee of Supplies sat November the 23d, and on the 2d of March 1743, the total of the Grants amounted to 5,912,482 l. and the Committee of Means and Ways settled the following Sums to answer the Supplies. Land Tax at 4 s. per l. 2,000,000 l. Malt Tax, 700,000 l. Duties on Spirituous Liquors 1,800,000 l. Duties on Licences 518,600 l. Sinking Fund 1,000,000 l. Overplus in the Exchequer 12,492 l. in all, 6,031,092 l. being an Excess of 118,610 l.

Debate  
on the Ha  
noverian  
Troops.

THE most material Debate that happened this Session, was in respect of taking the 16,000 \* Hanoverians into British Pay, as several  
 † Lords

\* The Hanoverians are proportionable, well Bodied Men, and extraordinary good Soldiers, bearing the severest shock with all the Calmness imaginable, seldom the least Disorder to be perceived in their Ranks; they march with as little seeming Concern to Action, as if they were going to a Banquet, and generally smoke Tobacco, which is their common maxim in all intervals throughout an Engagement. They are of the reform'd Religion, and appear very devout, being seldom addicted to any Profaness, and have commonly Prayers at the Head of their Lines twice a Day, and sing Hymns as they march to Action; which intimates that good Christians seldom fail of being good Soldiers.

† Lords protested against them, and moved to address his Majesty to dismiss them as Mercenaries; however warmly it was carried on, it determined in Favour of the Court. There were several other Debates about private Bills; but as Nothing of Consequence happened to my Purpose shall omit them. April the 21<sup>st</sup> his Majesty came to the House, and after passing the \* Acts ready for his Royal Assent, closed the Session by a gracious Speech from the Throne, in which, "He first returned the Commons his Thanks for their ample and cheerful Supplies, expressing his Confidence in the Duty and Affection of his Parliament" and then informed them, "That he had ordered his Troops as Auxiliaries, in Conjunction with the Austrians, to pass the Rhine in order to oppose the dangerous Measures of the Enemies of the publick Repose of Europe, that he had also continued two strong Squadrons at Sea, the one in the Mediterranean to support our Allies in Italy, and the other in the West Indies to distress the Spaniards, and reduce them to a just and honourable Peace." After which the Lord Chancellor by his Majesty's Order prorogued the Parliament to the 7<sup>th</sup> of June, which continued in Recess till the first of December following, and on the 25<sup>th</sup> notified to them his Determination of visiting his German Dominions, and appointed the following Regency, for the Administration of publick Affairs in his Absence,

1743.

His Majesty's Speech.

Appoints a Regency.

† The Earl Stanhope, the Lords Sandwich, Cobham, and Gower as Principals of 26<sup>th</sup> The Chief were the Land Tax, Malt Tax, for granting one Million from the Sinking Fund, the Exportation of Gun powder, &c.

1743. Absence. (Viz.) the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, the Dukes of Richmond, Grafton, Montague, Devonshire, Bolton, Newcastle, and Dorset, the Marquis of Tweeddale; the Earls of Pembroke, Winchelsea, Harrington, Wilmington, Bath, and May; the Lords Carteret, and Gower, and Henry Pelham Esq; On the 27th he set out with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, for Gravesend, where he embarked for Holland, but was detained by contrary Winds at Sheerness till the first of May; when he sailed and the next Day arrived at Helvoetsluys in Holland, and on the 6th arrived at Hanover.

Goes to  
Hanover.  
  
Promotion  
of General  
Officers.

His Majesty before his Intention of going abroad was declared, made a grand Promotion of General Officers. Philip Honeywood, Esq; was appointed General of Horse; Lord Mark Ker, General of Foot, Clement Nevil, Esq; Sir John Arnot, Bart. William Hargrave, Henry Cornwall, Henry Harrison, Thomas Howard, and John Ligonier, Esqrs. Lieutenants General the Duke of Richmond, John Guise, Esq; Earl of Albemarle, Duke of Cumberland, George Read, Stephen Cornwallis, Archibald Hamilton, and the Earl of Rothes Major Generals; Alexander Irwin, Richard St. George, John Campbell, William Blakeney, William Handasyde, Humphry Bland, and James Oglethorpe, Esqrs. Lord Delawar, and Duke of Marlborough, ranked thus as Brigadier Generals. And soon after, Peter Campbell, John Jones, Richard Philips, Roger Handasyde, James Scott, Henry Hawley Esqrs; Lord Tyrawley, and Sir Daniel O'Carrol, Bart; were raised to the Rank of Lieutenants General. HAVING



HAVING thus settled our domestick Affairs the Commencement of this Year, I shall now pass over to the Continent and take a View of the remarkable Events on that Theatre of War, a Prospect which must be entertaining to the impartial. Here I present you with a Queen emerging from the most apparent Distress, who by the Conduct of her Generals, and the Bravery of her Troops, was not only recovering her Territories but carrying the Calamities of War into the Dominions of her Enemies, who so lately threatened the Destruction of her Imperial House, and the Subversion of her Throne. In the Beginning of the Year the States of Hungary having made a Remonstrance to the Queen, as to the Succours of Men and Money demanded of them; her Majesty held an extraordinary Council, wherein her Ministers with the Nobility and Deputies from that Kingdom assisted, when she expressed herself in the following gracious Terms. " I have maturely considered the Representations made me by my faithful Hungarian Subjects, and find them so just and reasonable, that I resolve to grant their Requests, in reward for their Fidelity, Zeal, and Courage in my Service, and the Blood they have shed to support me on the Throne of my Ancestors. My Desire is, to see them restored to all their antient Priviledges, and I hope this new Concession and Mark of my Favour will attach them, more firmly to me and my Family." This Declaration could not fail of it's happy Effect, for the Hungarian Dyet cheerfully granted more than was requested, and that Heroic Nation seemed Unanimous in her Cause; and by Recruits from thence,

1743.  
Queen of  
Hungary's  
Affairs.

1743. her Armies were immediately compleated ;  
 from which, if her Ancestors had been equally  
 studious to cultivate the Affections of those  
 People, they might have drawn large Supplies,  
 for the Protection of their Interests, and pre-  
 vented the frequent and obstinate Revolts of  
 that Nation against the Dignity of the Imperial  
 House.

Austrians  
 enter the  
 Palatinate.

At the Close of the preceding Year the  
 Queen was again in Possession of Bohemia, and  
 in January the French Troops that were com-  
 manded by M. Bellisle returned to France in a  
 most melancholy Condition. Upon their De-  
 parture from Egra, it was invested by Prince  
 Lobkowitz, who sent Parties into the upper  
 Palatinate, that seized the Towns of Sch-  
 wandorf, Naaburg, and Falkenburg, and cut  
 off all Communication with that Garrison ;  
 which being of the utmost Importance to the  
 French, they intended relieving at all Events.  
 Accordingly M. Broglie came to † Amberg,  
 and having concerted the necessary Measures,  
 sent on the 15th of April, a Detachment of 10  
 Battalions and 30 Squadrons, as Convoy with  
 Provisions under the Command of General de  
 Chayla ; the Austrians on their Approach, haf-  
 tily abandoned the Blockade, so that the Place  
 was supplied with 7 Battalions and Provisions,  
 which rendered it capable to withstand a  
 Siege ; but it was thought necessary to lay the  
 Design of reducing it aside, till a more favour-  
 able Opportunity.

† Towns situate by the River Naab in the Upper Pala-  
 tinate, which falls into the Danube near Ratisbon.

† A Beautiful City of Germany in the Upper Palatinate,  
 situate on the River Wils 28 Miles N. of Ratisbon.

1743.

Campaign  
in Bavaria

In the mean time Prince Charles of Lorrain, who was vested with the Command of the Austrian Army; set out from Vienna, on the 13th of April, and arrived soon after in Bavaria, where the Emperor and his Allies got such a Check that he could never after recover. The Prince on his Arrival caused three Bridges to be thrown over the Inn; this motion obliged the Hessians and Palatines in the Imperial Service to abandon their Quarters in the Archbishoprick of Saltzburgh, and retire to their main Army, assembled under Count Seckendorff near Braunau. Prince Charles ordered a Body of Observation on the other side the Inn, and advanced and took Post at Griesbach; from whence, on the 27th, he sent a Detachment under the Generals Bernclau and Nadasti to surprize Pfarkirken; where there was a Party commanded by the Partizan La Croix, who were obliged after a short Resistance to surrender Prisoners of War. The French immediately abandoned their Posts at Eggenfeld and Thaur leaving their Magazines and Hospitals behind them; which became a Prey to the Austrians. Prince Charles on this Success marched on the 28th, to Liebach near Braunau; where having reconnoitred the Enemy, he found them strongly encamped; having in their Front, a deep Ditch with a Rivulet, and a marshy Ground, impassable except by Pontoons and several Ravelins planted with Artillery for the Security of their Camp; and all the Accesses to it rendered impracticable; their Position was such that the Austrian Officers agreed they had never seen a better fortified Camp. General Minozzi who commanded them, shewed on this Occasion, the Vivacity and Skill of an experienced



1743.

  
 Battle of  
 Braunau.

perieneced Commander. Prince Charles not dismayed at their Security, gave Orders for the necessary Dispositions to attack them in the Front, while General Baroni with his Hussars attacked them in Flank, The Engagement continued with equal Bravery for some Hours, which was chiefly owing to some Pieces of Cannon posted on an Eminence near Dobel, which greatly gauled the Austrians; till a brave Body of Hussars, contrary to their Rule of fighting dismounted, and made themselves Masters of them; this threw the Enemy into the utmost Confusion, and after an Engagement of five Hours were entirely broken and dispersed, some of the Remains of their Foot got into Braunau, and the most of their Horse fell in the Action, or were lost in passing the Inn; a fine Regiment of Hessian Dragoons in the Emperor's Service behaved with the greatest Bravery, and were almost cut to pieces, their Colonel and 14 Officers were taken and conducted to Prince Charles, who treated them with much Respect, on Account of their Bravery. There fell of the Confederates in the Field near 2000 Men, and about the same Number were made Prisoners; amongst the former was the Count Hollenstein, the Emperor's Natural Son, who was much regretted, and in the latter were the Generals Minuzzi, Preysing, and Gabrieli; with several Officers of Note. Veldt Marshal Seckendorff was advancing to their Assistance when he received the News of this Defeat; on which he dispatched a Courier to M. Broglie, to advise him, "that if he did not immediately oblige the Enemy to repass the Inn his Imperial Majesty's Affairs would be utterly ruined."

To

To add to these Misfortunes, three Bodies of Croations under the chief command of Baron Litwitz, entered Bavaria thro' the Passes of the Tyrolese, and having defeated the Troops posted to Guard them, seized \* Rosenheim and Marquarstain, and destroyed the open Country to the Gates of Munich.

174

Austrian  
Successes  
in Bavaria

THE Emperor thought it necessary to quit his Capital and retire to † Augsburgh; this unhappy Monarch in vain applied to Marshal Broglie, to risk a general Battle for the Preservation of his Hereditary Dominions, for which End his Imperial Majesty, attended by the Generals Seckendorff and Thoring had an Interview with M. Broglie at Walshofen, in which they disagreed; the Bavarian Officers were for defending their Country, especially the Capital; and the French were for keeping close to the Danube, to preserve the Communication of their Supplies from France, and in case of Nonsuccess, to secure their Retreat to Ingoldstadt, and Donawert; which undoubtedly had been of great Advantage, if they had marched into the Empire on the defensive, but it ill answered the Character of Auxiliaries to a Prince, whom they thus left in the Lurch; all the Answer the French General gave was "that he had the Service of his Master, and the Interest of his Country too much at Heart, to hazard, his Troops

The Em-  
peror in  
vain ap-  
plies to the  
French  
General

\* Two fortified Posts, on the Frontiers of Bavaria near the Tyrolese.

† Augsburgh or Ansburg, a famous City one of the Chief in Germany, the Capital of Swabia, it was evacuated by the French after the glorious and ever memorable Battle of Hoechst in 1704. situate on the Leich 38 Miles N. W. of Munich, and 240 W. of Vienna.

1743.

"in fruitless Enterprizes." This Conduct of the French Marshal is the more to be censured as he had just received a Reinforcement of 20,000 Men from France; his Noncompliance proved very prejudicial to the Emperor's Affairs; and the French Interest in Germany, and rendered the Bavarians inactive, which favoured the Austrians in the Collection of their Forces; who possessed themselves of all that Part of Bavaria beyond the Isar, as far as Landshut without Opposition; except, that of a Body of 6000 French Troops, who smartly maintained their Post at Dingling, till the Town was fired about them, when they made a reasonable Retreat with the Loss of 1000 Men.

Bavarians  
Retreat.

MARSHAL Seckendorff finding that the French were not determined to join him or hazard a Battle, thought of Nothing but a Retreat before a superior Force. Accordingly May the 12th he decamped with all possible Privacy from Newottingen, and having as he marched, broke down all the Bridges in his Rear, prevented his being attacked by Prince Charles, who closely pursued him; but was perpetually harrassed by the Croats and irregular Troops, who put him to extraordinary Inconveniencies, and did him considerable Damage. In the interim, Prince Lobkowitz was no less alert in clearing the upper Palatinate, and having driven the French from all their Posts. Count Saxe and his Corps were obliged to retire to Ratisbon; while the main Body of the French under M. Broglio encamped at Pladling. Prince Charles thinking it of more Importance

Landshut a strong and beautiful City of Germany, 35 Miles N. E. of Munich.



Importance to pursue the French than the Imperialists, directed his March to the Danube, where finding the Enemy in an impenetrable Situation, he turned to the Right, and made a sudden Attack on Deckendorf; where the French had a floating Bridge, which he secured, and took the Place by Assault. The French Marshal retreated without halting from Pladling to Ratisbon, where he joined Marshal Saxe with his Corps. Count Kevenhuller advanced on Marshal Seckendorff, who on his Approach was obliged to retire to Ingolstadt, by which Means the Austrians had an open Communication with Munich; of which, June the 8th, they the third Time took Possession.

THE French Generals, on finding that Prince Charles continued his March towards Ratisbon, and was reinforced by Prince Lobkowitz with his Corps from the Upper Palatinate, retired with all Diligence towards Kelheim, thence to Ingolstadt; where, June the 12th they joined the Imperialists. In this Retreat both the French and Imperial Armies suffered greatly, their Panick was such, that Prince Esterhazy, with his single Regiment of Hungarian Horse, fell in with a Body of 10,000 of the Enemy; whom he boldly attacked, and obliged them to fly with Precipitation, leaving all their Baggage, which with that of Generals and Officers that fell into their Hands, was computed at 1,000,000 of Florins; the Confusion and Terror of the French, were much encreased, by the Hatred of the Country People, who took all Opportunities of being revenged on them, for the Excesses they had formerly committed, and

1743.

Austrians  
posses  
Bavaria  
eladit  
of 1000  
-221 001  
1000

French  
and Im-  
perialists  
retire.

encreased  
1000  
1000

1743. and obliged them to feel the Calamities, they had been the Instruments of inflicting on others; while under Pretence of supporting the Freedom and Peace of the Empire, they had made it a Theatre of War and Desolation.

French  
Marshals  
Letter to  
the Em-  
peror.

ON the French Marshals leaving Pladling, he sent the Emperor a Letter to the following Purport- "That as his most Christian Majesty perceived no likelihood of the War being ended in Germany, as it was then carryed on; was not averse to his Imperial Majesty's accommodating Matters with the Queen of Hungary, and obtaining for himself the best Terms he could; notwithstanding which his Master would always shew himself a faithful Ally and Friend," which the Emperor answered in this sarcastical Manner, "That he would never receive Instructions for making Peace, from those, who knew so little of making War."

Austrians  
pursue  
them.

PRINCE Charles pursued the French Army towards Ingolstadt and encamped in View of the Confederates; while Count Palsy and Marshal Bernicleau took Friedberg, the Garrison consisting of two Battalions of Imperial Guards and some French, who were allowed the Honours, but not to serve against the Queen or her Allies for one Year. General Bernicleau likewise reduced Landsberg, from whence he returned and joined Prince Charles; on which a general Battle was expected, when the French Marshal decamped privately and retired to Donawert; where he was joined by Count Segur with 12.000 Men from the Army on the Rhine; here a stand was likewise expected as the French by this Reinforcement were a full Match for the Austrians; but they still continued their

Retreat

Retreat to † Hailbourn, and were closely at-  
tacked in their Rear by the Austrian Hussars,

The Emperor, while the Confederates were  
incamped at Donawert called a grand Council  
of War, at which Count Seckendorff assisted;  
wherein it was resolved to make Demands on  
Marshal Broglio, to find what Assistance was  
to be expected from that Quarter; the Answer  
of the General tho' not Satisfactory, was res-  
pectful to his Imperial Majesty, having noti-  
fied, " That it was impossible for him to com-  
ply with his Requisitions, having express  
Orders from his Court, to march with all  
" imaginable Diligence for the Rhine." On  
the Receipt of this there was a Council of State  
called, in which the Emperor resolved to leave  
Augsburg, and return to Francfort, being di-  
vested of any Territory to support his Dig-  
nity. Count Seckendorff was likewise ordered  
to notify to Prince Charles, that he had his  
Master's Command to act inoffensively against  
her Hungarian Majesty, and to put his Troops  
into Quarters in Swabia and Franconia, and  
proposed an Interview July the 26th, with  
Count Khevenhuller; which being granted, they  
met at the Convent of Lowerconfeld, where  
the following Treaty of Neutrality was  
agreed on.

1743.  
Emperors  
Resolution

Enters in-  
to a Neu-  
trality.

- I. The Emperor shall remain Neuter, during  
the Continuance of the present War.
- II. That his Troops shall not serve against the  
Queen of Hungary or her Allies, and shall  
take up their Quarters in Franconia, till a  
Peace be concluded.

III. That

† Hailbourn or Hailbrun, a free Imperial City Frontier  
in the Circle of Suabia situate on the Neckar 33 Miles  
E. of Philipshurg.



1743 III. That Bavaria shall till then remain in the Queen's Hands.

IV. Braunau and Scharding shall be delivered up to the Austrians, and the French and Bavarian Garrisons have leave to retire.

V. The French Garrison at Ingolstadt shall be permitted to withdraw, and the Garrison to be replaced by Bavarians, allowing the Austrians the Liberty of the Bridge, and that Part of the Town lying without the Castle.

VI. All the Artillery, Magazines, and warlike Stores belonging to the French in said Towns, to be delivered up to the Austrian Generals.

*Austria as take Egra.* PURSUANT to this Convention, the Towns were delivered up, except Egra and Ingolstadt, the Commanders refusing to surrender them as they had strong Garrisons and large Magazines, the Austrian Generals form'd a close Blockade, and invested Egra so narrowly; that Count Heronville the Governor was reduced to the Necessity of Capitulating, to surrender the Fortress if not relieved in a Month; which Term expiring October the first, the Garrison consisting of about 2500 Men, (Officers, 946) leaving their Arms, Artillery, and Magazines, marched out with their Baggage.

*Ingolstadt.* THE Garrison of Ingoldstadt to the Number of 4000 Men surrendered Prisoners of War, with this reserve, that they should not be sent to Hungary. This being the strongest Fortress of Bavaria, was made a Repository of the valuable Effects of the Nobility and Gentry of that Electorate, as also, the Emperor's Domestick Treasure in Jewels, Pictures, Plate, the Grand Furniture, Cabinets, and other Curiosities of the Electoral Places, with the Archie-

1743.

ves of that illustrious Family ; which had been sent here for Safety. The Booty they got consisted of 185 Pieces of Cannon, mostly Brasses; 39 Mortars ; 500 Quintals of Powder ; 100,000 Cannon Shot ; 24,000 Muskets ; 6,000 Pair of Pistols ; 10,000 Quintals of Meal, and other Stores proportionable ; which Losses would undoubtedly be irreparable to this deplorable Prince, were it not for the Queen's Generosity ; which she published by a Rescript, declaring, " That she intended " to take no Advantage of this Acquisition, " but was ready to restore all his Treasures " as soon as a Peace was concluded on equitable and honourable Terms. "

French Policy.

THE Court of Versailles in order to countenance her withdrawing the French Troops from the Empire, and to keep fair with the Germanick Body ; ordered M. de la Noue her Minister at the Imperial Dyet of Francfort, to deliver the following Declaration ; " That " the King his Master, being informed of their " Resolution to interpose their Mediation for " terminating the War was highly pleased ; " That his Majesty was no less satisfied with " the Negotiation entered into by the Emperor and the Queen of Hungary, for adjusting their Differences in an amicable Manner : That as his Troops had only entered " Germany in Quality of Auxiliaries, and not till " they were called in by the Head, and several Princes of the Empire ; the Most " Christian King, was no sooner informed that " his Imperial Majesty had embraced a Neutrality, than he had given Orders to his " Troops to return to the Frontiers of his " Dominions, being glad to give the Germanick

1743

Queen of  
Hungary's  
Rescript.

“manick Body, this Proof of his Equity  
 “and Moderation; and the Desire he had of  
 “maintaining a good Correipondence with  
 “the Empire.” To which the Queen of Hun-  
 gary published an Answer, intimating, “That  
 “the Design of France by this Memorial was  
 “to embarrass her Affairs, and deprive her  
 “of the Assistance of her Allies; That it  
 “was evident the Elector of Bavaria could not,  
 “in his present Circumstances, be regarded  
 “as a neutral Party in his own Cause; That  
 “the ablest Civilians allowed, that a War  
 “unjustly commenced, does not cease to be de-  
 “fensive; if, after the first Aggressor has made  
 “a fruitless Attack, it is carried into his own  
 “Dominions, to prevent his forming new  
 “Enterprizes; That the Treaties between her  
 “Majesty and her Allies, obliged them mu-  
 “tually to succour each other, till the injured  
 “Party had received just Satisfaction, and a  
 “proper Security against new Attempts;  
 “That the Aim of France was only to gain  
 “Time to breath after her Losses, and to  
 “suspend the Progress of the victorious Ar-  
 “mies; That the Mediation of the Empire  
 “was of no Effect, as it could produce but two  
 “Things, either a Peace with the Concurrence  
 “of France, or one without it; That in  
 “the former Case no good or solid Peace  
 “could be expected: in the latter, it was easy  
 “to see that France would regard no Peace,  
 “wherein she was excluded.”

Debates in  
the Empire

THIS Rescript of the Queen's, was entered  
 on the Journal of the Dyet by the new Elector  
 of Mentz, with the Protests against the sup-  
 pressing of the Vote of Bohemia, in the late  
 Election; which the late Elector refused to re-  
 ceive.



esive. The Emperor, as this seemed to aim at the validity of his Imperial Dignity, was highly offended, and complained of it in a circular Letter; which occasioned a warm Dispute in the Empire.

THE King of Prussia, as Elector of Brandenburg, took Part with the Emperor; and the King of Great Britain as Elector of Hanover, with the Elector of Mentz: His Prussian Majesty likewise entered a Protest against a Grant of Investiture of the Dutchy of \* Saxe Lawenburgh to the King of Great Britain, and in September had an Interview with the Imperial General Count Seckendorff, at Anspack; which created various Speculations, it was reported that he went hence incog. to Francfort, and had a private one with the Emperor. This mysterious Tour had several Comments, but as the Designs of that Prince were always impenetrable till ripe for Execution, it was the ensuing Year, before the proper Conjectures could be formed; or the Eyes of the World were opened in regard to his Views, in this Progress.

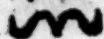
Prussia's Conduct.

AFTER the Surrender of Prague, (which see in the preceding Year) the Queen of Hungary, dispatched Count Collowrath to that Capital, with a Commission of Enquiry, to punish such as had forfeited their Allegiance by joining with the French and Bavarians in the late Revolution. On his arrival he ordered 18 of the

Queen of Hungary's Conduct.

\* *Saxe Lawenburgh*, is a Dutchy bounded to the N. and W. by the Dutchy of Holstein, to the E. by Mecklenburgh, and to the S. by the River Elbe; by which it extends 50 Miles. It was subject to its own Prince till 1693, when the last Duke died without Issue Male.

1743.



She's  
Crowned  
at Prague.

the Principal Nobility and † Clergy to retire to their Estates, till the Queen's Pleasure was notified to them; and on the 1st of March published an Edict by sound of Trumpet, declaring several, who had absented themselves, or fled, Traitors; and their Estates to be confiscated, if they did not surrender themselves in six Weeks. This Commissioner proceeded with such Dispatch, in condemning the guilty, and seizing their Lands, that towards the End of April the Confiscations amounted to 3,000,000 of Florins; and on the 30th her Hungarian Majesty accompanied by the Grand Duke her Consort arrived at Prague for her Inauguration; where she made her Magnificent Entry; and received the Compliments of the Nobility, and Magistrates; which were graciously answered in a Latin Speech. And on the 12th of May, as she was entering the Cathedral to be crowned, she received an Account by Count Luchesi of the Victory of Braunau; whereupon she ordered the Coronation Ceremony to begin with a *Te Deum*; in which the Bishop of Olmutz officiated in the Room of the disgraced Archbishop of Prague.

THE Anniversary of her Majesty's Birth being the ensuing Day, was celebrated with extraordinary Rejoicings, which were greatly increased by her generous \* Act of Grace to the Prisoners in that City; her Majesty after the conciliating the Affection of her Subjects, left Prague the 16th of June; and on the 25th at Lintz,

† Of whom the Archbishop of Prague was one.

\* Those confined for Debt she discharged, by satisfying their Creditors, those for slight Crimes she restored to Liberty, and those for capital Offences she mitigated according to the Nature of their Crimes.

Lintz, the Capital of Upper Austria, received the † Homage of the States of that Province; and the 4th of July returned to Vienna, and established a Regency for the Government of the Electorate of Bavaria, and required the following Oath of the Inhabitants. "That they should promise Fidelity to her Majesty, as long as she should continue in Possession of that Country." She likewise this Summer returned her publick Thanks to the Deputies residing at Vienna from the Croats, Pandours, and Waraldins, presenting each with a Gold Chain and Medal of considerable Value, as a Mark of her Favour.

THIS Encouragement to those remote Nations of her Dominions, was graciously observed and as justly merited; as those Parts, however neglected by her Ancestors, or however inconsiderable they had hitherto appeared to the World, afforded her continued and unexhausted Nurseries, having enabled her to defeat the Attacks of her Enemies, and contributed greatly to her Successes in Germany, and the Extirpation of the French. To the great Joy of her Court, she was on the 13th of August safely delivered of a Princess, which was baptized Mary-Elizabeth; where I shall leave her crowned with those singular Advantages, and take a View of the Allied Army.

THE Allied Troops that had taken up their Winter Quarters in Flanders, began their March about the End of February in Divisions

Allied  
Army

† Count de Montijo the Spanish Ambassador at Francfort entered Protests against this, as well as her Majesty's Coronation at Prague, in favour of his Master, as Successor of the Spanish Branch of the House of Austria; which Protests were slightly regarded.



1743.

for the Rhine, the English and Austrian Infantry in the Van, were joined in their Route by the Hanoverians in British Pay; and the Hessians were ordered to replace the Austrians in the Garrisons of the Barrier Towns, who were soon after relieved by a Body of Dutch Troops, and ordered to proceed to the Army; and were reinforced in their Route by 6500 additional Hanoverians, which Corps could not come up to the Army as you will see in the Sequel, till after Dettingen Battle. The British Horse under the Generals Honeywood and Albemarle \* marched from Brussels May the 1st and towards the latter End of that Month joined the Allies near Hoechst on the Main.

THE Earl of Stair, as he intended to continue his Route to the Neighbourhood of Frankfort, where his Imperial Majesty resided, thought fit to send Quarter-Master-General Bland, with a Commission to assure him, "That as Nothing more was intended by the March of this Army, than to contribute to re-establish the Peace of the Empire; his Britannick Majesty had no intention to violate the Respect due to his Dignity or to disturb the Place of his Abode." His Excellency also wrote to the Regency of that City to acquaint them, "That they had Nothing to fear from the Neighbourhood of the Allied Army, either with Regard to their Freedom or Territory; that as the Troops should pay ready Money for whatever they had, he hoped they would make

\* It is probable, that the scarcity of Forrage and the difficulty of Subsisting them at that Time of the Year, caused their Detention.

“ make the proper Dispositions, with General Bland for their Subsistence, with as little Inconveniency to themselves as possible.” To which the Magistrates returned a complaisant Answer, and declared their intention of observing a strict Neutrality. The Emperor, whether distrusting these Assurances, or not liking the Neighbourhood of the Allies, set out from Frankfort, with the Prince Royal his Son for Munich; from whence he was soon obliged to return, with the Loss of his Hereditary Dominions, as before recited.

1743.

THE French Court somewhat alarmed at the Motion of the Allies, and in order to prevent a Point of such Consequence as their Junction with Prince Charles of Lorrain's Army, ordered two numerous Armies to assemble; the one under M. Noailles of 60,000 Men, to make Head against the Allies, while the other not much inferior, under M. Coigny, were appointed to defend Alsace and the neighbouring Provinces, and to oppose Prince Charles if he attempted passing of the Rhine.

French Armies assembled.

THE first step M. Noailles took in Execution of his Command, was to seize † Spire, † Worms, \* Oppenheim, and all the Posts on the

† *Spire*, is a famous City of Germany in the Circle of the upper Rhine, it was taken by the French in 1689 and burnt. It is famous for a memorable Battle between the French and Imperialists in 1703. situate on the Rhine, 22 Miles S. of Worms, and 13 S. W. of Heidelberg.

‡ *Worms*, is a free Imperial City of Germany, burnt by the French in 1689. situate on the Rhine, 22 Miles N. of Spire, and 23 N. E. of Heidelberg.

\* *Oppenheim*, a City of Germany in the Palatinate, burnt by the French in 1688, situate near the Rhine, 17 Miles N. of Worms, and 11 S. of Mentz.

1743. the Rhine above Mentz, with the City of  
 • Heidelberg, on the Neckar; and about the  
 beginning of June he passed the Rhine and  
 took Post above Franckfort; of which when  
 Lord Stair was apprized, he determined, tho'  
 the French were Superior by 20,000, to ad-  
 vance and offer him Battle. Accordingly he  
 took Post at Hellenback, between the Verge  
 of the Forest d'Armstadt and the River Maine,  
 where he formed in the Opinion of all the  
 Generals an impregnable Camp; but was ob-  
 liged for the Security of the Communication of  
 the upper Maine, and to protect his Supplies of  
 Forage and Provisions from Franconia, to  
 make a forced March from hence by which  
 he made himself Master of || Aschaffenburg,  
 which the French were on the Point of  
 seizing; here he established his Head Quarters,  
 and as the Towns of † Miltenburgh, Cling-  
 enburgh, Wurtz, &c. were of the greatest  
 consequence, he wrote to the Duke de Arem-  
 berg who was two Marches behind with the  
 Austrians, "That as the Interest of his Mistress  
 " was in Question, he desired to know, if he  
 " would advance with his Troops," the other  
 in dislike to the English General's Measures,  
 answered. "That as his Lordship had  
 " brought

Ld. Stair  
 encamps  
 on the  
 | Main.

• Heidelberg, a spacious beautiful and populous City  
 with a noble Castle and Metropolis of the Palatinate  
 the Electors Seat; it was betrayed to the French  
 1693, who reduced it to Ashes; situate on the River  
 Neckar, 13 Miles N. E. of Spire, and 22 S. E. of  
 Worms.

|| Aschaffenburg, a strong Town with a Castle belonging  
 to the Elector of Mentz; situate on the N. Side of the  
 Main, over which is a large stone Bridge, 10 Miles  
 of Franckfort, and 40 of Mentz.

† Advantageous Posts on the Main.



"brought himself into the Scrape, it was 1743.  
 "his Business to get out of it as well as he  
 "could." Therefore being too weak to spare  
 the necessary Troops to possess himself of  
 them Posts till it was too late, the Enemy,  
 who knew their Importance, took care to se-  
 cure them; by which Means the Allied Army  
 were entirely cut off from their Supplies of  
 Forage and Provision, so that in two Days  
 they were reduced to great Extremity.

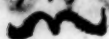
The King  
 and Duke  
 join the  
 Army.

In the mean time his Royal Highness the  
 Duke of Cumberland joined the Camp, and  
 on June the 9th his Britannick Majesty ar-  
 rived in three Days from Hanover, to the  
 great Joy of the Troops. Duke de Aremberg  
 likewise advanced with the Austrians; but as  
 it was impracticable to attempt dislodging  
 the French from their Posts on the Upper  
 Maine, and that the Boats with Provisions  
 from the Rhine, were either retarded by the  
 impetuosity of the Current, or seized on by  
 the Enemies Parties; it was resolved the 16th  
 to decamp, and retreat to † Hanau, the better  
 to subsist the Army, and to facilitate the junc-  
 tion of the 12,000 Hessian and Lunenburgh  
 Troops, under the command of Prince George  
 of Hesse; with whom his Majesty was inform-  
 ed the French intended cutting off his Com-  
 munication.

ACCORDINGLY they that Night had Or-  
 ders, at the beating of Tatoe, to strike their  
 Tents, to remain under Arms till Day break,  
 then to march in two Columns, and take  
 Place

† Hanau, the Metropolis of a County of the same  
 Name, well fortified in the Circle of the upper Rhine,  
 situate on the Rivers Kintz and Main, 11 Miles E. of  
 Franckfort,

1743.



Place, according to the order assigned them in Line of Battle; the Van was composed of the British and Austrian Cavalry, the Centre of the Infantry, and the Rear of three Battalions of English Guards, four of Lunenburgers, and the Hanoverian Cavalry, with some Artillery, where his Majesty chose to place himself as the Place of Action, being perswaded that the first Attempt would be on the Rear Guard; which seemed the more probable, for before his Majesty had well time to quit Aschaffenburg that Morning, their Troops entered and took Possession of it, and erected a Battery on their Right near Stockstadt, which began to play on his Rear, and was smartly answered by the British and Hanoverian Artillery. About five o'Clock the Army halted below Klein Ostein, waiting the King's Orders; during which Interval, the Enemy were perceived in great Motion on the other side the River, and soon after the Allies had Intelligence that 30,000 French had passed the Main at Seligenstadt the preceding Night, the Infantry on two flying Bridges, and their Cavalry, with the Household Troops at their Head, over the Fords, so that by this Scheme they had inclosed the Allies; having Aschaffenburg in their Possession which secured their Rear, the Plain from the Main by Dettingen to the Mountain which intercepted their March, and a large Morass in Front; the River Maine on their left planted with Cannon, and the Mountain to their Right, so that in all probability they

were

|| *Seligenstadt*, a Town of Trier situate on the Maine between Aschaffenburg and Frankfort, and a little below Dettingen.

were in Danger of being reduced to the Extremity of surrendering Prisoners of War. 1741.

THIS Consternation was soon redressed by his Majesty's Presence, who on perceiving two Lines of the Enemies Foot extending from Dettingen to Wellheim, at the Foot of the Mountain, which were covered by two Columns of their Horse, ordered the Generals of the Day, to form a Front immediately to the Enemy, by extending their Right to the Mountain, and their left to the Maine, to prevent their being taken in Flank. The two Lines of Horse were quickly formed, and the Infantry as fast as they arrived were ordered on the right, as well as the Ground would admit, (being woody) and some Battalions sent to secure the Baggage; the left Wing of Infantry was composed of British, Austrians, and Hanoverian Foot, supported by two Lines of Horse; the Earl of Stair, the Duke de Aremberg and M. Neuperg, the chief Allied Generals, shewed great Activity and Prudence in this Disposition; which was allowed by all who had the Honour of seeing it, to be, considering the Nature of the Ground, and the unexpected Surprize: as well judged, as it was afterwards executed. This Interval took up from 8 to 12 at Noon, during which time the French Cannon on the opposite Side of the Maine, did great Execution, flanking the Allies from left to right with 200 Pieces: In this Situation were both Armies, when the Duke de Gramont whether thro' Impetuosity or Mistake, yet contrary to his Orders, passed the defile and became accessible

\* Which were to fortify the Pass at Dettingen and not



1743. accessible by all his Front; which gave the Allies an immediate Opportunity of extricating themselves out of their Labyrinth. Accordingly his Majesty gave Orders that the Lines of Horse should march thro' the Intervals of Foot, and fall on the French Household Troops who were advancing in their Front, in Order to open their Way thro' the Allies, and take his Majesty Prisoner; as M. Noailles had promised a great Reward to such as would bring him in. The first Line of Foot was led by the Lieuts. Gen. Clayton, and Somersfeldt, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. The Second was commanded by the Earl of Dunmore, and the first Line of Horse was conducted by General Honeywood, and the Generals Campbell, Ligonier, the Earl of Albemarle, and the Baron de Couriere; the second was headed by the Lieutenants General Cope and Hawley; in this Disposition after a short Time to breathe, the Allies advanced with the greatest Alacrity, and began the Attack with a loud \* Huzza, so that the Engagement became general in all the Front, at which Time a Body of Gens de Arms, were observed to move towards the left

Battle of  
Dettingen

not advance till further Orders. M. Noailles on hearing the Attack began, expressed in a Violent Passion, "That he had ruined his whole Scheme."

\* It is a general Maxim with the British Troops when they enter on Action to begin with a Huzza, as it has a great effect on animal Spirits, especially that of Soldiers in Action; who always catch their Courage or Panick one from another. The Sympathick Warmth or Coldness of Spirit running thro' their Blood like Wild-Fire, which either sinks, or bears them with a kind of prophetic force to Victory.

1743.



left Flank, which were received, by the Royal Regiment of Blue, the King's Regiment, and Ligonier's Horse, with Bland's Dragoons; between whom ensued a warm, and Bloody Engagement. The French had all the visible Advantage that could be desired, being in Armour *Capu po* and so far out numbered, that, tho' drawn up in nine Ranks they out-flanked the Allies, who were but three Deep, yet soon made their Way thro' four Ranks of the Enemy; but fresh Numbers still coming on, they were at first repulsed, but the latter Regiments returning to the Charge, made a bold Resistance, till the brave Regiment of Johnson came up to their Aid; the whole Line kept still pressing on the Enemy, till the Front which had been severely handled gave way, and got with great Difficulty beyond the Morass; upon which the Earl of Stair ordered the Generals Campbell and Ligonier, to advance with the Horse in pursuit of them, towards Dettingen and Welsheim, which the Enemy had abandoned tho' strongly barricadoed, and retired into the Woods. As it was thought necessary that the Horse should not attempt the Woods till the Foot came up, it gave some of the Enemy time to repass the River, but in such \* Confusion that hundreds were drowned: Thus ended this Day in Favour of the Allies, wherein the bravery of their Troops eminently

The F.  
defeated.

\* The Confusion, and Terror of the French was so great, that had the Allies passed the River in pursuit of them, they might have obtained a compleat Conquest, which was said to be the Advice of Lord Stair, having ordered a Hanoverian General to cross the Main, and pursue the Enemy, which was disobeyed.

1743

minently distinguished itself; the Infantry successively gaining Ground, till they became Masters of the Field. The Horse after as severe a Cannonade of Eight Hours, as perhaps ever known, attacked the French Household, who to do them Justice, supported the antient Reputation of their Corps, with great Resolution. The French had in this Action 31 † Officers of Note, either killed or wounded, 34 taken Prisoners, and about 4,000 Men killed, wounded, and taken, besides their Loss in repassing the River, which was considerable, with 6 Standards. The Prisoners chiefly consisted of the Life Guards, Gens de Arms, Musqueteers, and Grenadiers, who were the Flower of France, and have suffered considerably: The Allies lost in the Engagement above 2000 Men, the principal Officers killed or wounded were the brave Lieutenant General ‖ Clayton, who was shot in the heat of the Action, and found stript; Major General Monroy of the Hanoverians died of his Wounds at Hanau; his § Royal Highness

† The principal of which were the Duke de Rochecourt; Marshals de Sabran, de Chavigny, and de Chatelet, killed; the Prince de Dombes, the Dukes de Harcourt, de Boufflers, and de Aven; the Count de Eu, Marshals de Lambilly, de Rastign, de Chayla, and Beureton, wounded; the Marshals de Mongibault, and de Meronville Prisoners, &c.

‖ This brave Commander was killed between 3 and 4 in the Evening, as he was going himself (one of his Aid de Camps being killed, and the other wounded) to give Orders for the Artillery to play on the Bridge as the French retreated. He was interred in Prince George of Hesse's Chapel with great Military Pomp.

§ His Royal Highness's Generosity was no less conspicuous on this Occasion than his Courage, having found



1743.

Highness the Duke of Cumberland shot in the Leg, Duke of Aremberg, Earl of Albemarle, General + Husk, and the Colonels Ligonier, and § Piers, wounded.

AN inconsiderable Loss in Respect to the Difficulties they surmounted, and the singular Advantages that accrued from this signal and ever memorable Victory: Our Generals on this Occasion behaved like experienced Warriors, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland appeared with a Resolution much superior to his Years, and bravely offered the first Fruits, of that active Patriotism that has since so sufficiently distinguished itself to the World. The Allies, tho' they remained Masters of the Field, were obliged, thro' want of Provisions and Forrage, having had little for three Days before, to leave their killed and wounded, to the Mercy of the Enemy, and retreat to Hanau; upon which Lord Stair sent a Trumpet to M. Noailles, to acquaint him, " That his Majesty having thought pro-

per  
a French Officer in the Field covered with Gore, whose bravery he had noted in the Action, he ordered him to the Surgeons, and had his Wounds dressed before his own, this Hero disregarded his own Safety, to shew how much he honoured Valour in a Fee; which is always the Maxim of brave Men, to manifest that generous Spirit, when their Adversaries are no longer capable of defending themselves.

+ On General Huske's being Wounded in the Heel, the following lines were adapted in Reference to Achilles, so much famed in the Trojan War.

" Go on great Huske, and tread the Path of Glory,  
A Fate like thine we read in Grecian story,

" Old Homer's Hero most renowned in War;

" Except his Heel, was Proof to every Scar;

" Immortal Honour may attend his Deeds,

" Who bravely fights, and like Achilles bleeds,

§ Colonel Piers died of his Wounds.

1743

“ per to remove to Hanau, he left an  
 “ independant Company in the Field to take  
 “ care of the Wounded, who were strictly  
 “ forbid to commit any Hostilities; that there-  
 “ fore the Marshal might send a Detach-  
 “ ment to bury their Slain, and hoped he  
 “ would treat with Humanity those who  
 “ were left behind.” Accordingly the Dead  
 were the next Day interred, and most of the  
 Wounded taken to the French Hospitals,  
 where they were treated with great Humani-  
 ty, and had surprizing \* Cures perfected.

THIS Scheme of M. Noailles was undoubt-  
 edly founded on the Art and Experience of  
 a brave General, as nothing could be better  
 concerted than prefeising the Posts on the  
 Maine above Aschaffsburgh; by which, the  
 Allies were stressed for Subsistence, and his  
 cutting off their Communication with Hanau,  
 and seizing Aschaffsburgh, must inevitably  
 create a Famine if they did not lay down  
 their Arms; but the Duke de Grammont,  
 whether owing to his Misapprehension of the  
 Number of the Allies, or the Eagerness of the  
 Princes of the Blood, who were willing to  
 signalize themselves, as they then imagined  
 in so cheap a Conquest; passed the Morals;  
 by which the Allies had an opportunity of  
 defeating the whole Scheme, which they as  
 manfully embraced, to their ever memorable  
 Glory, and the Honour of their respective Coun-  
 tries; especially the English, Scotch, and Irish,  
 who

\* *Part Century* of General Ligonier's Horse; was  
 shot by a small Ball, that entered at his Mouth, graz-  
 ed his Tongue and passed through his Jaw, which was  
 much Shattered; he lost 6 of his Teeth, had 13 Splints  
 taken out of his Jaw Bone, and served after in the Re-  
 giment without any visible Deficiency in his Aspect.

|                                    |                              |                                                                                |                                                                                            |          |          |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| INFANTRY.                          | Earl of Stair's.             |                                                                                |                                                                                            | 4        | 0        |
|                                    | Queen's Regiment.<br>Cope's. | Lieutenant Falconer.<br>Cornet Hobby.                                          |                                                                                            | 2        | 1        |
|                                    | Lieut. General<br>Howard's.  |                                                                                |                                                                                            | 2        | 15       |
|                                    | Gen. Onslow's.               | Major Barry.                                                                   |                                                                                            | 3        | 3        |
|                                    | Col. Sewles's.               |                                                                                | Lieutenant Colonel Keigbiley.<br>Lieutenant Robinson<br>Major Greenwood,<br>and Capt. Lee. | 6        | 30       |
|                                    | Col. Duroure's.              | Captain Phillips.<br>Lieutenant Monro.                                         | Captain Campbell,<br>Lieutenant Williams,<br>Ensign Townsend.<br>Ensigns Ogilvie and Gray. | 11       | 28       |
|                                    | Gen. Pulseny's.              |                                                                                | Lieutenant Levingston.<br>Col. Piers, and Lieut. Price.                                    | 26<br>22 | 65<br>29 |
|                                    | Col. Bligh's.                | Lieutenant Young's.                                                            | Brigadier Hulse.                                                                           | 1        | 1        |
|                                    | Scotch Fusiliers.            |                                                                                |                                                                                            | 38       | 54       |
|                                    | Welch Fusiliers.             |                                                                                |                                                                                            | 15       | 27       |
| ARTILLERY<br>AUSTRIAN.<br>HANOVER. | Gen. Handayd's               |                                                                                |                                                                                            |          | 1        |
|                                    | Gen. Hulse's.                | Captain George Campbell.<br>Lieutenants Strangeways,<br>Maxwell, and Fletcher. |                                                                                            |          | 3        |
|                                    | Col. Johnson's.              |                                                                                |                                                                                            |          |          |
|                                    | Gen. Ponsonby's              |                                                                                | Captain Deboys.                                                                            | 26<br>4  | 50<br>15 |
|                                    | CAVALRY.<br>INFANTRY.        |                                                                                |                                                                                            | 5        | 8        |
|                                    | CAVALRY.                     | 8                                                                              | 1                                                                                          | 31       | 33       |
|                                    | INFANTRY.                    |                                                                                | 18                                                                                         | 270      | 610      |
|                                    |                              |                                                                                |                                                                                            | 6        | 14       |
|                                    |                              | 7                                                                              | 19                                                                                         | 164      | 343      |
|                                    |                              |                                                                                |                                                                                            |          |          |

Total Loss.

39

79

728

2510



# A Regimental PLAN of the Losses at DETTINGEN.

| CAVALRY.  | Regiments.                      | Officers Kill'd.                                           | Do. Wounded.                                                                                                                                               | Men Kill'd.       | Do. Wounded.      |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| HORSE.    | Third Troop of<br>GUARDS.       |                                                            | Lieut. Colonel Lamenzaire.<br>Major Johnson,<br>Captain Willis.                                                                                            | 1<br>2<br>2       | 2<br>2<br>2       |
|           | 4th Troop Do                    |                                                            |                                                                                                                                                            |                   |                   |
|           | Second Troop<br>Grenadiers, Do. |                                                            | Lieutenant Elliot.                                                                                                                                         | 2                 | 1                 |
|           | Royal Regimt.<br>of Blue.       |                                                            | Cornet Davies.                                                                                                                                             | 8                 | 11                |
|           | King's Regimt.<br>Honeywood's.  | Captain Meriden.<br>Lieutenant Draper.<br>Cornet Aldcroft. | Major Carr,<br>Captains Saurine and Smith,<br>And Lieutenant Wallis.                                                                                       | 8                 | 28                |
|           | Lieut. General<br>Ligonier's.   | Quartermaster Jackson.                                     | Lieutenant Col. Ligonier,<br>Captains Stewart and Robin-<br>son, Lieut. Chetwodeley,<br>Cornet Richardson.                                                 | 21                | 30                |
| DRAGOONS. | Royal Regimt.<br>Hawley's.      |                                                            |                                                                                                                                                            |                   |                   |
|           | Scotch Greys.<br>blend's.       | Lieutenant —                                               | Lieutenant Preßon.<br>Major Honeywood.<br>Captain Brown.<br>Lieutenant Robinson.<br>Cornets Montcash, Dawson,<br>and O'Carroll, and 3 Quarter-<br>Masters. | 3<br>41<br>4<br>2 | 3<br>97<br>6<br>1 |
|           | Sr. Robt. Rich's.               |                                                            |                                                                                                                                                            |                   |                   |
|           | Earl of Stair's.                |                                                            |                                                                                                                                                            |                   |                   |
|           | Queen's Regimt.                 | Lieutenant Falconer                                        | Lieutenant Fraser,                                                                                                                                         |                   |                   |

who, tho' most of them had never seen the Service, fully manifested the Valour that distinguished their Ancestors. 1743.

ON the arrival of the Allies at Hanau, they were plentifully served with all manner of Necessaries, made several Promotions, † and were reinforced by the 12,000 Hanoverian and Hessian Troops, under Prince George of Hesse, with several Detachments and a Train of Artillery, which rendered them on a par with the French; who had removed their Camp to Offenback on the Maine, directly opposite to the Allies. It is said, that Lord Stair moved, that the allied Army should cross the River, and cut off their Retreat to the Rhine; however both Armies continued in View of each other, till July the 12th; when the Approach of Prince Charles towards the Necker, obliged M. Noalles to think of a Place of greater Security; which Night he decamped, without beat of Drum, and having set Fire to his Magazines, never halted till he passed the Rhine on the 16th, between Worms and Oppenheim.

THE Allies remained encamped at Hanau, where on the 27th Prince Charles of Lorrain, and Count Kevenhuller visited his Britannick Majesty, in order to concert the future Operations of the Campaign: Two Grand Councils of War were held, in which they determined that the Armies should act seperately, and after several military Compliments, the Austrian Generals repaired to their Army on the 29th. On the first of August, there was a general Thanksgiving

† The Generals Honeywood, Campbell, Cope and Ligonier, were created Knights of the Bath, and the 22. cant Officers compleated.

1741. Thanksgiving observed throughout the whole Allied Army at Hanau, on Account of their Deliverance and Victory at Dettingen; and on the 4th they decamped and marched towards the Rhine, which they passed, on a flying Bridge the 27th above Mentz, and on the 30th his Majesty took up his Head Quarters at the Episcopal Palace of Worms, where he was attended by the City Guard; and on the 30th of September, concluded here, a Treaty with the King of Sardinia, and Queen of Hungary, the chief Articles whereof, are.

Treaty  
between  
the Kings  
of Great  
Britain  
and Sar-  
dinia, and  
Queen of  
Hungary.

- I. The contracting Powers confirm the Treaty of Turin, of February 1742.
- II. They mutually Guarantee each other's Possessions.
- III. His Sardinian Majesty Guarantees the Pragmatick Sanction, on Condition his Troops shall not serve but in Italy.
- IV. The Queen to preserve the Ballance of Power in Italy, obliges herself to encrease her Army to 30,000 Men complete, and the King of Sardinia to employ 40,000 Foot, and 5000 Horse, the Troops necessary to defend his own Dominions included.
- V. His Sardinian Majesty and the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, respectively reserve to each other, their Rights and Pretensions with Regard to the Milanese.
- VI. The King of Sardinia to have the chief Command of the combined Army; but shall act in Concert with the Austrian Generals; one of whom shall constantly reside with him for that Purpose.
- VII. His Britannick Majesty, for the better carrying into Execution the Measures concer-

ed



1743.

sed, shall, as long as the War continues in Italy, maintain a strong Squadron in the Mediterranean Sea, the Admiral or chief Commander of which, shall regularly consult with his Sardinian Majesty, and the Austrian Generals, the Motions necessary for the common Cause.

VIII. His Britannick Majesty, in consideration of the extraordinary Expences, and great Zeal of the King of Sardinia, engages also, during the War, to pay him an annual Subsidy of 200,000 l. in Quarterly Payments, commencing from February the 1st 1742, the Date of Turin Treaty.

IX. On the same Account her Hungarian Majesty yields to the King of Sardinia, the District of \* Vigevano with all that Part of the Dutchy of Pavia, as far as the † Lago Maggiore, as also § Bobbio, with its Territory, and the City of || Placentia, with that part of the Dutchy of the same Name, lying from the Source of the River Nura to the Po. Her Majesty likewise cedes, by the same Article, all that Part of the Novarese, situated on the Valley of \* Sesia, and the great Alps in full Sovereignty and Property.

X. As

\* *Vigevano*, a considerable Province of the Milanese on the Tessino.

† A Lake of the Milanese 36 Miles long and 6 broad, intersected by the Tessino.

§ *Bobbio*, a small City of the Milanese near the Frontiers of Genoa, the Capital of a Province situate on the Trebia.

|| *Placentia*, a large, but ill inhabited City, the Capital of a Dutchy of its Name united to Parma, situate on the Po, 15 Miles S. W. of Milan.

\* *Sesia*, a Valley by the River Sesia, between Casal and Valentia.

1743.

w

X. As it is of the greatest Importance to the common Cause, that the King of Sardinia, should have a free Communication with the Sea, her Majesty yields to him all her Right and Pretensions to † Final, in the just Expectation that the Republick of Genoa will consent, to a Disposition so necessary, for the Security of Italy, in consideration of their being repaid the Purchase Money, for the said Marquisate, which his Britannick Majesty by this Article engages to: The said Town and Harbour of Final to be constituted a free Port like that of Leghorn.

THE Genoese were the chief Protestors against this Treaty as an Invasion of their Rights by the 10th Article. They imagined, that they had been unjustly dealt by, and after several fruitless Complaints to the Courts of London, Vienna, and Turin, declared this their Reason for throwing themselves into the Arms of France and Spain for Protection; by which Step they were in the Sequel, reduced to great Extremity and Inconveniencies.

ABOUT this Time the Earl of Stair, who had the chief Command of the Allies, and who was allowed by his Enemies to be a brave and experienced General, obtained his Majesty's Permission to resign and return to England. There

Final, is a strong Town with a good Harbour, the Metropolis of a small Marquisate of that Name; it was formerly governed by the Princes of Carrero, but was sold by Andrea Sforza in 1599 to Philip III. of Spain, from whom it descended to the Emperor Charles VI. who sold it to the Genoese for 300,000 l. it is 60 Miles S. of Turin, and 40 W. of Genoa. It was at this Time undoubtedly of the greatest Consequence to the King of Sardinia, as he had no Port open to the Mediterranean, the Enemy being in Possession of the County of Nice.

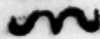
were several Conjectures passed on the Reasons, 1743.  
 which induced his Lordship to this Step; as,  
 "That no Regard was paid to his Advice in  
 "the Councils of War." If so, he could not  
 be said to command; others asserted, "That he  
 "never was consulted, an undue Preference be-  
 "ing constantly given to Foreign Generals."  
 If so, it was high Time for him to resign; but  
 his Lordship's modest Expression in his Audience  
 of Leave of the States General is the most Ca-  
 tegorical, viz. "It is but natural that Prin-  
 "ces should employ in their Service such as  
 "are most agreeable to them." This able  
 Statesman must certainly have had sufficient  
 Grounds for his Conduct on this Occasion, as  
 he was always known to act with the strictest  
 Principles of Integrity and Honour, which he  
 maintained to the last; what is remarkable he  
 retained his other Posts, and did not seem the  
 least diminished in his Sovereign's Favour; but  
 to return.

THE Army of the Allies decamped from Worms, September the 25th and advanced to  
 Spire, where they were joined by 20,000 Dutch  
 Auxiliaries from the Neitherlands. At which  
 Time M. Noailles formed an artful Scheme of  
 bringing the Allies into a second Labyrinth, by  
 retreating from his Lines and Entrenchments  
 on the Queich, and sending a strong Detach-  
 ment under the Duke de Hargourt into † Landau.  
 Marshal Noaille's Scheme.

† Landau, a small, but well fortified City of Germany,  
 in the lower Circle and Palatinate of the Rhine, subject to  
 France since the Treaty of Munster, 'till taken in 1702 by  
 the Germans; the French retook it in 1703, and in 1704  
 the Imperialists again reduced it after the glorious Battle  
 of Blenheim; it was afterwards several Times taken and  
 retaken, but left to the French by the Treaty of Baden in  
 1714, it's situate on the Queich 8 Miles S. of Neustadt and  
 16 S. W. of Spire.



1743



day; while another made a Feint up the Rhine as if they were apprehensive that Prince Charles intended forcing his Passage; and retreated with the rest of the Army behind the Lauter; so that when the Allies would advance, they were to engage them in Front, while the Duke de Harcourt made a Sally from Landau and attacked their Rear, by which Means they did not doubt, if they could get them between both Fires: but they might have ample Satisfaction for their Miscarriage at Dettingen. The Allies on Intelligence of their Retreat, sent out strong Parties to reconnoitre, who found that they had abandoned their Lines, upon which they advanced and took Possession of Germerheim; whence a strong Detachment was sent to demolish the Enemy's Entrenchments on the Queich, which they effected October the 7th, without Opposition. The Marshal's Scheme was not so closely concerted, but, they had Intelligence of it; therefore it was thought advisable to return to their Camp at Spire; from whence on the 11th the whole Army marched back to Mentz; where soon after they separated for Winter Quarters. Let us now turn our View to Prince Charles of Lorrain and the Motions he made in Consequence of his Interview with his Britannick Majesty.

Motions  
of Prince  
Charles.

PRINCE CHARLES on his Arrival at the Austrian Army, decamped immediately from Heidelberg and marched up the Rhine in three Columns, with an Intent to pass that River, at the Time the Allied Army marched up towards Worms, by which Means the French

Germerheim, a Town of the Palatinate, on the Confluence of the Queich and the Rhine; 6 Miles West of Philippsburgh and 10 E. of Landau.

French must inevitably come between two Fires; but the French General M. Coigny who was posted with a numerous Army for the defence of Alsace, on the Approach of Prince Charles to old Brisac in the Brisgaw, took care strongly to fortify the Banks of the Rhine from Hunningen to || Strasburg; however tho' hazardous and desperate the Attempt seemed to be in Sight of an Army no Way inferior, the Prince resolved to venture the Enterprize; but thought it first expedient in order to harass the Enemy's Country, to detach some Irregulars under the Baron's Trenck and Mentzel, and Col. Belafny, who having passed the Rhine, made several brave Incursions.

Baron Trenck it's certain acted the Part of a bold Partizan having made several hazardous Attempts in Alsace, while Baron Mentzel made Succesful Incursions into Lorrain, where he dispersed a Manifesto in his Mistress's Name, declaring. "That, tho' she was resolved to im-  
" prove the Advantages with which the Al-  
" mighty had blessed her Arms, in penetrating  
" into the Dominions and Countries of the  
" Crown of France, which formerly belonged  
" to the Empire; that she signifies in particu-  
" lar, to the Inhabitants of the Provinces of  
" Alsace, Burgundy, and Franche Compte, to  
" those of the Dutchies of Lorrain and Bar, of  
" the Bishopricks of Metz, Toul and Verdon, and  
" the District which has been dismembred from  
" the Duchy of Luxemburg; that her Inten-  
" tion was not to make Reprisals, but to ex-  
" tricate the People from their Dependance on  
" France, which had so long exposed them,

Baron  
Mentzel's  
Incursions

|| Strasburg, from thence to Hunningen is 50 Miles on the Rhine.

1743

"to become the Seat of War; assuring them  
 "of being unmolested in case they continued  
 "peaceable, and paid the Contributions de-  
 "manded." The Baron soon made an immense  
 Booty of Horses, Cattle, Forage and Contri-  
 bution Money, and surprized and defeated an  
 Escorte of French that had seven Mules laden  
 with Gold and Silver to pay their Army in Al-  
 face; at which the French were so irritated that  
 they published an Edict, ordering "That if  
 "any of Mentzel's Troops should be taken,  
 "they must immediately hang them." In  
 Answer, the Baron declared with equal Spirit;  
 "That if those Orders were executed he would  
 "spare none of the French that should come  
 "into his Hands." To such Extremities was  
 that Affair carried on. The French soon found  
 Means to assemble a large Body of Troops to  
 oppose him, on which the Baron thought ne-  
 cessary to retire with his Booty. And on the  
 25th of September made an unsuccessful Attempt  
 to fire the French Magazines at Landau; in  
 which Expedition he had the Misfortune to  
 break his Leg, by a fall from his Horse, which  
 ended his Exploits for this Year; tho' his  
 Hussars continued very active and successful to  
 the End of the Campaign. Col. Belasny with  
 his Party, the 15th of September fell on a  
 French Detachment of 500 Men, commanded  
 by M. Remberg and Col. de la Brosse, near  
 Kirweiller whom they so briskly attacked that  
 scarce 40 escaped; the Behaviour of his Pan-  
 dours on this Occasion was very remarkable,  
 which may imprint an Idea, of those surprizing  
 Troops, on the Reader. After the Action  
 they obliged the Peasants to strip the Dead,  
 giving their Cloaths for a Reward; then in their  
 Blood

Action at  
 Kirweiller



1743.

Blood and Sweat called for ull Manner of Refreshments for which they paid ready Money, and continued Feasting, Drinking and Dancing on the Field of Battle all Night in the midst of the Slain; Having when they laid down to rest made a Ridge of the Bodies to repose their Heads on, which seemed more agreeable to them than a Down Pillow. To return.

PRINCE Charles continued encamped in View of the French, where they cannonaded each other for some Days, but having made the necessary Preparations in the Night of September the 3d, he attacked the Isle of Rheinmark; of which, tho' fortified by two strong Redoubts he found Means to make himself Master; and with 12,000 Men maintained this Post the rest of the Campaign; there was another Detachment of 3000 Men sent to attack a Bridge of Communication which the Enemy had near Fort Mortier, which notwithstanding the continual Fire of the Enemy they passed, and took Post on the French side; while Prince Waldeck with 8000 Men was sent to attempt a Passage by Boats near Rheinweiller; in which, the first Detachment of Soldiers proved Successful by taking some of the Enemy's Redoubts, but a thick Fog arising it was found impracticable to support them, so that they were driven back and most of them either killed or drowned; which Miscarriage obliged the Austrians to retire from the Post they had taken above Fort Mortier, but retained the Island, tho' the French had made several Attempts to dislodge them, till they thought proper about the Middle of October to evacuate it, the Season being so far advanced, the Design was lay'd aside and the Troops sent into Winter Quarters; leaving

Prince Charles takes Post on the Rhine;

1743.

The  
Troops  
take Win-  
ter Quar-  
ters.

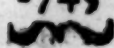
leaving 14,000 Foot with 6 Regiments of Horse and Hussars in Brisgaw to observe the Enemy's Motions, and the remainder were sent into Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate; about which Time the King of Great Britain having appointed the Quarters for his Troops set out for Hanover; the British Austrians and Hanoverians in British Pay, returned to Flanders, the Dutch to Brabant and Guilderland, and the Hessians with the Additional Hanoverians to their own Territories; which Example was soon followed by the French Generals, as their Troops needed Refreshment after so fatiguing and unsuccessful a Campaign.

Remarks  
on Prince  
Charles of  
Lorrain.

PRINCE Charles of Lorrain had this Year great Honours done him by the Laurels he acquired; having first defeated one of the Imperial Generals, and disabled the other from keeping the Field, regained Bavaria, reduced the Emperor to beg a Cessation of Arms, and accepted a Neutrality, drove the French from Post to Pillar, and obliged them to abandon the Empire; and take Shelter behind the Rhine. To compleat those Trophies on his Arrival at Vienna, he was blest with the second Arch Duchess Mary-Anne Sister to the Queen, as his Consort; having on the 19th of November advanced in Ceremony to Court and made a Demand of her; which Day the Espousals were celebrated, and the Marriage was solemnized the January following; where I shall leave him to act the Soldier in the Enjoyments of Venus, as a Coronation to his celebrated Laurels in the Conflicts of Mars; and pass over to the Queen's Affairs in Italy.

At the Close of the preceding Year I left the Campaign in Italy different Armies in their Winter Quar-  
ters,

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gers, where the Ambitious and Impatient Queen of Spain did not long admit them to continue; she pushed her Consort to send the following peremptory Orders to Count \* Gages. "The Reasons offered me in Excuse of the Inaction of my Troops in Italy are not Satisfactory; my Orders are, that you pass the Panaro in three Days, and give the Enemy Battle, if you have not Spirit enough to execute this; resign the Command of the Army immediately to Count Mariani, for I will be obeyed;" as soon as those Orders reached Count Gages, he ordered the Gates of † Bologna, to be shut, not permitting any to pass or repass without his Knowledge, as the only effectual Method to conceal his March, and to surprize the Austrian General Count Traun. Tho' great his Precaution was, a Dominican found Means to pass the Walls,

Count Gages is Brother to the Lord Viscount Gage, and married to the late Marquis of Powis's Sister; he in 1719 acquired 13,000,000 l. Mississipi Stock at Paris, on which Elevation he sent to King Augustus to offer 3,000,000 for the Crown of Poland, which met the merited Contempt. He attempted the Isle of Sardinia, from the Court of Turin with no better Success; but the Scheme soon after failing, necessarily lower'd his Ambition; upon which he retired with his Lady to Spain, where he entered on an unsuccessful Project of extracting Gold from the Iron Mines in Asturias; which Mr. Pope remarks in these Lines.

"The Crown of Poland Venal twice an Age,

"To just three Millions stinted modest Gage;

"But Nobler Schemes Maria's Dreams unfold,

"Hereditary Realms! and Crowns of Gold!

"Congenial Souls! whose Life one Avarice joins,

"And one Fate buries in th' Asturian Mines.

However as a Stranger of Distinction he was well received at Court and obtained an Honourable Commission in the Spanish Service in which Station I now represent him.

† Bologna, the Metropolis of the Bolognese in the Papacy, situate on the Apennine 35 Miles E. of Modena, and 170 N. W. of Rome.



1743

Battle of  
Campo-  
Santo,

Walls, and informed Count Traun of the Spanish General's Design; who, tho' at that Time weakened by the Retreat of 3000  $\S$  Croats, was resolved to wait for the Enemy; and having called in all his Detachments, held a Council of War; at which, Count Alpremont the Piedmontese General assisted: they resolved to draw up their Forces at Buen Porto, to receive the Enemy, who having passed the Panaro were in full March towards them. But on their Arrival at Campo Santo, they were informed that the Austrians were prepared to receive them, by which they were certified that their Scheme had been discovered; Therefore turned off by the Panaro towards  $\parallel$  Final. Count Traun ordered his Troops to march and attack them, On the 8th of February, the Cannonading began about 3 o'Clock in the Evening, and about 8 they came to close Engagement, which continued obstinate and bloody till two in the Morning, when both Armies seperated, each claiming the Victory. It's certain that at the first Onset the Spaniards seemed to have the Advantage, as the left Wing of their Horse, entirely broke the right Wing of the Austrians, and made themselves Masters of some Cannon, two Pair of Kettledrums, and three Standards, with several Officers and private Men; but this Disadvantage was immediately redressed by the Firmness and Vigour of the Austrian and Piedmontese

$\S$  These Troops having served their limited Time, mustered and returned Home.

$\parallel$  Final a Town of Modena, in Italy, it was abandoned by the French and possess'd by the Germans in 1703, and repossess'd by the French in 1704, it was taken again by Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1706. 20 Miles N. E. from Modena, and 9 S. E. from Mirandola.

montese Foot; which gave their Horse on the right an Opportunity to rally and return to the Charge; they supported their Ground so well that the Spaniards were obliged to leave the Field of Battle, and repass the Panaro, having posted a complete Battalion of the Regiment of Gradalaxara in some Defiles to cover their Retreat; which brave Battalion tho' they knew they were destined to Destruction, in order to save their Countrymen, defended themselves with the greatest Bravery and Resolution; till they were informed the Troops had passed the River; then the Remains that were alive surrendered Prisoners of War.

1743.

Spaniards  
retreat.

THE Spaniards burnt the Bridges to prevent a Pursuit; their Loss in this Engagement was computed at 4000 Men, including 36 Officers killed, and the Generals Mac Donald, De la Sufa, Carvajal, and Duke de Arcos Wounded, with 20 Field Officers and near 1000 Men Prisoners. The Austrians and Piedmontese lost 1780, the Generals Beyerbergh and Count Aspremont were taken Prisoners and died of their Wounds, the former receiving about 20. General Ciceri was wounded and taken. Count Traun, tho' he had two Horses shot and a third Wounded in the Shoulder, behaved with all the Calmness and Spirit imaginable. Count Gages, tho' the Consequences evidently shewed that he had no great Reason to boast, sent his Trophies in great Triumph to Madrid, with a Dispatch, the better to ingratiate his Conduct, loudly claiming the Victory. Hence he retreated to Bologna in which March he lost great Numbers by Desertion; therefore perceiving as the Austrians had received several Reinforcements

Loss on  
both Sides

1743.

Spaniards  
retire.Austrian  
Motions.

Reinforcements from Germany, that he would not be long able to stand his Ground, he made repeated Instances to the Court of Naples for a powerful Succour; but the Terror of the British Fleet prevented the Success of his Remonstrances. On hearing that Count Traun was advancing to attack him, he thought it adviseable to decamp on the 17th of March with his Army which were reduced to 12,000 Men: recommending his Sick and Wounded whom he left behind to the Generosity and Care of the Austrian General; and continued his March to Rimini in the Papacy, in which he lost by Desertion, 125 Officers and 2000 Men. Here he fortified his Camp in an advantageous Situation, and was joined in the beginning of May by the Duke of Modena, who took upon him the nominal Command of the Army, and published a Manifesto in his Vindication, which gave the Austrians a handle to treat his Subjects with greater Severity, and convert the Revenues of his Dutchy to their Use. In August, Count Gages received a supply of Artillery and Ammunition which was landed at Civitta Vecchia, from on board some Spanish Vessels; the Particulars whereof you'll see in the Sequel, under the Transactions of the Mediterranean Fleet.

COUNT TRAUN instead of pursuing the Spaniards on their Retreat, remained inactive in the Modenese till the beginning of September, when he solicited leave to resign the Command; his Request being granted, Prince Lobkowitz

\* Civitta Vecchia, a Port Town of the Ecclesiastical State on the Mediterranean Sea, 40 Miles W. of Rome.



1743.  
 kowitz was ordered to succeed him, and arrived at the Army the 12th. The † Count before his Departure for Vienna had several considerable Presents, with a Letter, from the King of Sardinia's Hand, acknowledging the grateful Remembrance of his Merit and Services. The Prince after reviewing the Army decamped the beginning of October and entered the Bolognese, where to amuse the Enemy, he issued Orders, as if he intended taking up his Winter Quarters: but on the 24th made a sudden March towards † Forli, where the Spaniards had a fortified Bridge on the Ronco; which, they abandoned on his Approach, with such Precipitation, that the Austrian Hussars cut in Pieces 7 or 800 of them, and pursued them almost to their Camp.

WHEREUPON Count Gages that Evening retired from his Camp and marched without halting to Pesaro and Fano; which Prince Lobkowitz entered on the 25th, and took Possession of the City of Rimini; where he halted; upon which Count de Gages, whose Army was at this Time reduced to 7000 Men took a brave Resolution in fortifying the Passes of the Foglio, in Order to Dispute the Passage of that River. In this Situation both Armies remained the rest of the Year, partly inactive, except a few Skirmishes. While the Spaniards were greatly distressed by the Vigilance of the British Men of War in the Adriatick, who interrupted their Supplies by Sea.

THE

† He was appointed Governor of Moravia.

† Forli a City of Italy in the Romagna 14 Miles S. W. of Ravenna and 48 N. E. of Florence

1743.  
 Don Philip's  
 Movements,

Attacks  
 Chateau  
 Dauphine.

THE Army under Don Philip, who after the Reduction of Savoy the preceding Year, took up their Quarters in that Country continued in a State of Inaction till September, which, tho' somewhat surprizing, seems Coherent with the publick Speculations thereon; "that there was some private Negotiations carried on by the Courts of Madrid and Versailles, with the King of Sardinia, in order by any means to gain him to their Side." but, when they found that Prince's Interest irrecoverable by the Treaty of Worms, they unmasked themselves and entered immediately on Action. They defiled thro' Dauphine towards \* Briancon, where about the End of the Month they were joined by 22,000 French Auxiliary's under the Prince of Conti. On the Junction of those Forces the Chief Generals held a Council of War, wherein they resolved, to attempt forcing the Lines at † Chateau Dauphine, which were defended by the Piedmontese Troops commanded by the King of Sardinia; they began the Attack October the 2d which they carried on for Eight Days, making several smart Approaches, in which they were unsuccessful, and obliged to retreat with considerable Loss; and were severely handled by the

§ Vaudois

\* *Briancon*, a Town of Dauphine, strongly seated on a Rock near the Alpes, with an antient Castle, 36 Miles W. of Turin.

† *Chateau Dauphine*, a strong Fortress on the Frontiers of Dauphine and Piedmont, amongst the Alps, yielded by the French in 1713.

§ *Vaudois* a People, who, by the Doctrine of Peter Valdo, desisted from the Church of Rome in 1160 they inhabit certain Valleys between Piedmont and France, subject to the King of Sardinia, and, able Soldiers.

Vaudois, who eased them of 12 Pieces of Cannon, Don Philip's Chapel Furniture, and 400 Mules laden with Baggage, besides their Loss of about 1200 Men killed and wounded and near 5000 by Desertion which concluded the Campaign in them Parts, with a singular loss to the Spaniards; tho' no great Advantages gained, more than defeating their Attempts; after which the Armies retired into Winter Quarters; the Spaniards in Savoy, and the French in Dauphine and Provence, where I shall leave them till the ensuing Year, and pass over to Petersburg.

1743.  
Their  
Losses.

BEFORE I enter on a Detail of the Transactions of this Court, in Respect to Sweden, it may be necessary by the Mediation it created, and the Influence it had on their Councils, to give my Reader an Abstract of a Treaty of Mutual Guarantee and Subsidy, concluded the 11th of December 1742 at Petersburg by Sir Cyril Wyche on his Britannick Majesty's Part, and Count Alexis Bestucheff Rumin, Vice Chancellor of Russia and Count Charles de Bevern on the part of the Czarina; the Ratifications were exchanged the End of February, the principal Articles of which are.

Russian  
Affairs.

I. A MUTUAL Guarantee of their respective Dominions.

Treaty  
with Gr.  
Britain.

II. THAT if her Imperial Majesty's Dominions be attacked, Great Britain shall immediately assist her with a Squadron of 12 Men of War of the Line. Two Ships of 70 Guns, six of 60 and four of 50, carrying in all 700 Guns and 4560 Men.

III. THAT in Case his Britannick Majesty be attacked, the Empress shall, on the first Requisition



1743.

quisition, send him 10,000 Foot and 2000 Horse, provided with Field Artillery, two three Pounders to each Battalion; these Troops to be recruited and paid by her Imperial Majesty, but the King to furnish them with Provisions and Quarters on the usual Establishment.

IV. ~~THE~~ King of Great Britain shall be dispensed with from sending his Succours, in Case the Empress be attacked on the Side of Tartary or Persia; nor the Empreſſes be sent to America, Spain, Portugal, or Italy.

V. In Case either Party chuse to have the ſuc-  
 cour ſtipulated in Money, the other contracting Party ſhall pay it, at the Rate of 500,000 Rubles Ruſſian Money every Year.

HIS Poliſh Maſteſty, by a ſeperate Article, was invited to accede to this Treaty.

AT the cloſe of the preceeding Year, I left the Affairs of Ruſſia in a very proſperous Situation, being Maſters of all Finland, by the Capitulation of Helſingfors; whereupon the Swedes requested a Congreſs, which was appointed to be held at Abo, and was opened Jan. the 17th, by Baron Cederncruitz and M. Nolchen, on the Part of Sweden; and the Generals Romanzoff and Lubras, on that of Ruſſia. But the Czarina inſiſting that the States of Sweden ſhould declare the Duke of Holſtein Urin ſucceſſor to their Crown, previous to her reſtoring any Part of Finland, the Negotiations were protracted till June the 16th, when theſe Preliminary Articles were agreed to, and ſigned.

Treaty  
 with Swe-  
 den.

I. **THAT**, as ſoon as the Concluſion of this Treaty is notified to the Court of Stockholm, the Diet of Sweden ſhall elect the Prince Adolph Frederick, Biſhop of Lubeck, ſucceſſor to the Crown of Sweden.

II.

II. SWEDEN to yield to Russia the Province of Kymene-Garde, with all the Branches or Mouths of the River Kymen or Keltis; which shall remain the Boundary of the Possessions of the two Nations in Finland; likewise the Town and Fortrefs of Nyflor.

1743.

III. IN consideration of the faithful Performance of these Articles, the Czarina agrees, to restore to Sweden the Provinces of Ostro-Bothnia, Biorneberg, Abo, and the Isle of Aland; also Tavasthus and Nyland, with all their Dependances; with that Part of Carelia, which, by the Treaty of Nystadt, belongs to Sweden; and all the Provinces of Savolax, Nyflor excepted.

IV. THE Imperial Prince of Russia renounces all Pretensions to the Swedish Crown, in Favour of his Uncle's Election; and the Empress engages in Conjunction with the King and Dyet of that Nation, to concert such Measures as may prevent any Disturbance arising from, or any Opposition made to said Election.

In the mean Time the Swedes, tho' rashly they entered on this War, were resolved to try one Effort more, before the Choice of Russia should be accepted of, as a Successor, and they obliged to comply, with Terms more exorbitant than what they formerly rejected. Accordingly in February they assembled 8000 Troops in West Bothnia, in order to penetrate into Finland on that Side, but the Defiles being so well guarded by the Russians they were obliged to abandon the Enterprize; but in March they proved more successful in an Attempt on the Isles of Aland, which the Russians possessed themselves of, on their Reduction of Finland. Having ordered an Embarkation of Troops from Stockholm,

Swedish  
Motions:

1743 Stockholm, they landed on the Principal Island. And were attacked by 1200 Russians, whom they either killed or made Prisoners, which created an extraordinary Rejoicing amongst the Populace at Stockholm, for on their Arrival there, they treated them, with the greatest Humanity and Respect, ordering them the requisite Necessaries, and continually loaded them with Presents and Civilities, so changeable are the Minds of the Vulgar. It not being safe but two Years before to speak a respectful Word of a Russian in their Dominions.

THE Swedes likewise fitted out a Fleet under Admiral Falkengreen, which did the Russians some Damage, by sinking one of their Ships, which had on board a large Sum of Money for paying their Troops, and also burnt a great Quantity of Wood for Shipping. But those Successes proved short lived, for on May the 31st. he was engaged by 16 Russian Gallies under General Keith on the Coast of Finland, in which, tho' he was Superior and had the Weather-Gage, the Russians received him so warmly by the Fire of their Fleet, covered with two Batteries from the Shore, he was defeated, with the Loss of a Frigate and two of his best Gallies; on this Superiority at Sea the Russians attacked and retook the Isles of Åland, the Swedes retiring on their Approach; which determined them, after several Debates in their Dyet, to conclude the preceding Treaty. And drew up the following Articles of Capitulation, to be signed by the Duke of Holstein-Utman as Successor to the Crown of Sweden.

\* A Frigate, may properly be called a Floating Battery, being a Flat bottomed Vessel, draws little Water, mounts several Guns, and of great use in covering the disembarkation of Troops.



- I. That on his Accession to the Throne, at the King's Death he shall govern according to the Laws of the Kingdom, and the Terms of Government the States shall agree upon. 1743. Articles of Capitulation on the Duke of Holstein's Election
- II. That he shall always profess the Lutheran Religion, and marry a Princess of that Belief, according to the Advice of the King and Senate.
- III. That he shall not change the Regulations made by the States, except by their own Consent.
- IV. That he shall not promote nor admit Foreigners, to any civil or military Employments in the Kingdom.
- V. That he shall never introduce any Foreign Troops into Sweden.
- VI. That he never shall go out of the Kingdom without the Consent of the States.

ON the 25th of August this Prince arrived at Carelscoon, with a Convoy of four Men of War under Admiral Taube, and on the 16th of October made his publick Entry into Stockholm, with great Magnificence, attended with the loudest Acclamations of the People, when the following Resolutions were passed by the Dyet in his Favour.

- I. That he should be accommodated in a Palace near that of the King.
- II. That Part of the Royal Stables should be assigned him.
- III. That one of the Royal Houses in the City should be at his disposal.
- IV. That he should be present at all Debates in the Senate.
- V. That in the King's Presence he shall have one Vote, in his Absence two.
- O
- VI.

1743. VI. That his civil List shall be fixed at 200,000  
Dollars per Annum.

Remarks

Thus Russia, first by the Imprudence of Sweden in unjustly attacking her ceded Dominions, and then by their Impolicy and Misconduct in their Proceedings; gained a material Point, in regulating their Succession, which in all probability she never intended aiming at; she, tho' crowned with those Successes, like other Potentates not always free from the Incursions of their Neighbouring Princes, and the Commotions of their Subjects; was threatned very formidably in these Points, which for some Time attracted the Attention of her Councils; and were at the End attended with singular Services to her Government.

As to the first; she seemed apprehensive of a Breach with Persia. Kouli Kan that aspiring Monarch having assembled an Army of 60,000 Men on the Borders of the Caspian Sea, with an Intent, as was said, to recover the Provinces conquered from his Dominions by Peter the Great; but this Cloud soon disappeared, and was attended with such Advantages by the dread of this ambitious Prince, that several of the Tartar Tribes threw themselves under the Czarina's Protection, especially the Daghestans, and Harakalpacks, who sent their Deputies to acknowledge the Empress their Sovereign with great Solemnity, which Nations are situate near the Caspian Sea, and had mostly been Opposites to the agrandizing Russia, and are able to bring into the Field 100,000 Men on the first Emergence. Which Accession of Power was not only of the greatest Consequence to her Imperial Majesty in that Quarter, but freed  
Numbers

Numbers of her Subjects in Bondage amongst them. 1743

As to the last. Several Signs of Discontent appeared early in the Spring amongst the Foreign Generals, on what Motives is not fully determined; but the Generals Keith, Douglas, Lieven, and Count Lowendahl desired leave to resign; however the Court too sensible of the Importance of Officers of their Rank and Merit took care by enquiring into their Causes of Discontent, to remove this Obstacle; which proved effective, except in the latter, who obtained leave to retire to his \* Native Country.

Tho' the Czarina had taken all care imaginable to promote the Happiness and Content of her Subjects, there were still some Remains of the former Commotions fomenting against her Person and Government, in Favour of the Princess Anne; some Hints whereof being whispered, when the Plot was almost Ripe for Execution, her Majesty's Physician who was an Accomplice in it, finding the Scheme on the Point of being publick, in order to save himself discovered the Scene; Whereupon, towards the End of July, several Persons of Distinction, were arrested, and their Papers seized and examined, and on the Report of the Committee, the Em press called the Senate, to whom she made the following pathetick Speech. "That though notwithstanding her undoubted Right to the Imperial Dignity, as the sole Daughter and Heiress of Peter I. she had not assumed it, till called by the Voice of the whole Nation, and that though since her Elevation to the Throne, she had constantly studied the Welfare of the People, as appeared by her bringing

Commotions in Russia

Germany:



1743



Marquis  
de Botta's  
Affair.

ing the War with Sweden to so glorious an Issue, without imposing any new Tax, yet to her Grief and Surprize, she found there were some so disaffected to her Person and Government, as to be desirous of overturning the one, and destroying the other." This, as it drew Tears from several of the Audience, ingratiated her Majesty the more to her Subjects; who ordered that the whole Process should be read and the original Papers layed before the Assembly, wherein they pronounced Sentence of Death against 25 Persons of Distinction of both Sexes: but her Imperial Majesty was so gracious, when they were brought on the Scaffold of Execution August the 31st to \* mitigate the Sentence by exiling them to Siberia. The Marquis de Botta who had been Resident here from Vienna, was accused of Privacy to this Affair, but however grounded, after a tedious Paper War, he was recalled from his Residence at the Court of Berlin, and had his Conduct layed before a Committee, whose Report was, "That they saw no Cause to believe him Guilty." but the Court of Petersburg insisting on further Satisfaction, created a Misunderstanding between the two Powers, which gave the French the wished for Opportunity of gaining the Ascendant in Russia. For which Purpose they sent an able Minister, the Marquis de la Cherardie, who it was supposed was very active in advancing the Present Empress to the Imperial Dignity, and

General Lapuchin his Wife and Son, and the Countess Anne Bestucheff were knotted and had their Tongues cut out; Prince Putalin Knotted, and Commissary Sibin whipt; and with Lieutenant Mushkoff, Chamberlain Lillensfeldt his Wife and brother, and some others were banished to Siberia.

and to whom she had shewn great \* Marks of her Favour at his Departure the preceding Year; this Minister did not Escape the Fatality of the Air of this Court, for the Succeeding Year, he fell under a Disgrace no way Inferior to that of the Marquis de Botta. In this Posture I shall leave the Affairs of this Court, and proceed to Denmark, and observe their Motions in order to Support the Election of the Prince Royal to the Crown of Sweden.

1743.

THE Prince Royal of Denmark, in whose Favour the House of Peasants were unanimous; engaged, on his being declared Successor to the Swedish Throne, to obtain from France 3,000,000 of Dollars, and a strong Squadron to be employed in the Baltic, to which he would joyn a Squadron, of 12 Men of War, and 12,000 Men for the recovery of Finland. However, whether this was their Inducement, or the general Affection they had for that Prince they unanimously elected him March the 8th, which Step so alarmed the other Colledges, that violent Debates were likely to arise. The Deputies of Finland having protested, "That if the Election took Place, they would think themselves freed from all Dependance on the Crown of Sweden, and submit to Russia." to which the Peasants answered, "That if the Russians were to keep Finland, they could not see the Advantages Sweden had to receive from a Handful of distressed Refugees." This Debate having continued till the 26th, a Motion was made in the Dyet to let aside all the Candidates, and name † one that was unexceptionable, which

Affairs of Sweden.

Proposal

\* She conferred on him valuable Presents of the greatest variety to the amount of 60,000 l.

† Some imagined the Person hinted at to be his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

1743. Proposal was rejected; the Peasants seemed vigorous in their Choice, but the Ministerial Party found Means to wave Matters with them, while they hastened the Congress of Abo, which finally determined the Point, in favour of the Duke of Holstein Utin, the Nominal Successor. While this Grand Affair was Deliberating; the Dalicarl-  
 ans revolt carli-  
 Denmark, to the Number of 20,000 took up Arms, declaring openly that they would suffer no Levies to be raised in their Country of either Men or Money for the War in Finland, till the succeeding demands were complied with.

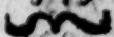
- I. That the imprisoned Generals Count Le-  
 wenhaupt and M. Bodenbrook should be executed.
- II. That the Authors of the present War should be prosecuted and punished.
- III. That the Prince Royal of Denmark should be elected Successor, and immediately brought into the Kingdom.
- IV. That the Nobility and Clergy should for the future pay Contribution in the same Pro-  
 portion as the Peasants.

Not content with these Demands they marched directly to Stockholm, publishing a Manifesto in Justification of their Proceedings, upon which the King, June the 22d, contrary to the Remonstrances made him, attended with a few General Officers went out to visit them. On his Majesty's approaching their Camp they sent a Deputation to meet him, to whom the King in a mild Manner represented, "The In-  
 " jury they did themselves and Families, by so  
 " rash and precipitate an Expedition; That by  
 " taking Arms, and violating the Laws of  
 " their Country, they had forfeited all Protec-  
 " tion



tion; that for his Part they might be assured  
“ while he wore the Swedish Crown, they should  
“ not with Impunity trample on its Dignity or  
“ the Rights of the Dyet; that he was desirous  
“ of giving the utmost Satisfaction to his Sub-  
“ jects but it should be in a legal Way; And  
“ as in the whole Course of his Reign he had  
“ never given Occasion to Tumults or Sedition,  
“ so they might be satisfied he neither wanted  
“ Will nor Power to chastise such, as forgot  
“ their Duty to him and their Country.” the  
Deputies having obtained Permission to consult  
their Leaders, answered, “ That his faithful  
“ Dalecarlians were willing to leave their Con-  
“ cerns in his Majesty’s Hands, only entreating  
“ leave that a few of them might be allowed  
“ to attend him to Stockholm, the rest to re-  
“ main where they were.” On this the King  
was fully perswaded that Matters were pacified  
and returned to the City, upon which 3 or 4000  
Dalecarlians, were admitted without Scruple;  
who soon discovered their Intention by seizing  
some Cannon and Ammunition; whereupon the  
King signified to them, “ That if they did not  
“ immediately restore the Cannon, deliver up  
“ their Arms, and depart the City, they  
“ should be proclaimed and treated as Rebels.”  
These Revolters rejecting the Proposal in a  
contemptible Manner, took Post in the North  
Suburbs, and planting their Cannon stood on  
their Defence; upon this the King ordered the  
Garrison and Militia of the City to the Number  
of 17,000 Men, under Arms, seized all the  
Passages, and sent the Senators Rose, and Alder-  
felt with a Body of Troops to treat with, or dis-  
lodge them. In the Interim the Marshal of the  
Dyet endeavouring to interpose with them, they  
imprudently

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imprudently fired upon him; upon which the Garrison in their turn began with two Pieces of Cannon loaded with Cartridge Shot, and some small Arms, which soon obliged them to throw down their Arms and take to flight, leaving 50 killed and about 100 Prisoners, wherein they were so closely pursued that most of them were taken; on which the remaining Part retired Home, and were soon followed by 3000 Men under General Lagenerantz with some Cannon; the Approach of those Troops so terrified them, that they seized their Chiefs and delivered them up; taking a new Oath of Fidelity. This Insurrection in Favour of the Prince Royal of Denmark produced a contrary Effect, by excluding him from it; the Dyet having determined to declare a Successor (no doubt thought it beneath them to receive Laws on so important a Head from the lowest order,) unanimously the day after those Rioters were defeated elected the Duke of Holstein.

THE Provinces of West Mania and Upland proceeded to redress their Grievances in a different Manner, tho' they were absolutely in the Interest of Denmark; they acknowledged the Election of the Successor, and that they were satisfied as to the Peace concluded with Russia; and sent the following Demands, to which they entreated the King and Dyet might have a Regard.

- I. That a Commission be appointed to enquire into the true Motives and Managment of the War in Finland.
- II. That the Sentence pronounced against the two condemned Generals be forthwith executed, and that all who contributed to the ill Success of the late War, may be rigorously punished.
- III.

III. That the Practice of Farming the Revenues be abolished and the ~~Ex~~ays put on the antient Footing. 1743.

IV. That an Act of Amnesty pass in Favour of the Dalicarlians, whose late Proceedings shall be declared not criminal, since they were owing to no evil Design, but only to procure the Redress of Grievances; and some other less material Particulars.

These Proposals were graciously received, and the Generals ordered for Execution; in whose behalf, the popular Clamour being so great none dare interpose; accordingly Gen. Bodembrock, who was the first Victim, underwent his Sentence July the 16th with great Resolution and Composure of Mind. And the 30th was appointed for the Execution of Count Lewenhaupt; but when the proper Officers came for taking him to the Scaffold, it was found he had made his \* Escape, but, as the Rage of the Populace was so extraordinary on this Disappointment, and that they accused the Ministry and Senate of conniving at his Evasion, his Majesty thought it necessary, to offer a Reward of 20,000 Crowns and a free Pardon to any concerned in the Affair, that would apprehend him, and a close Search was ordered to be made on board all Vessels outward bound: on board one of which this unhappy General was found in a Sailor's Habit; who calmly said "it is me you look for, here I am." on his return to Stockholm there was close Intercession made for his Pardon.

\* By desiring Privacy to prepare for Death, he found Means by the help of his Servant to make a Hole thro' the Floor under his Bed, and to pass thro' the Guards, undoubtedly by aerial Magick.



1743.

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don, but without Effect, which, when he heard, he said; "There is no further Hope, "I see now that I must die." According to his former Sentence he suffered August the 4th, with the greatest Resolution imaginable, having not discovered the least Dread or Weakness after his being retaken. This Nobleman's Fall was greatly regretted, with whom the Hatred of the Nation, and other Commotions seemed to expire.

Remarks

THOSE Victims appeased the popular Resentment, while the Ministers who advised the War, were unmolested: for according to the Provinces first Demand, a secret Committee was appointed to enquire into, "the Motives of the first Transportation of Troops to Finland; on the Schemes and Alliance on which the late War was grounded, and the Reasons why the Dyet was not summoned on the first Miscarriages that happened." Towards the end of August they brought in their Report, but the Colledge of Nobles came to a Resolution, "to drop all further Enquiries, and send a Deputation to the other Orders to represent the Expediency of laying a side and burying in Oblivation all past Disputes, that they might part in perfect Terms of Friendship." which shews tho' innocent and virtuous, the Consequence of avoiding a Trial when the Publick Odium runs high, after which, Guilt tho' never so heinous may find Forgiveness.

Affairs of  
Denmark.

BUT to return; the Court of Copenhagen carried on her Armament with great Vigour, and began seriously to think of all possible Expedients to promote the Interest of the Prince Royal in the intended Succession of Sweden;

for

for which Purpose, sent an able Minister and Politician the M. Berkentin to Stockholm, fully equip'd with the most prevailing Means to succeed in his Envoy; who with great Address, "magnified the Danger of the Swedes "from the growing Power of Russia, and that "the only sure Method of relieving Finland "and preserving their Independency, was, a Renewel of Calmer Treaty, that the Prince "Royal's Election would effectually unite "the Kingdoms of Sweden and Denmark "in the Common Cause: A Union, which "alone could curb the encreasing Force of "Russia that already threatned, all the "Neighbouring States." These Arguments, properly seconded, had no Doubt their Weight, and contributed much to Motions made in his Favour.

THE Swedes perceiving that this portending Cloud threatened a Storm, were resolved to guard against it; accordingly assembled two Armies in Schonen, on the Frontiers of Norway, and applied to the Russians for the Auxiliaries stipulated by the Treaty of Abo: whereupon a Body of 12,000 Russians were transported to Sweden under General \* Keith, where they were received with great Marks of Distinction. However, the Swedish Court was willing to use it's Efforts to prevent a Rupture with Denmark: For which Purpose Count Tessin was sent Embassador to that Court in August, where soon after his Arrival, he had a Memorial presented him from the Danish Ministers

\* The Czarina presented this General with 4000 Rubles for his Equipage, and allowed him 500 Monthly for his Table, besides his usual Appointments, to creat the greater Lustre in his Appearance abroad.

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1743.  nisters in the King's Name, declaring ; " that  
 " as the Prince Royal of Denmark was Legally called to the Swedish Throne, his Majesty could not regard the Election of Duke Adolph as Valid, therefore was resolved to maintain his Right in this Point by all the Means God had enabled him with, that tho' during the Congress of Abo, the King's Minister at Stockholm was assured the Interest of Denmark in regard to the Dutchy of † Sleswick should be taken care of, it was Neglected that as the States of Sweden had resolved in the Dyet that the Prince of Denmark should be declared Successor, if reasonable Terms could not be procured from Russia, his Majesty had Reason to doubt, if the Conditions of Peace obtained, were favourable to Sweden ; and therefore thought himself authorized to take such Measures as were suitable to his Honour, and the Dignity of his Crown." To which the Count answered, " that as the first Nomination of the Prince of Denmark, was only made by the lowest Order of the States, it could not be regarded as a legal Election ; that the Dyet having approved the Peace of Abo, the Conditions in Favour of the Prince Royal of Denmark became void, that as to Sleswick, all Endeavours had no other Effect than to refer it to a separate Negotiation ; that their Views of uniting Sweden and Denmark in the Person

† *Sleswick*, is a Dutchy situate with the Ocean, to the W. the Baltick to the E. Jutland to the N. and Holstein to the South it formerly belonged part to Denmark and Holstein, but the former is now possessed of almost all, after a Dispute which occasioned the Effusion of much Blood.



son of the Prince Royal, must be dissatisfactory to the Preservers of the Ballance of Europe and the Swedish Nation in particular; and that if Denmark supported her Pretensions by Force of Arms, the Justice of the Swedish Cause could not fail of finding them a powerful Assistance and Supply." The Czarina's Minister likewise seconded him, by declaring "That his Mstres had sent 12,000 Russians as Auxiliaries to Sweden, and that in case of an Attack she would assist that Crown with all her Force." This had a visible Influence on the Danish Court, and produced the desired Effect, for in October, their Ministers, after a due Deliberation, thought it expedient to make the following Proposal, "That his Danish Majesty's sole View was to preserve his Dominions, and remove all Animosities between him and Sweden; for which End he only required the States of that Kingdom to guarantee to him the Dutchy of Sleswick, and not concern themselves in the Pretentions of the House of Holstein, directly or indirectly for ever." To which Count Tessin replied, not in the most satisfactory Manner "That Sweden could not decently act at this Juncture without the Concurrence of Russia, and the Approbation of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, nominal Successor to that Crown, and immediate lineal Heir to the Dutchy of Sleswick." Which at this Time determined the Differences between them Courts; for as the Swedes were supported by a powerful Alliance, and the Court of Denmark wanted a sufficient Power to make good her Pretentions, and the Season being far Advanced, the Fleet was disarmed, and the Troops ordered into Winter

1743.

1743.  
of Denmark  
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1743. ter Quarters. I cannot pass over this Affair without remarking that the French Court seemed deeply Interested in fomenting a Disference between those Crowns, as it must undoubtedly favour their Affairs in Germany, which they now looked upon as in a sinking Way; by which Policy they might in the Sequel involve the Danish Court into as great Difficulzies, as that of Sweden had been brought by their Influence in promoting the War between them and Russia.

P. Royal  
of Den-  
mark's  
Nuptials.

THE Affairs of Denmark this Year concluded with the Acquisition of a happy Alliance; the Prince Royal having obtained the Princess Louisa, youngest Daughter to his Britannick Majesty as his Royal Consort: she accordingly set out from Great Britain, in her Way to Hanover October the 19th, where she arrived on the 29th attended by the Baron Solenthal the Danish Envoy, the Countess of Albemarle, and several Persons of Distinction, advanced on the 17th of November to Altena, where they were received by his Royal Highness in the most graceful Manner, and on the 21st this illustrious Couple proceeded to Copenhagen where they made their publick Entry December the 11th with great Magnificence, being received by an innumerable Congress amongst the loudest Acclamations and Applause; the Populace flocking from all Parts on this joyful Occasion, with which singular Blessing I shall leave them content and pass over to Holland.

Affairs of  
Holland

THE States from the Commencement of the War on the Continent seemed dilatory in their Motions to favour the Queen of Hungary and support the common Cause, which was undoubtedly much owing to the Disunion of the Provin-  
ces,

ces, and the Care they had for the Protection of <sup>1743.</sup>  
 their Trade, by keeping fair with France; how-  
 ever they voted the Queen a pecuniary Supply of  
 840,000 Florins, in Lieu of 5000 Men they  
 were obliged to furnish by Treaty; and in 1742,  
 the Provinces of Holland and Westfriesland  
 voted to double the Sum, and accordingly payed  
 their Quota; yet none of the other Provinces,  
 nor even the States General would agree to it.  
 In May notwithstanding the Remonstrances  
 of the Marquis de Fenelon the French Embassa-  
 dor, the States came to a Resolution of assisting  
 the Queen of Hungary with 20,000 Men,  
 which Body of Troops marched in July for Ger-  
 many under Prince Maurice of Nassau; but did  
 not join the Allies 'till the Year was so far ad-  
 vanced, that they were at that Time, of small  
 Importance to the Common Cause. The King  
 of Prussia began loudly to exclaim against this  
 Transaction, and refused them a Passage thro'  
 his Territories, declaring, "That if they pre-  
 sumed it, he would not only regard them as  
 Aggressors and Enemies to the Empire, but  
 assist the Emperor in Person at the Head of  
 50,000 of his best Troops." This Step ob-  
 liged them to take their Route thro' Munster  
 and Hesse, which protracted their March so,  
 that they did not join the Allies till the End of  
 September; soon after which the Earl of Stair  
 arrived at the Hague, where he divested himself  
 of his Plenipotentiary Character, by taking his  
 Audience of Leave of their High Mightinesses,  
 who expressed themselves on this Occasion,  
 "That his Integrity and eminent Virtues me-  
 rited the highest Sentiments of Regard and  
 Esteem at their Hands."



1743

IN July, the Spanish Minister the Marquis de St. Giles, as may well be supposed spirited up by the French on Account of their Jealousy of the proceedings of the States, presented a Memorial to their High Mightinesses complaining, " That the Dutch settlement at \* Curacao " in the West Indies, had on all Occasions " shewed great Partiality in favour of Great Britain, by supplying them with Warlike Stores, " and otherwise assisting them in their Designs, " against the Spanish Settlements on the Continent, and that they were carrying on an illicit Trade, to the Prejudice of fair Commerce," to which their High Mightinesses answered, " That they would give the necessary " Orders, to the West-India Company to inspect into the Conduct of the Governor and " Inhabitants of Curacao, and issue their Commands for the Observation of a strict Neutrality in them Parts."

Their High Mightinesses on Account of the Interruption, that their Trade in the Baltick had met with, in the War between Russia and Sweden; from the Privateers of the latter Nation, order'd in June a stout Squadron of nine Men of War into those Seas, for the Protection of their Fleet which they took under Convoy: at which the Swedes seem'd to take a formal Umbrage, by remonstrating against this Armament, whereupon the Dutch Envoy at Stockholm had Orders to assure his Swedish Majesty, " That their Design was only to secure their " Commerce from Insults, and hoped he would

\* *Curacao*, a Dutch Settlement in the West Indies, taken by them from the Spaniards in 1634, it's a well cultivated Island, one of the lesser Antilles, 10 Leagues from the Coast of Carraccas on the Spanish Main, the Inhabitants are noted Smuglers and Pirates.

" pay that Regard their repeated Memorials, as 1743.  
 " to cause the Ships taken last Year from their  
 " Subjects to be restored."

THEIR High Mightinesses were in the beginning of this Year invited, by the respective Ministers of London and Turin, to accede to the Treaty of Alliance and Guarantee, which had been concluded between their Sovereigns; but the wary Dutch by an Oversight in their Interest, did not think proper to comply; by which, you'll find in the Sequel, they reaped no considerable Advantages.

HAVING taken the Tour of the Military Courts and Camps of Europe, I shall return with his Majesty of Great Britain to that Island; who arrived at Gravesend the 15th of November from his German Dominions, and proceeded that Evening to St. James's, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; who were received by the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry, with numerous congratulatory Addresses from most Parts of the Kingdom. The King to his great Joy found that the Princess of Wales, had been the Day before his Arrival safely delivered of a Prince, who was Baptized William-Henry; where I shall leave his Majesty to the Enjoyment of his Nobility, and take a Retrospect of a remarkable Transaction in Great Britain during his Absence.

THE Regiment of Highlanders under Lord Sempel that had been composed of Independant Companies, raised for the Protection of the Highlands of Scotland, were ordered up to London as was given out to be reviewed by his Majesty, but their real Destination was Flanders. Accordingly the Regiment arrived in the beginning of May, and were the 14th reviewed on Finch-  
 P ley

Affairs of  
 Great Bri-  
 tain.

Highland  
 Regiment  
 reviewed.

1743. Icy Common by General Wade, in his Majesty's Absence; their Appearance and Discipline gained them the general Applause of an innumerable Congress of Spectators, as immense Numbers had flocked to observe the Variety of their Appointments. But when they apprehended that their Route was to Gravesend for Embarkation; they seemed concerned, lest they were to serve in the West-Indies, and began to hold private Conferences in which, "they constantly reaped up the Fate of the Troops that had been on that Expedition under General Wentworth, while others presumed that they did not enlist in the Service, to serve out of their own Country, and that they had been greatly aggrieved, and retrenched in their Pay.

Part  
desert

HOWEVER a Body of 150 of them, assembled about Highgate and Hamstead, who under the direction of Corporal M'Pherson, had provided themselves with Provisions for six Days, and 14 Cartridges, and marched off with their Arms the 17th at Night with a Resolution to return to Scotland or perish in the Attempt. The remaining part of the Regiment were immediately ordered to proceed for Embarkation, while the Lords of the Regency sent a special Command to General Blakeney at Northampton, to take the necessary Measures for reducing them; who accordingly sent out Scouts for the Intelligence of their March, and sent Captain Ball of General Wade's Horse towards Stilton; where he received an Express from the General intimating, that they had crossed near Wellinborough, and on finding the Horse in pursuit of them, they had taken Shelter in Lady Wood, 4 Miles from Oundle in Northamptonshire;

Major



Major Creed one of the Justices of the Peace 1743  
for that County discovered them on the 21st who endeavoured to perswade them to lay down their Arms, to which they seemed somewhat inclinable on Promise of Pardon. Whereupon Major Creed engaged to write in their Favour to the Duke of Montague, and wrote at the same Time to Major Otway who commanded the Horse, to desire that Hostilities might not commence 'till he had his Grace's Answer, but the Highlanders having broke the Truce obtained for them, by retiring to another part of the Wood, General Blakeney was applied to for farther Orders; whereupon Wade's Horse with a Squadron of Churchill's Dragoons were ordered to surround the Wood, while Capt. Ball with Quarter Master Car endeavoured to bring them to a peaceable Submission: Which they rejected, but on finding themselves surrounded, they sent to desire that Capt. Ball might again come with the Conditions of surrender; which being only at Discretion, they absolutely renounced, and declared they would defend themselves: But the Capt. found Means by conferring seperately with them to bring them to his Terms, which undoubtedly prevented much Bloodshed; upon which Mc'Pherson dropt his Piece, which Example was followed by the rest, and they were conducted to London under a strong Guard and committed to the Tower; a Court Martial was immediately appointed for this purpose, and being seperately tryed, \* three of their Leaders were sentenced to die, and on the 18th of July were shot on the Parade in the

they sur-  
render.

\* Samuel and Malcolm Mc. Rorson, Corporals, and Par-  
son Shaw, private.

1743 the Tower, during which Tragedy the rest of their Countrymen who were drawn out to see the Execution behaved with the greatest Composure and Resolution; as did the unfortunate Victims. The remaining part of them were shipped off at Gravesend in September, as Recruits for our \* Garrisons abroad; who marched from the Tower with a Piper playing before them and seemed in as great Spirits as if at a Highland Ball in their own Country. I must beg leave to remark that this Affair, tho' the greatest Lenity was shewn by the Government that could be expected in making so few Examples, had imprinted no favourable Idea of their Humanity in the Clans; who at that Time tho' they shewed no publick discontent concealed some Embers, which in a short Time after blazed to the Nation's Alarm; but in the End to their own Destruction.

Remarks:

Conduct  
of the Me-  
diterran-  
ean Fleet.

THE next Point that requires our Inspection is the Conduct of our Fleets in the Mediterranean and West Indies. The former we left stationed off Toulon, to prevent the combined Fleets sailing, which had it's Effect; the Consequence whereof I shall have Occasion to treat of at large the ensuing Year. In the mean Time, our Cruizers did considerable Service, in preventing the Enemy's Supplies by Sea to Italy, and paying them some unexpected Visits the most material of which are.

In February the Rupert, Capt. Ambrose, and Feversham Captain Hughes, being stationed off the Coast of Valentia, where they had taken several Prizes, in particular Vessels loaden with Stores

† To Gibraltar 30, to Minorca 20, to the Leeward Islands 20, to Jamaica 28, and to Georgia 38, the last were allowed to carry Wives with them.

Stores and Provisions for Toulon ; made an Attempt on the Town of † Vineros, where they destroyed several Settees, hauled ashore for safety, beat down the Spire of the principal Church, with several of the Houses, and did such considerable Damage, as 50,000 Dollars would scarce repair.

1743.

CAPT. HOLMES of the Saphire, on receiving Information that there were five Privateers in the Harbour of Vigo, bravely resolved to attack them, the Enemy received him with a brisk Fire from a Battery they had on the Quay, as well as from their Vessels, which the Capt. gallantly withstood, and Sunk two of their Privateers that were a float and so disabled the other three that they were rendered unserviceable till rebuilt.

CAPT. WINDHAM, in the Monmouth, and Capt. Cockburne in the Medway with a Frigate of 20 Guns, attacked in May the Town of \* Santa Cruz in the Isle of Gomera, and after a smart Cannonading on both Sides, in which he did them great Damage, finding it impracticable to land his Men, he stood off to Sea and continued his Cruise.

IN April Admiral Matthews being on his Station off Toulon, some of his Sailors went on shore at the Town of Hieres, to refresh them, but being refused Entrance by the French Garrison a smart Fray ensued, and mutual Assistance coming on both Sides, there were 30 French and 150 English killed before the Affair was determined ;

Fray at Hieres.

† *Vineros* or *Binarux*, a small Town of the Kingdom of Valentia in Spain, bordering Catalonia, situate on the Binarux by the Mediterranean.

\* *Santa Cruz* the Chief Town of the Isle of Gomera in the Canaries, has a good Harbour defended by three Forts, it is famous for its Wine, Sugar, &c.



1743.

determined; the Garrison having the Advantage of Arms, and the Sailors not intending or expecting an Offence, were unprepared; upon which there was a Reinforcement of 600 Men sent to the Garrison; and a complaisant Letter to the Admiral by the Governor of Province to acquaint him. That as he did not imagine him blameable, he would represent it in a Light, that he hoped would prevent the ill Consequence that might attend it.

Plague at  
Messina

THE Admiral in May, gave his Cruizers a Caution of touching at the Ports of Sicily, on Account of the Plague that began to rage there with great Vehimence, about the End of which Month, there died above 100 Persons daily in \*Messina, and from the 8th to the 12th of June there died 6000, on the 19th the Slaves and Gravediggers were almost carried off; so that the Bodies lay in Heaps in the Streets; the Pestilence arose to such a Height that of 72,358 Souls which were computed in that City, there remained when it ceased; which was not till towards Winter but 26,233. The Government took a wise Precaution to prevent it's spreading further by ordering Lines to be thrown up, and a strong Barrocade kept from Taormina to Melazzo; which had it's Effect, but a Broker of Reggio thro' Avarice, went to Messina where he bought some Goods, and on his return exposing them to Sale, was the first who was destroyed by the Contagion of his Wares; too small a Recompence for the Number of Lives that were soon swept away in

\**Messina*, an antient, spacious and one of the most considerable Cities in the Isle of Sicily, has a beautiful Port defended by a Citadel and two Castles, with a fortified Wall of 14 Bastions, situate on the Straights, 12 Miles W. of Reggio in Calabria, and 32 N. of Taormina.

in that City: Which was on the brink of being fatal to Naples, and in all probability to Europe; were it not, that, on the first Appearance of it, there were 6000 Foot, 2000 Horse, with several armed Vessels sent to cut off all Communication with that Province, by which it was happily prevented from spreading farther and ceased towards Winter: But to return.

1743

Admiral  
Matthews  
at Genoa

THE Admiral about the End of June having Intelligence that fourteen Zebecks under Convoy of a Spanish Vessel, which had been chased by the Kennington, got by favour of the Night into Genoa, sailed on the 26th from his Station at Hieres with six Men of War and three Bomb Vessels, and July the 1st anchored in the Road of Genoa: Upon which the Deputies were sent to compliment him on his Arrival, and know the Cause of this unexpected Visit; he answered them, "that it was to demand that those Vessels with their Stores should be forthwith obliged to leave that Port, or that the Republick should sequester the said Artillery and Stores 'till the Conclusion of a General Peace." It was after some difficulty agreed, "That the Stores should be transported to Corsica, under a Convoy of the English Men of War; there to be deposited in the Castle of † Bonifacio, to be guarded by a sufficient Genoese Garrison 'till the Determination of the War; on due Performance whereof, the Spanish Vessels should have leave to retire unmolested." The Genoese, tho' obliged to comply with those Terms were greatly mortified, to see the Supplies

*Bonifacio*, a small City at the South Point of Corsica, situate on a Rock, well fortified and surrounded by the Sea; with a Castle that commands the entry of the Port.

1743. plies of their Friends in Italy, which they at that Time were in considerable Want of, sent to an Island which daily threatned them with a Revolution. Having scarcely accommodated Matters with the Malecontents, who created great Disturbances the preceding Part of the Year in favour of \* King Theodore, the Genoese suspecting his being favoured by the Courts of London and Vienna, presented Memorials on that Head; to which, they received satisfactory Answers, assuring them of their Friendship and Regard.

At Civitta Vecchia.

In August, the Admiral having Intelligence that some Vessels with Stores and Artillery had arrived at Civitta Vecchia, dispatched some Men of War in quest of them, who, on their appearing before the Town, demanded "that the Spanish Ships and Artillery should be delivered up, otherwise they would bombard the Place." it's certain that before the Arrival of the Men of War the Spaniards had privately landed their Stores, which were convoyed to the Army. For on their Arrival there was an Express sent to Rome for orders how to act in the Affair, but they doubting the Success of it, took the Opportunity of relieving their Troops at any risk; on the Couriers return the Governor received positive Orders to command them to quit the Coast. The English Menaces, who had them blocked in, occasioned the dispatch of a second Courier, but the Spaniards being favoured by a fair Wind and a dark Night, found Means to get clear off. Upon this as the Resentment of the Commodore run high

\* The Baron de Neuhoff, called King Theodore by the Corsicans, is a Native of Saxony.



high Matters would have been carried to Extremities, were it not for the Arrival of an Advice Boat, with Orders from the Admiral to the Commodore to retire. Which was occasioned by the King of Sardinia's Interposition, who undertook to procure Satisfaction for that Breach of Neutrality from the Court of Rome. 1743.

THE Admiral to favour the King of Sardinia in repulsing the Spaniards at Chateau Dauphine, landed some Troops and a great Number of Cannon from his Squadron at \* Villa Franca, to secure that important Post from the Enemy's Incursions, which prevented them for this Year, from attacking that Pass. Affiliates the K. of Sardinia.

SEVERAL of our private Commanders behaved this Year with great Bravery in taking some very valuable † Prizes, and suppressing the Enemy's Privateers: even our Merchant Ships shewed the true British Spirit, in withstanding formidable Attacks, and bravely rescuing the Property of their Owners from Destruction. The Spaniards greatly molested our Mediterranean Trade by small Privateers fitted out at ‡ Tariffa, and other Creeks on the Streights, while they were no less Successful on the Guinea Coast in picking up our Negroe Traders; but as these trifling Advantages did no great Damage on either Side, I must remark it to be far short Remarks:

\* *Villa Franca*, a Town of Nice on the Mediterranean, with an excellent Harbour and strong Citadel founded by Charles II. King of Naples in 1295, 2 Miles E. of Nice and 6 W. of Monaco.

† The *Romney*, Capt. Grenville, took a Prize Value 120,000 l. the *Squirrel*, Capt. Geary, took a Prize Value near 300,000 l. the *Monmouth*, Capt. Windham, took a Prize Value 100,000 l.

‡ *Tariffa*, a small Town 15 Miles W. of Gibraltar in the Kingdom of Andalusia.

1743.

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Commo-
dore
Knowles
attacks La
Guira.

short of the due Exertion of a Naval Force on an unguarded Coast. And proceed to the Affairs of America which afford not much more interesting.

IN the beginning of this Year the War in those Parts seemed to be carried on with Vigour, for Commodore Knowles with a Squadron of 7 Men of War, and three Sloops with some Land Forces and Marines, was sent to attack † La Guira on the Coast of Caraccas: off which he arrived on the 18th, but a high Swell prevented his coming nearer than within a Mile's Distance; when about one in the Afternoon he began the Attack, and soon blew up a Magazine near one of their Batteries: but the Enemy had the Advantage, as the Men of War were at such a Distance, that they could bring all the Guns of the Fort and Batteries to bear upon them, and so disabled the Burford, Norwich and Eltham, that they were obliged to quit the Line and fall to Leeward, this Disaster occasioned the Commodore's desisting the Enterprize, with considerable Loss, having Capt. Lushington of the Burford mortally wounded, of which he died: Capt. Gregory of the Norwich Wounded, and Captain Smyth of the Eltham, with one Lieutenant and 93 Men killed, and 180 wounded. The Shipping having received 367 Shot, they retired to Curasao to refit, in which Harbour he found six Ships of the Enemy on his Arrival, and as reported, was informed to his Surprise, that the Dutch Governor residing there;

* The Burford, Assistance, Norwich, Advice, Eltham, Scarborough and Lively.

† La Guira, on the Coast of Carraccas is a flourishing Town with a Commodious Harbour, defended by three Forts.

there; had sent a seasonable Supply of Ammunition to the Enemy; and that they had Intelligence of his Expedition in December; which evidences, that the Spanish Minister's Memorial at the Hague in Respect to that Government's Partiality to the English, was to prevent our making Remonstrances on that Head, in Reference to the repeated Supplies, and Partiality they were favoured with.

THE Commodore resolving not to leave the Spanish Continent without a second Visit, fitted for Sea, with all possible Expedition and being joined by some Dutch Volunteers at Curasao, weighed Anchor from that Island on the 20th of March; but the Currents setting in, it was the Middle of April before he anchored at Barbat, a little to the Eastward of * Porto Cavallo: On reconnoitring the Enemy's Situation, he found twelve of their largest Ships and three Gallies hauled up to the Head of the Harbour out of Gun shot, and two large Ships of 60 and 40 Guns, moored close to the Shore, and one Ship layed across the Harbour's Mouth, ready to be sunk to prevent their entring, with a Chain from the Castle to her Stern; and another from her Head to three Fascine Batteries, that were newly erected to command the Entrance. On a lower Point called Ponto Brava, were two other Batteries of 12 and 7 Guns. which the Commodore perceiving to be ill appointed, and might be easily flanked, thought it necessary to attempt them, as they might be of great Service to him against the Castle.

THEREFORE

* *Porto Cavallo*, the chief Harbour in the Gulf of Honduras, defended by a Castle.

1743.

departs
from
thence

Attacks
Porto Cavallo

1743.

THEREFORE in a Council of War the next Morning it was agreed to send two Ships in, to cannonade them Batteries; which when silenced were to be attacked, by the Volunteers, a Detachment of Dalziell's Regiment, all the Marines and about 400 Seamen, under Major Lucas, making in all 1200 effective Men; the Batteries being silenced towards Sun-set, the Forces landed by favour of the Night, and marched on a Beach by the Waterside accompanied by the Commodore in his Boat; but the Spaniards apprized of their Approach, by firing on them with two Guns from their Fashine Batteries, and their small Arms threw the Men into Disorder, which Panick they did not recover till they got on board. On the 21st another Council was held, wherein their Mis-carriage being debated, it was resolved to form a second Attack, with all their Ships and Forces against the Castle and Batteries; accordingly the 24th a favourable Breeze arising the Commodore weighed and made the Signal, having run down as agreed on, with the Assistance, Burford, Suffolk, and Norwich, to batter the Castle, and the Scarborough, Lively, and Eltham to attack the Batteries; the Cannonading began about one in the Afternoon and continued till nine at Night with great Obstinacy on both Sides: in which several of the Enemy's Guns were dismounted, their Embrasures beat down, and Batteries silenced; but by favour of the Night they revived their Fire with much Success, and as some of the Ships had expended their Ammunition, and the greatest Part were much shattered and disabled, the Commodore made the Signal for a Retreat and next Morning came to Anchor under the Quays of Bar-
barat

barat to refit; and on the 28th it was resolved in a full Council, as the Squadron were not in a Condition to undertake a new Enterprize, to send off the Station Ships, and make an Exchange of Prisoners with the Governor and retire; which being effected he was informed by some Seamen and Deserters: that as the Enemy were under some Apprehension of this Visit, they procured a Reinforcement of 4000 Indians, Mulatoes, and Blacks, which compleated their Force 5,500. And had taken all other Precautions necessary for their Defence. The Admiral soon returned to his former Station at the Leeward Islands, where I shall leave him the remaining part of the Year annoying the Enemy's Trade, by picking up Prizes, and curbing their Privateers, and pass over to Georgia.

1743.

Returns to the Leeward Islands.

THE Spaniards in St. Augustine not pleased with the Disgrace their Attack on Georgia met with the preceding Year; were intent in March, on a new Enterprize against that Colony; of which General Oglethorpe being informed, set out at the Head of a good Body of Indians, a Company of Grenadiers, a Detachment from his own Regiment, the Highlanders and Rangers; and on the 6th, landed at Mattheo, on St. John's River: whence he proceeded towards St. Augustine; on which, the Spaniards quitted their Camp and retired into the Town with great Precipitation, being pursued with Success to the Walls. The General continued his Encampment for some Days, but finding the Enemy would not venture to attack him, and not being capable of forming a Siege, returned to Georgia; from whence he landed in England in September, where

Affairs of Georgia.

1744. where he was received with Marks of Distinction, by those that could form an impartial Judgment on the Services he had done; which concludes the Transactions material to my Purpose for this Year: Wherein tho' our Fleet had not done much of Consequence, the Alliances we formed, and the Assistance of our Troops to the Queen of Hungary, gave a visible Turn to the Affairs of Europe in support of the common Cause.

His
Majesty's
Speech
to the Par-
liament

THE Parliament continued in Recess, till December 1. 1743, when his Majesty opened the Session with a Speech from the Throne to both Houses; purporting "That pursuant to their Advice, and in Consequence of their Support, he had successfully exerted himself for the Preservation of the House of Austria: That by the States General's joining a Body of their Troops with those of Great Britain, who acted as Auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary, the French were compelled to evacuate the Empire; that in Order to improve these favourable Incipients, he had concluded a definitive Treaty with that Princess and the King of Sardinia, from whence it was to be expected that great Advantages would result to the Common Cause, in disappointing the ambitious Views of Spain in Italy: That the Marriage of the Princess Louisa to the Prince Royal of Denmark, was an Event tending greatly to strengthen the Protestant Interest, and concluded with desiring their Concurrence in enabling him to fulfill the Engagements he entered into; and for concerting such Measures, as should restore the Ballance of Power, and procure a safe and honourable Peace."

To

To which both Houses returned loyal and dutiful Addresses; and congratulated the Prince and Princess of Wales on the Birth of a Prince.

1744.

ON December the 9th, there arose a great Debate in Respect to the Hanoverian Troops in British Pay. The Earl of Sandwich having made a Motion, "to have them discontinued, "in order to remove the popular Discontent, "and the Murmurings of our Forces abroad." in which he was seconded by several Lords, and opposed by the Duke of Newcastle, Marquis of Tweeddale, Earls of Winchelsea and Cholmondeley, and the Lord Hardwich, Carteret, Bathurst, and Reymond; but on the Question being put, there being a Majority of 25 it was rejected; upon which a Protest was entered, signed by 25 * Lords. This Motion occasioned warm and sharp Remonstrances on both Sides, and was seconded by another from the House of Commons to address his Majesty, "That he would proceed no farther in the "War in Germany without the Concurrence of "the States General, which was likewise after a strong Debate rejected by a Majority of 77." On the 31st of January the Earl of Sandwich renewed his Motion, expressing "That the continuing of 16,000 Hanoverians "in British Pay, is prejudicial to his Majesty's "Interest, useless to the common Cause, and "dangerous to the Welfare and Tranquility of "the Nation." This was likewise rejected which

Debate on
the Hanoverian
Troops

* The Dukes of Marlborough, Beaufort, Bedford and Bridgewater; the Earls of Chesham, Westmoreland, Northampton, Stanhope, Rockingham, Coventry, Huntingdon, Abingdon, Denbigh, Sandwich, Aylesbury, Shaftsbury, Litchfield and Thanet; Viscount Hereford, and Lords Gower, Russell, Mansell, Talbot, Foley and Macclesfield.

1744



An Invasion
threaten-
ed in fav-
our of the
Pretender.

which occasioned another Protest signed by seven additional † Lords to the former.

WHILE the Houses of Great Britain were thus divided in trifling Debates, and almost lulled a Sleep, in respect to the Security of their mutual Interest; the Courts of France and Spain were privately fomenting the Subversion of their Government, and the Invasion of their Dominions, in Favour of the Pretender. For which Purpose it is said, a secret Convention was signed, in which France engaged to supply the Pretender's Son with 25,000 Troops to invade England, and in Case of Success, to maintain 30,000 Men, and Spain 18,000 in Great Britain.

He arrives
in France.

ACCORDINGLY the Young Adventurer on this Encouragement, set out from Rome January the 9th, with the Disguise and Passports of a Spanish Courier, having passed through Tuscany with a single Attendant arrived at Genoa on the 13th in the Morning, whence he proceeded to Savona, where after three Days delay, he embarked with an * English Gentleman that joined him, and landed at Antibes the 17th, thence continued his Journey to Paris, where he arrived on the 30th, and having had a private Audience of the King, set out incog. for Brest; where there was a French Squadron to receive him and cover his Expedition: while the French King had ordered the March of a considerable Body of Troops to Dunkirk

* Duke of Ancaſter, the Earls of Strafford, Halifax, Stamford and Orvrey, and the Lords Mountjoy and Hervey.

* Some will have this Gentleman to be Mr. Sullivan, who accompanied him in his Expedition to Scotland, others the Baillie de Tencin, Knight of Malta, the Cardinal's Brother: but the former is most probable.

Dunkirk and Calais, in order to be shipped on board the Transports, prepared there for that Service; and likewise sent M. de Courc the French Admiral to Toulon, who hoisted his Flag on board the Terrible, undoubtedly with an Intent to divert our Mediterranean Fleet, (which had so successively blocked them up in that Port) and decoy them up the Straights; by which Means they would certainly prevent them from sending any Succour to the Coasts of Great Britain, to repulse the Expedition; from whence ensued the Action off Toulon, which had the desired Effect; as our Fleet sailed from thence to Portmahon to refit, the Particulars whereof, you will find at large in the Sequel: Here we shall leave the Adventurer, till we see what Steps were taken at Home on this critical Intention.

It is certain, our Court must have had some jealousy of the Designs of France, in the beginning of this Year; the Commons having voted early in January 40,000 Seamen, and 34,000 Landsmen, for the Service of the Year; and ordered a Fleet of 29 Ships of the Line, besides Frigates to rendezvous at Spithead, under Sir John Norris. Orders were likewise sent to several Regiments to repair to the Southern Coasts, and on Information of the Pretender's arrival in France, Orders were sent to Mr. Thompson the British Resident at Paris, to complain to M. Amelot, Minister for foreign Affairs, of this Violation of Treaty, and to demand his being sent out of the Kingdom; which M. Amelot coolly received; but having communicated it to his Majesty, returned for Answer: "That Engagements entered into by Treaties are no longer binding, than those

1744.

Remonstrances thereon.

Answered.

Q

Treaties

1744.

W

“ Treaties are religiously observed, by the contracting Parties on all Sides, when the King of England shall cause Satisfaction to be given, with respect to the Complaints made to him, of the Infraction of those very Treaties, of which he now claims the Performance, (which Violations were committed by his Orders,) his most Christian Majesty will then explain himself, on the Demand made by Mr. Thompson in his Master’s Name.”

Ridley’s
Account.

The Messenger charged with these Dispatches was detained at Calais, but found Means to deliver them privately to Mr. Ridley, Master of one of his Majesty’s Pacquet Boats; who on delivering them, gave Information, “ That there was a formidable Armament carrying on at Dunkirk, &c. for the Embarkation of Troops, and that the Pretender’s * eldest Son was at Calais with † Count Saxe, and several † Scotch, Irish, and English Gentlemen supposed to be in his Interest.” Accordingly his Majesty on the 15th of February, acquainted both Houses, “ That he had received undoubted Intelligence of the Arrival of the Pretender’s Eldest Son in France, and that an Invasion was designed from thence in his Favour, to be supported.”

His
Majesty
Speech
thereon

* Mr. Ridley says that the Young Pretender was at Calais, but the Author of the *Perseis* positively says, he embarked at Brest: both which Accounts we may credit; as it may be probable he either disembarked and went by Land, or kept the Coast in some small Vessel, from Brest to Calais: as his Appearance there must be of Consequence in forwarding the Expedition and animating the Troops.

† Count Saxe had under him, the Prince of Monaco, and M. Matignon as Lieutenants General.

† The principal were the Earl Marshal of Scotland, and Charles Ratcliffe, Esq; Brother to Lord Derwentwater with several Absentees since 1715.

"ted by a French Squadron then cruizing in 1744.
 "the Channel; that on this Occasion his Ma-
 "jesty hoped for their Concurrence and Support
 "in the necessary Measures for defeating so
 "dangerous an Attempt, for the Security of his
 "Person and Government, and the Religion,
 "Laws, and Liberties of these Kingdoms."
 On this, both Houses being visibly roused,
 their mutual Interest pressing to oppose the ap-
 parent Danger, and all private Debates giving
 Way to the publick Welfare, returned a most
 Loyal Address, assuring him, "Of their in-
 "violable Loyalty and Affection, and their
 "Resolution to support at the Hazard of their
 "Lives and Fortunes, his Majesty's undoubt-
 "ed Right and Title to the Crown, and the
 "Protestant Succession in his Illustrious House,
 "in Opposition to, and Defiance of the Pre-
 "tender and his Adherents, and all his Ma-
 "jesty's Enemies." Which Example was fol-
 lowed by most Parts of his Majesty's Domini-
 ons, the House of Commons likewise addressed
 his Majesty; "That he would at this critical
 "Juncture, make such an Augmentation of
 "his Forces by Land and Sea, as he should
 "judge proper, assuring him, they would
 "faithfully make good all Expences he should
 "be at, for the Defence of his Sacred Person
 "and the National Security."

The Ad-
 dress of
 both Hou-
 ses.

ORDERS were immediately dispatched from the War-Office, for all Officers in England and Scotland to repair to their respective Posts; and the Forts on the South Coast were ordered to be reinforced, and the Kentish Militia to be in Readiness on the first Notice.

GENERAL Wentworth was sent on the 16th to Holland, with Instructions to Mr. Trevor to request

Preparati-
 ons for
 their De-
 fence.

1744. request of the States the • Succours stipulated by Treaty. The Earl of Stair, that disinterested Patriot, waited, accompanied by the Duke of Marlborough on his Majesty with an Offer of their Services, on the 21st. Accordingly he was appointed Commander in chief of the Forces in England. The Nobility followed this laudable Example, and offered to raise Regiments of Horse and Foot at their own Expence, for his Majesty's Protection, and that of his Dominions; and on the 25th a Proclamation was issued, for putting in Execution the Laws against Papists and Nonjurors, commanding all such to depart in seven Days, to the Distance of ten Miles from the Cities of London and Westminster, and also to hold a general Fast on the 11th of April. The Earl of B-----e, an Irish Nobleman, and Member of the House of Commons of England, was arrested on Suspicion of treasonable Practices, as were Col. Cecil, Mr. Beaufort, and the Revd. Mr. § Carte, but were afterwards admitted to Bail. A large Train of Artillery was prepared at the Tower, and Orders sent to Flanders for the return of 6000 British Troops.

• Six thousand Dutch Troops landed in England in March, under General Smiffaert.

† It was first reported that the Detection of this Plot was owing to Advices received from the titular Duke of Perth, a Scotch Nobleman abroad; which soon appeared a falsity, it was then said that the Earl of B-----e had given the late Duke of Argyle a Letter from the Pretender, thanking him for his Opposition to the Court, and proposing a Match with his Daughter; which Letter the Earl received from Dr. Beaufort, who had it from Col. Cecil, which was given by the Duke, to his Brother the Earl of Ilay to lay before the Council.

§ Mr. Carte was a Clergyman, and had been Chaplain to the Duke of Ormond at Avignon.

* Troops in case of an Invasion, with several other + Preparations for the Nation's Security, where I shall leave them fully prepared to ward the Blow, and see what became of the Expedition.

The Squadron from Brest, which was design'd to favour the Descent of the Troops assembled on the Coasts of Flanders and Picardy, consisted of 23 Men of War, in two Divisions; under the Admiral M. de Roqueville, sailed January the 26th, O. S. his Instructions were to prevent the Junction of the English Squadrons, equipped at Chatham and Portsmouth, and to discover the Force of the Fleet at Spithead; and if a proper Opportunity offered, to attack them. The Admiral being joined off the Land's End, by some Ships from Rochfort, ventured the English Channel February the 3d, and was pestered with contrary Winds till the 17th, when he appear'd off the Isle of Wight, where he sent a Frigate for Intelligence; but finding no English Ships were at Spithead, he concluded Sir John Norris to have retired to Portsmouth for safety: In this he was disappointed, the British Admiral having the 14th sailed for the Downs, where he was joined by the Men of War from Chatham. The French Admiral by this mistake continued his Course, and detached 4 Men of War under M. de Bareil to Dunkirk to hasten the Transports with the Troops on board; and on the 22d at Night he came to Anchor off Dungeness with his Fleet, and sent a Frigate a-Head for Information, which on the 24th

17th

Brest Squadron Sail.

Appeared off the Isle of Wight.

* These Troops were afterwards countermanded.

+ There was an Order sent to the Tower for 10,000 Breast-plates and Scull-Caps, 3000 Muskets, &c.

1744. 24th in the Morning made the Signals of discovering a numerous Fleet under sail from the Downs; which they soon found to their Surprize to be Sir John Norris, and his Squadron tiding it round the North Foreland, who advanced within two Leagues of the French Fleet, when the Tide failing, he was obliged to veer and anchor. Upon which the French Admiral called a Council of War, wherein they agreed, "To avoid an Engagement, by weighing their Anchors * a-peak at Sun set and so remain, till the Tide made at Seven o'Clock, when the Admiral should get up his usual Lights, and get under sail: By firing a Gun, each Ship should follow his Example, and doubling the Bay to the West, get out to Sea, and make the best of their Way, without regarding the Line of Battle, back to Brest." There was at this Time a dead Calm, the Continuance of which would undoubtedly have ruined them, their Fleet being embay'd, and Sir John at Anchor in the Offing, but when their Anchors began to loosen with the Tide there arose a smart Gale at N. E. which soon encreased to a Storm, to which their Preservation was due; being drove at the Rate of four Leagues an Hour under a Mizen-sail, so that by Day-break they got off Portland, where they were separated by a thick Fog, but at length reached Brest in a disorderly and shattered Condition. The English Admiral, thus disappointed of attacking the Enemy, derached Sir Charles Hardy to Portsmouth with the three Deck Ships, and returned on the 27th to his Station in the Downs.

Sir John
Norris
sails to at-
tack them

they fly to
France

To

* All the Cable hove in, except the depth of Water.

To return: The Forces intended for the Expedition were embarking with all possible Diligence: At the very Time the French Fleet appeared off the British Coast, there were 7000 Troops actually on board at Dunkirk, with great Quantities of Arms and military Stores; but the Storm which saved the French Fleet, so damaged the Transports of this Embarkation that they were rendered incapable of putting to Sea; there being seven Ships and four Bilanders wrecked in Dunkirk Road, and all the Crews perished, with a considerable Number of Officers and Soldiers, they had on board, from other Ships stranded and in Distress. There were above 1000 Men sent to the Hospitals and Convents in a melancholy Way, and the Wind still continuing to rage with greater Vehemence, disconcerted this formidable Project; which necessitated the Young Adventurer and his Adherents, to reserve themselves and their Fortunes, for a more favourable Opportunity, and rest satisfied with seeing the French Generals return to Paris, and the Troops march up the Country.

1744
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transports  
destroyed  
at Dun-  
kirk,

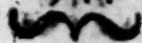
The Pro-  
ject layd  
aside.

FRANCE finding her Political Schemes thus disconcerted, and that England must certainly take Umbrage at her Proceedings, which she could no longer cloak; M. Amelot desired a Conference with M. Thompson, wherein he acquainted him, "That Matters were come to such a Pass, that a Declaration of War must soon ensue on their Part." to which Mr. Thompson mildly replied, "That his Nation was prepared." Accordingly March the 15th, the King of France published his Declaration of War to the following Purport. "That on the Death of Charles

France de-  
clares War  
against  
England.



1744.



“ Charles VI. when the Troubles broke out in  
 “ Europe, his most Christian Majesty had e-  
 “ vidently shewn his Desire of restoring the  
 “ publick Tranquility ; which the King of En-  
 “ gland, if he had consulted the Interest of the  
 “ English Nation only, would in Equity com-  
 “ ply with ; but as Elector of Hanover, he  
 “ had different Views, and aimed at nothing  
 “ but the kindling of a General War ; and not  
 “ only by his Councils prevented the Court of  
 “ Vienna from hearkening to a Reconciliation ;  
 “ but irritated France by disturbing her Com-  
 “ merce and insulting her Coasts : That the King  
 “ of England as Elector of Hanover had viola-  
 “ ted the Neutrality entered into with France  
 “ for that Electorate in 1741 ; therefore his  
 “ most Christian Majesty could no longer a-  
 “ void declaring War, without failing in the  
 “ Protection he owed his Subjects, the Fidelity  
 “ due to his Allies, and the Vindication  
 “ of the Honour and Dignity of his Crown,  
 “ &c.”

War de-  
 clared a-  
 gainst  
 France.

THE Duke of Newcastle on receiving Mr.  
 Thompson's Express, sent for the Lord Mayor,  
 Sheriffs, and Representatives of London, on  
 the 21st, and laid open to them the Purport of  
 it, and the Proceedings of France ; accordingly  
 a Counter-Declaration was drawn up, on the  
 Part of Great Britain on the 23d, and publish-  
 ed in the Cities of London and Westminster,  
 to the following Purport. “ The Commoti-  
 “ ons of Europe succeeding the Death of the  
 “ Emperor Charles VI. were notoriously known  
 “ to be instigated by the French King, with  
 “ the sole View of overturning the Bal-  
 “ lance of Power, in direct Violation of his  
 “ Guarantee of the Pragmatick Sanction, in  
 Consideration

"Consideration of the Cession of Lorrain  
 "by the Treaty of Vienna in 1738; the true  
 "Motive of the French King's Resentment,  
 "against his Majesty, was the Assistance he  
 "had given the Queen of Hungary, in con-  
 "formity to his Engagements, with that good  
 "Faith which is inseparable from him, and the  
 "real Interest of his Kingdoms, which was to  
 "support the House of Austria, against a Pow-  
 "er which threatened it's Destruction: That  
 "since the Commencement of the War with  
 "Spain, for the Maintenance of the just Rights  
 "of our Subjects, France had all along acted  
 "a partial and unfriendly Part, by sending her  
 "Fleets into the American Seas; to favour and  
 "protect the Spaniards, and injure us in these  
 "Parts; and by conniving at her Subjects act-  
 "ing as Privateers under Spanish Commissions,  
 "both in Europe and America; and that her  
 "Squadron in the Mediterranean had openly  
 "interposed, in Favour of the Spanish Fleet  
 "in 1741, to prevent ours from attacking them;  
 "that the repairing of the Fortifications of  
 "Dunkirk, in open Violation of Treaty, and  
 "the Hostilities committed against our Fleet in  
 "the Mediterranean; with the Affront and In-  
 "dignity offered, by a vowed Reception of the  
 "Eldest Son of the Pretender to his Majesty's  
 "Crown, as well as the Invasion designed in his  
 "Favour, with the sending a French Squadron  
 "into the Channel, to support the said Invasi-  
 "on, will be lasting Monuments to Posterity,  
 "how little Regard the French Court paid to  
 "the most sacred Engagements, when their  
 "observance thwarted her Interest, Ambition  
 "or Revenge; that the Charge of violating the  
 "Neutrality of Hanover in 1741, was ground-  
 "less.

1744

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 entered
 on High
 and low

1744.

Debates
on High
Treason.

less and injurious; that Treaty, regarding the
"Electorate only, having no Relation to the
"Conduct of Great Britain."

INTO this Situation, did so favourable an
Event as the miscarriage of the intended Invasi-
on, bring our Affairs with France: On April
the 24th, a Bill was sent up from the Commons
to the Lords, for making it High Treason to
hold Correspondence with the Sons of the Pre-
tender, in which Lord Harwich (the Speaker)
made a Motion to insert a Clause, "for extend-
"ing the Treason to the Posterity of the Of-
"fenders, during the Lives of the Pretender's
"Sons." This Motion was supported by se-
veral * Lords, and as strongly opposed by † o-
thers, intimating, "That no Man ought to
"be subjected to Punishments, who never deser-
"ved them; that the Clause proposed was con-
"trary to the Law of Nature, the Rules of
"common Equity and Justice, and the Pre-
"cepts of § Religion, as it involved the Inno-
"cent with the Guilty, and was indeed only
"calculated to serve particular Views, and to
"advance Ministerial Power." But after a long
and learned Debate, it was carried in the Affirma-
tive by a great Majority against which 18 Lords
entered a Protest.

Affairs of
Ireland

THE Parliament of Ireland under the Duke
of Devonshire Lord Lieutenant, were no less al-
ert in exerting themselves for the Support of
their happy Constitution and Government, hav-
ing

* The principal Lords for it were, the Duke of Newcastle,
Earl of Cholmondeley, Lords Carteret, Ilchester, &c.

† The Opposers were the Duke of Bedford, Lords Talbot,
Hervey, &c.

§ Deut. XXIV, 16. The Fathers shall not be put to
Death for the Children: neither the Children for the Fa-
thers, every Man shall be put to Death for his own Sin.

1744.

having offered a Reward of 6000 l. for taking the Pretender or his Son dead or alive, if they landed or attempted to land; and ordered the Arms to be delivered out to the Militia, who were to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first Notice. They seized several Quantities of fire Arms, that were in the Hands of the disaffected, and offered great Rewards, for discovering and convicting any such, as enlisted his Majesty's Subjects into foreign Service; which wise Precautions were a great Terror to the native Irish; amongst whom, if there be any disaffected, they chiefly consist: But as those are for the most Part in a low Way, unexperienced in War, and unus'd to Arms; we need never dread, a formidable Insurrection's taking Root, as their Conduct in the Sequel fully evidences, with the wise Precaution of the Britons established amongst them; who were ready on the least Information, and are always capable to assemble a Force sufficient to overawe them, on whose unanimous Councils and Conduct, futurity will have ample Occasion to enlarge.

THE Magistrates of Edinburgh likewise pro-claimed a reward of 6000 l. for apprehending either of them landed or attempting to land; but as their Proceedings contained nothing extraordinary at this Time, I shall pass them in Silence.

To return: The British Court as they now had experienced the political Schemes of France, were exerting themselves in all possible Preparations to carry on the War with Vigour; accordingly a Proclamation was issued, offering 4 l. to every able bodied Man; that would enter voluntarily either into the Sea or Land Service, and to have his discharge, if he did not chuse

Affairs
of Great
Britain

1744.

to continue, at the expiration of three Years, but this Method not furnishing the necessary Supplies for recruiting the Fleet and Army, they were obliged to have recourse to a general Press, with great success, picking up all disorderly Persons, and such as had no visible Means of Livelihood, so that in a little Time the Forces were on a reasonable footing. Cruizers were ordered out and several Commissions granted for privateering. The sole Property of all Prizes being vested in the Captors, greatly animated young Men to enter on board those Ships, which were attended with considerable Success.

Grants for
the Year.

In the mean Time the Committee of Supplies having sat, granted for the Service of the current Year, 6,283,537. l. for which End the Committee of Ways and Means, made the following Provisions; the Land Tax for 1744; 2,000,000 l. the Malt Tax 750,000 l. for renewing the Charter of the East India Company 1,000,000 l. by Annuities at three per Cent. 1,260,000 l. by a Lottery 600,000 l. by the Coinage 36,000 l. from the sinking Fund 1,000,000 l. in all 6,586,000 l. by which the Surplus in the Supplies amounted to 302,463 l. If 3,500,000 l. was paid into the Sinking Fund the Sums raised must be 10,086,000 l. Sterling; for tho' there was 1,000,000 borrowed from that Fund the Surplus duties not valued, were a reasonable Ballance.

His Ma-
jesty's
Speech.

APRIL the 23d his Majesty came to the House of Peers in the usual State, and in his Speech acquainted both Houses, " That the intended * Invasion of France was follow-
" ed

* I cannot pass this intended Invasion by, without remarking, how the Attempts of the Enemy, on the happy Constitution of Britain, has been for Ages repulsed by the Providence of the Almighty, and Vigour of the Nation. First

“ed by a Declaration of War on their Side, 1744.

“That he on his Part had declared War against

“the

“Retrospect of it's becoming a Roman Province under the conquering Hand of Julius Cæsar, shews that his first Invasion was repulsed by a Storm which destroyed the greatest Part of his Shipping; this was very near curbing the ambitious Views of that great Man; but the private Dissentions amongst the Natives, encouraged his future Attempts, in which he succeeded, and stripped the Island of her Independence. Again, about the End of the 13th Century, Charles the 6th of France expected a cheap Conquest, by Reason of the Divisions that appear'd in the Nation, but Providence again protected them by violent Storms at Sea, which retarded the Expedition and created Differences in their Councils, this brought to nought an Invasion which the King intended to Head in Person. About the End of the 15th Century the ever memorable State of the Spanish Armado, the Preparations whereof were astonishing, with a considerable Body of Veteran Troops, assembled on the Flemish Coast under the Prince of Parma, one of the ablest Generals of that Age ready to be embarked; were soon dispersed by the Bravery of our Admirals, and the Winds which fought in our Favour. The Invasion meditated by France in 1692 in favour of King James II. met the same Fate; Providence having order'd it so, that their Fleet was detain'd by contrary Winds at La Hogue for 6 Weeks, which gave the English sufficient Time to prepare themselves, and were defeated by the brave Admiral Russel, with the Loss of 13 of their Capital Ships, either destroyed or burnt on the Coast of Normandy. In 1708 the same Design was renewed by France, but with the like Success, the Fleet that intended to favour the Descent, left Dunkirk with the Pretender on board in a Storm, and were met off Scotland by Sir George Byng, who obliged them to abandon their Design, and with great Difficulty the Pretender returned with the murther'd Fleet to Dunkirk. That Expedition seemed pretty well timed as the Government had but little Strength in Scotland, and the People seemed generally disgusted at the Union. In the Series of all our Transactions, it will appear that when the Nation is unanimous, we have nothing to fear from foreign Invasions, and may justly adapt what was formerly said of the Metropolis of the World, “*Britain can only fall by Britains.*” and those Lines of a late celebrated Writer paint the Dissentions of the Natives thus,

“People pamper'd so with Lux'ry and Ease,

“No God can govern, nor no King can please.”

1744. " the French King, and made the proper Re-
 " quisition to his Allies, particularly the States
 " General to fulfill their Engagements on this
 " Occasion, and ended with thanking the Com-
 " mons for their ample and seasonable Sup-
 " plies, at this critical Juncture : Hoping that
 " by this Means, and the powerful Assistance of
 " his Allies, he would be able to withstand and
 " defeat the destructive Projects of that Power,
 " which had so long aspired to universal Mo-
 " narchy." To which both Houses returned
 dutiful Addresses, repeating Assurances to his
 Majesty of their firm and chearful Support and
 Assistance in all his Measures, for the National
 Safety and the Defence of the Liberties of Eu-
 rope.

In May, his Majesty on passing the Acts ready for the Royal Assent; closed the Session with a most gracious Speech, " informing them
 " of the vast Preparations of the French on the
 " Side of Flanders, which evidently manifested
 " to all Europe, the destructive Views of that
 " Crown; that the States General on his request
 " agreed to furnish the stipulated Succours, and
 " concluded with assuring them, the Supplies
 " should be strictly applied to the Ends
 " they were intended, in such a Manner as
 " should be most for the Honour and Interest
 " of Great Britain." After which the Parliam-
 ent was prorogued to the 21st of June, and
 continued in Recess to the End of the Year;
 where I shall leave them and take a Tour to the
 Continent to observe the new and unexpected
 Scene that opened on that Theatre.

The
 Franckfort
 Alliance

It may be proper, the better to give the Rea-
 der an Idea, of the sudden Motions that have
 been taken on the Continent; to take a Re-
 trospect

prospect of some material Occurrences, between the Emperor, the Queen of Hungary and her Allies; being the principal contending Parties. The Emperor on his Part made several seemingly equitable Propositions of Peace, by Prince William of Hesse, and the Baron de Haflang; but having not had the desired Success or Reception, were staved off, till the Treaty of Worms threw the Emperor on a new Expedient of Politicks, to extricate his Affairs out of the disadvantageous Crisis they were in. Accordingly the remaining Part of the Year he laboured hard for an Alliance, which not only strengthened him with France, but raised a powerful Confederacy in his Favour in Germany; and on the 21st of May 1744, the following Treaty was signed at Franckfort, between his Imperial Majesty, the King of Sweden as Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, the King of Prussia, and the Elector Palatine.

1744

I. THE high Allies engage themselves to preserve the Constitution of the Empire, pursuant to the Treaty of Westphalia, to support the Rank and Dignity of the Emperor, and endeavour to establish the Peace of Germany. Articles.

II. THEY will use their good Offices with the Queen of Hungary to induce her to acknowledge the Emperor, to restore his hereditary Dominions, and give up the Archives of the Empire, at present in her Possession.

III. THE contracting Powers guarantee to each other, all their respective Territories and Possessions whatsoever.

IV. THEY agree to leave the Disputes, as to the late Emperor's Succession, to the Decision of the States of the Empire.

V. If any one of them be attacked the rest shall

shall fly to his Succour, and not lay down their Arms till full Satisfaction be obtained from the Aggressor.

VI. THE King of Poland, the Elector of Cologne, and the Bishop and Prince of Liege, shall be invited to accede to this Treaty.

THESE were all the Articles that this famous Confederacy afforded the Publick; tho' the Queen of Hungary in her Answer to the Emperor's Manifesto on this Occasion asserted there was a separate Article, of which she published the following Heads, " That the King of Prussia engaged to reconquer Bohemia for the Emperor, who in return was to yield him all that Part of it lying East of the Elbe, and to guarantee him in the Possession of it and Silesia;" but the Emperor by his Ministers at foreign Courts solemnly denied this, or any other separate Article, tho' the Event left little Room to doubt it's certainty. However, this Treaty gave a great Turn to the Queen's Affairs, and in place of restoring the Peace of the Empire, kindled afresh the Flames of War in that unhappy Country; of which the Sequel affords a tragical Description.

France declares War against the Queen.

In the mean Time the King of France resolved at once to bid Defiance to the Allies of publick Liberty, changed his Stile from that of Auxiliary to a Principal; therefore, made a formal Declaration of War against the Queen of Hungary in April, and published his Manifesto to the following Purport, " That when his Majesty first assisted the Emperor, he had no Intention of entering as Principal into the War; but as this Princess seemed obstinately deaf to all Terms of Accommodation, and seemed resolved to carry the War into
" the

" the Territories of France, his Majesty could
 " no longer continue his moderation, &c. to
 " which the Queen in her Counter-Declaration
 " in May, answered, " That it was notorious
 " to the World, how France had violated the
 " most solemn Engagements, with regard to the
 " Pragmatick Sanction; that immediately on
 " the Emperor's Death she had not only spiri-
 " ted up different Pretenders to lay Claim to
 " his Succession, but even endeavoured to arm
 " against her the Ottoman Porte, the com-
 " mon Enemy of Christendom; That she had
 " by her Intrigues kindled up a War in the
 " North, in order to prevent the Czarina
 " from giving the House of Austria any As-
 " sistance; while her numerous Armies over-
 " spread Germany, and carried Desolation thro'
 " her Hereditary Countries; that therefore her
 " Majesty having by the Divine Blessing on
 " her Arms, driven these perfidious Inva-
 " ders out of the Empire, thought herself
 " justified in carrying the War into France,
 " in order to reduce that ambitious Power
 " within due bounds, and obtain for herself
 " not only a Compensation for her past Los-
 " ses, but a Security against all future At-
 " tempts."

1744.

Her decla-
 ration
 against
 France.

HAVING thus traversed the Cabinets, I
 shall repair to the Field, and take a View of
 the Transactions subsequent to those Declara-
 tions, &c.

PRINCE CHARLES of Lorrain, who had ob-
 tained singular Laurels the preceding Year,
 received in January a Reward equal to his
 merit and valour, by espousing the Arch-
 dutchess Mary-Anne, only Sister to the Queen
 of Hungary; on whom she conferred the Go-
 vernment

Prince
 Charles of
 Lorrain's
 Nuptials

1744.

Joins the
Army on
the Rhine.

vernment of the Austrian Netherlands; they set out for Brussels towards the End of the Month, where his Highness soon after left his * Royal Consort to reside, while he went to take the Command of the Austrian Army assembling on the Rhine, in Order to put his Project of passing that River in Execution, and carrying the War into Alsace. Accordingly, about the End of May, Prince Charles joined the Army at Heilborn, from thence they marched towards Mentz, as if they intended passing the Rhine near that City; in this March some Parties of their Hussars skirmished with the Imperialists under Count Sekendorff, that were strongly encamped under the Cannon of Philipsburgh; as this was an Infringement of the Neutrality entered into by the Emperor, both Parties seemed to alledge it to each other, tho' it is certain the Conduct of the Imperialists, left no Reason to doubt them the Aggressors, as it appeared they secretly acted in conjunction with M. Coigny, by a Bridge of Communication near Philipsburgh, which they soon after passed and joined the French Army. The French in the mean Time, made all possible Preparations to oppose a Passage so detrimental to the Repose of their Dominions, accordingly, they possessed

* This Princess had by her amiable Virtues, and mild Administration, so endeared herself to the Queen's Subjects in the Netherlands, that with infinite Regret, they beheld her Noble Lord deprived of her in the flower of her Age; her illness, was contracted by unskillful management, after the delivery of a dead Child; which continued for ten Weeks. She died the 3th of December, which untimely Fate sensibly shocked the Queen her Sister; as well as her Royal Consort, whom Honour had called from her Arms, to soon after their Nuptials, and who unfortunately lost her [that fatal] Pledge of their mutual Endearments.

possessed themselves of Spire, Worms, Oppenheim, and all that part of the Palatinate by the Rhine from Philippsburgh, almost as low as Mentz.

PRINCE CHARLES, on the other Hand, was resolved to penetrate into Alsace, where he might not only subsist his Troops in the Enemies Country, but give the French a powerful Diversion in Flanders; therefore June the 26th. 4000 Hungarians took possession of the Isle of *Heron, with inconsiderable Loss, except that of the brave Colonel † Mentzel, who receiving a Ball in the Belly, died next Morning generally regretted. This Feint drew the French Attention to that Side, and obliged Count Seckendorff on the 29th, to decamp precipitately and pass the River, to join M. Coigny; having destroyed the Bridge of Communication to prevent the Enemies pursuit. Prince Charles finding the Opposition was likely to be obstinate, was resolved to have Recourse

to

* An Island on the Rhine a League above Oppenheim.

† This enterprizing Partizan, was a mere Soldier of Fortune, he was the Son of a Camp Surgeon, he first took Arms in the Polish Service, whence he entered that of Russia and attended Count Munich, at the siege of Dantzick, and in his Expedition against the Turks: he was sent by the Czarinia in Commission to Kouli Kan in Persia, and was solicited by that Monarch to enter into his Service; he thence entered into the Service of Hungary, where the repeated Instances of his Valour and Conduct, are a sufficient Idea of his glorious and active Spirit: here he obtained the Rank of a Major General; and after an Evening's Repast from M^r Bernclau, to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, he mounted the West Parapet of the Island, where having too much exposed his Person in reconnoiring the Enemies Situation; of three shots levelled at him, one took place in his Belly, of which he died generally regretted; he had been two Years espoused to a Lady at Vienna, to whom he bequeathed 2000,000 of Florins accumulated by his military Successes.

1744.

W

1744. to Politicks to execute his Scheme, accordingly on the 30th, he invited his chief Generals to an Evening's Repast, at which nothing was talked of but the impossibility of passing the Rhine, in the Front of the Imperial and French Armies; each General in his turn, exaggerated the Difficulties they had to encounter in such an Attempt, and the Prince publicly approved what had been said, in order to mislead the Spies that might overhear them.

Austrians
pass the
Rhine.

At their breaking up about Midnight, the Generals of each Division had sealed Orders privately delivered to them, which they were to open and execute with the utmost Dispatch at the Signal of six Guns; at Day-break the Guns being fired, the Officers proceeded accordingly to effect the Passage, which they that Day executed. General Bernclau with his Division a little below Mentz; Gen. Nadasti at Schreek, while two other Divisions passed at Wiesenau and Ketsch, without any Opposition except that of 3 Regiments of Imperial Horse who were immediately broke and routed by the Pandours, and even pursued to their Camp which they precipitately abandoned.

The French, on the first Intelligence of M. Bernclau's march, detached M. Montal with 20,000 Men to oppose him; but the Austrian General took his measures so as to secure himself at Worms before the French could come up: Prince Charles immediately sent a powerful Reinforcement under the Prince of Waldeck to join General Nadasti, who arrived the Evening before the French Army intended attacking that General; For on the 2d of July the Marshals Coigny and Seckendorff advanced to Germersheim, but finding the
Austrians

Austrians too strongly posted, and protected 1744.
 by Woods and Defiles, they thought proper to retire with their whole Force under the Cannon of Landau; by which they left M. Montal inclosed by the Austrian Armies between Worms and Germersheim; but that experienced General, not willing to risk an Engagement at so great a Disadvantage, cautiously retired along the Mountains and rejoined the French Army. Prince Charles having thus happily secured the Communication, passed the River with the remaining part of his Army, and detached General Nadaſti to take Possession of the Lines of Lauterburgh, which the French had abandoned, but left a Garrison in the Town to annoy the Enemy; who being summoned by the Austrian General, refused to capitulate; whereupon Count Nadaſti, sent Express to his Highness, (who was then advanced to Rhenezabern) for some Cannon, and a Reinforcement; accordingly there were 4 Regiments of Foot and 3 of Horse, under the Prince of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and Gen. Preysing sent to support him; but before their arrival M. Genſac, the French Governor capitulated: The Garrison of 1700 Men to march out without Arms, and not to serve against her Hungarian Majesty or her Allies, for one Year. Here the Austrians got an immense Magazine of Forage and Provisions valued at 400,000 Florins; his Highness on his arrival reinforced the Garrison, and having Advice that the French intended gaining the Lines of Weissenburgh, ordered General Nadaſti to advance and take Possession of the Town; which he effected by defeating the Enemy's advanced Guard, and making the Garrison

takes Lauterburgh.

and Weissenburgh.

1744. Garrison of 300 Men, Prisoners of War : Here he likewise found large Magazines, but he was scarce possessed of the Town, when the Enemy appeared before it; on which, he ordered the French Garrison to march out and lay down their Arms, and threw 4 complete Battalions into it, in order to maintain his Post while the Army advanced : The French Van Guard began the Attack July the 5th about Sun-rise, with surprizing Resolution, and were speedily repulsed with considerable Loss ; but being sustained by their whole Force, and the French and Imperial Generals renewing the Attack in different Quarters, the Action recommenced in a most obstinate manner, and continued for 7 Hours, rather like a Butchery than a Battle ; for their Powder being soon expended, they fell to Work Sword and Bayonet, Hand to Hand ; the Pandours refusing Quarters from the French, and the Imperialists from the Austrians. Prince Charles in the mean Time, secured the Lines of Lauterbourg, which when he had effected, he sent Orders to General Nadasti to abandon the Town and retire, in order to rejoin the Army ; accordingly he ordered a Retreat, after as brave a stand as was ever known by any General, having with 12,000 Men, for a whole Day, sustained the Efforts of the combined Army, consisting of upwards of 40,000, in which he lost about 1200 Men ; beside a Battalion of the brave Regiment of Forgatsch, that were surrounded in Weissemburgh, and after a noble Resistance made Prisoners of War.

Battle
there.

THE Loss of the Combined Army was computed in all at about 2,500, with 4 Standards, a Set of French Kettle-Drums, and one Pair of

1744

of Hessian Colours. The Combined Marshals, tho' dear the recovery of this Post cost, and the Consequence it was of to them, retired from thence on the 6th, behind the Motter, and took Post at Haguenau; upon which General Bernclau advanced from his Station near Worms, in order to join Prince Charles, who proposed pursuing and attacking the Enemy. In his Route he took Possession of Spire which the French precipitately abandoned, leaving their Provisions, Baggage and military Chest, a Prey to the Enemy.

ON the 13th, he was detached towards Fort † Lewis, and the next Day he seized two advanced Redoubts belonging to it, in the mean Time the French had found means to throw in a strong Reinforcement, upon which it was judged adviseable to raise the Siege. He detached General Nadausti on the 17th, who made himself Master of the important Post of Werdt, and continued marching directly to force the Enemy's Lines on the Motter, but was prevented by a sudden overflow of the Rhine, and all the other Rivers in that Country, occasioned by the excessive Rains, and the melting of the Snow in the Mountains of Switzerland: The Rivers at length subsiding, he decamped the 27th in four Columns, and marched with such Diligence, that tho' next Morning he reached the Motter, which he found abandoned by the Enemy; they having timely Intelligence of his Approach, did not chuse to hazard a Battle, but retired the preceding Day towards the Sohr, which River they passed on the 28th and took

† Fort Lewis, a fortified Island on the Rhine between Philipsburgh and Strasburgh.

1744. took Post at Lampertheim, to cover Strasburgh; in the mean Time the Austrians possessed themselves of Haguenau, by which they became Masters of the Lower Alsace, and sent out two Detachments, the one to Dachberg to secure the Defiles between Lorrain and Neigher Alsace; the other to cut off the Communication between Philipsburgh and Strasburgh, while a Body of Croats surprized and plundered § Saverne, and laid the open Country as far as the Queich, under heavy Contributions: These considerable Successes, as you will find in the Sequel, were but short lived; for the impending Storm soon arose, and drove them to the opposite Shore.

Campaign
in Flanders.

French
take the
Field,

WHILE Prince Charles was thus successful in the Enemy's Country, the French King was no less alert on the Part of Flanders; May the 1st his Majesty set out from Paris, attended by a splendred Court, and his favourite Ladies, and on the 12th arrived at Lille, where in three Days he reviewed his Army assembled in that Neighbourhood, which consisted of 120,000 Men, with a most formidable Train of Artillery, being 160 Pieces of heavy battering Cannon, 100 Field Pieces, 100 Mortars, 40 of which throw Cominge Bombs of four or five hundred Weight: With this considerable Armament, he was resolved to enter immediately on Action, therefore on the 17th he detached M. Saxe, who took Possession of * Courtray, Harlebeck

§ *Saverne* or *Zabern*, a fortified Town on the Sohr in Lower Alsace, 18 Miles N. W. of Strasburgh.

* *Courtray* a *Cortrick*, an antic fortified Town and Castle of the Low Countries, and Earldom of Flanders, situate on the River Lys, 14 Miles N. W. of Tournay, and 12 N. E. of Lille.

Harlebeck, Pont d'Espiere, and some other fortified Posts, and on the 18th his most Christian Majesty invested † Menin; the Garrison of which consisting of 6000 Men, under the Baron de Echteren, held out with great Vigour till the 5th of June; when the Governor thought it necessary to Capitulate, it appearing that the Enemy's Attacks were so Vigorous, and their Fire and Bombardment so incessant and terrible that it could not possibly hold out. The Count de Clermont was immediately sent with a Detachment to invest * Ypres, before which they opened the Trenches on the 7th with 120 Cannon and 40 Mortars, which they plaid with such success, that on the 12th at Night, they made themselves Masters of the covered Way, Sword in Hand, after being twice severely repulsed, and took Possession of the lower Town; where several Officers and Soldiers were made Prisoners: Whereupon the Governor called a Council of War, in which it was agreed to demand a Capitulation; accordingly on the 14th the Garrison beat the Chamade, and the Prince of Hesse Philipsdahl surrendered on honourable Terms. Hence a Detachment was sent under the Duke of Boufflers to attack Fort Knocque, which after three Days was

1744.

They take
Menin.

Ypres.

Fort
Knocque.

† *Menin*, one of the strongest and most regular fortified Towns in Europe, tho' small. The Dutch keep a Garrison in it being one of their Barriers. It surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough in 1706, after 18 Days. The Governor desired leave to march out thro' the Breach, the Duke merrily answered that he thought it not adviseable unless he could procure Ladders. It stands on the River Lys, 5 Miles S. W. of Courtray, and 19 S. E. of Ypres.

* *Ypres*, another of the Dutch Barriers situate on the River Yperlee, 14 Miles W. of Courtray, and 16 N. of Lille.

1744. was surrendred by the Baron de Hompesch.
 ¶ Furnes was likewise given up on honourable
 Terms by the Baron de Schartzenburg, on the
 5th of July, after a Siege of 7 Days, where we
 shall leave them for a Time, and see what Steps
 the Allies took to oppose the rapid Progress of
 their Arms.

Motions of
 the Allies

THE Allied Army assembled in May at Asche
 in the Neighbourhood of Brussels, which if the
 Quotas of the respective Powers had been com-
 plete, would have consisted of 76,000 Men,
 under the Command of the combined Generals
 Wade, Count Maurice of Nassau, and the Duke
 de Armberg. Towards the End of May they
 decamped, and took Post at Berlingham, in
 the Neighbourhood of Oudenard behind the
 Scheld, where they received some reinforcements,
 with Recruits, and Draughts from the several
 Regiments in Great Britain and Ireland, to fill
 up the Vacancies by the preceding Campaign,
 and augment the Troops. The Allied Generals,
 as they were so much inferior to the Enemy's
 Force, did not think it convenient to exchange
 their defensive, for an offensive Situation, and
 had the Mortification to see the Enemy recover
 Towns in a few Days that cost Months to wrest
 them out of their Hands under a brave General
 in the last War. While they continued in this
 Situation, the French had two Bodies of Obser-
 vation the one under the Duke de Harcourt in
 the Neighbourhood of Maubege, and the other
 under M. Saxe of near 30,000 Men, posted
 behind the Lys, between Ghent and Courtray;
 and about the 15th of July another Detach-
 ment seized the Post of Belem, being of the
 greatest

¶ *Furnes*, or *Vuerre*, a small Town near the Sea,
 Miles from Neaport, and 12 from Dunkirk.

1744

greatest Importance, as it commanded the Canal between Bruges, and Ostend and cut off the Communication of the Army with that Port; which obliged General Smiffaert, on his landing with the 6000 Dutch Troops from England, to use the utmost Precaution to evade the Enemy; which he prudently effected, tho' they had 15,000 Men posted within two Leagues of Bruges to intercept him. Soon after General Ginkel arrived in Camp with 12,000 Men from Holland. These Reinforcements somewhat spirited the Allies and was greatly augmented by the Advice of Prince Charles's Successes; which on the other Hand proved as disagreeable to the elated Army, who were obliged to retard their Conquests, to reinforce their Troops in Alsace.

THE first Account of Prince Charles's Progress was treated, as incredible and impossible in the French Army, as they flattered themselves, that M. Coigny's Dispositions, and the King of Prussia's declaring in Favour of the Emperor, would defeat any Efforts on that Side; but as the former proved ineffectual, and the latter seemed more dilatory in his Proceedings than they imagined, they thought it necessary, to detach Part of their Army with the utmost diligence, to prevent the ill Consequences of so unexpected an Event; accordingly his Most Christian Majesty ordered 30,000 Men in two Columns from the Army in Flanders, and sent express to M. Bellisle who commanded on the Moselle, and to the Duke de Harcourt, to forward what Troops they could possibly spare, for the defence of Alsace. Those Corps were all obliged to make forced Marches, and on the

French
Remarks.

Detach
30,000
Men to
the Rhine

4th

1744. 4th of August his Majesty arrived at * Metz in Lorraine with an Intent to put himself at their Head, on this important Occasion; and on the 7th, he received the Compliments of his Prussian Majesty, by the Veldt Marshal Schmettau, who was sent to inform him he was resolved to declare for the Emperor, by which his Majesty was in so extreme an Extacy of Joy, that it was very near proving fatal to him; the next Morning he was seized with a violent Fever, which brought him so low, as to have his Life despaired of; whereupon the Royal Family and Princes of the Blood, repaired from Paris with all Diligence, to visit the languishing Monarch; so that this Court might then be called a *Pette Paris*. His Almoner, the Bishop of Soissons, having so closely remarked the Errors of his loose Life, his Majesty ordered that the favourite Ladies that attended him in his Journey should depart the Court. Here I shall leave his Majesty recovering of his Disorder, and return to Flanders, to observe the Motions of the Allies, on this Occasion.

French
King's
Illness.

Motions
of the
Allies

THE Allied Generals now became considerably superior in the Field, by the Detachments sent from the French Army to Alsace, therefore they called a Council of War, to concert the future Operations of the Campaign; in which the Duke de Aremberg proposed, "To detach 20,000 Men towards the Moselle, in order to make a Diversion there in Favour of Prince Charles;" adding, "That it seemed most feasible to him, as the French had not above 54,000 effective Men in Flanders,"

* Metz, a considerable City on the Moselle and Capital of a Territory of it's Name.

" ders, exclusive of the Garrisons." This was
 rejected by M. Wade, and Count Maurice of
 Nassau, who added, " That the Time was past
 " and that it was better to see what Prince
 " Charles would do, now the King of Prussia
 " had entered Bohemia, and regulate their Mo-
 " tions by his." Those Propositions being layed
 aside, the Allied Army passed the Scheld on the
 20th of July in order to bring Count Saxe to an
 Engagement ; but that wary and prudent Ge-
 neral, not willing to accept such an Offer at so
 apparent a Disadvantage, continued close in his
 Intrenchments behind the Lys, where he soon
 after received a Reinforcement under the Duke
 de Clermont, which compleated his Army
 60,000 strong. On the 4th of August the
 Allies consisting of 69 Battalions and 112 Squa-
 drons advanced towards Helchin, where they
 formed an Encampment in two Lines ; here a-
 nother Council was held, wherein it was judg-
 ed unadviseable to attack M. Saxe while he con-
 tinued in his Intrenchments ; therefore a Diver-
 sion by entering French Flanders was resolved
 upon ; accordingly the Army defiled by Tour-
 nay and took Post the 8th of August at Cisoign
 near Lisle, on the same ground the French had
 rendevouzed their Troops that Campaign.

THE Inhabitants of Lisle on the Neighbour-
 hood of the Allies, were under the greatest
 Consternation, least they intended attacking them;
 which City at that Time was so weakly pro-
 vided with a Garrison that it was their general
 Opinion if there had been any Attempt made,
 they would have been obliged to surrender ;
 but the Allied Generals not having Artillery
 equal to such an Undertaking, and being some-
 what divided in Opinion, gave the French an

1744.

Pass the
Scheld.

Advance
towards
Lisle.

1744

1744.

Repas the
Scheld.

Opportunity of reinforcing the Garrison with 4000 Men. Here the Allies continued 'till towards the End of September, making general Forrages mostly unmolested, and laying the open Country under Contribution: When they concluded to send their heavy Baggage to Ghent, and return with the Army to their old Station on the Scheld; the French in their retreat shewed a great Inclination of attacking them, having advanced in Sight, but did not think proper to pursue them.

Take Win
ter Quar-
ters.

COUNT SAXE thus set at Liberty, quitted his Lines, and in his turn made some Incursions in the District of † Waes, levied Contributions even to the Gates of Ghent and Bruges, by way of Retation, but was soon obliged to retire, General Chanclos having advanced with a strong Body to oppose them. Soon after the heavy Rains coming on and the Armies growing sickly, the respective Generals thought fit to send their Troops into Winter Quarters, the French having previously abandoned Courtray and demolished the Fortification. So ended a Campaign, in which the Difference of Opinions in the Allied Generals, when an evident Superiority appeared, tended no Way to the Advantage of their respective Sovereigns, where we shall leave them 'till the ensuing Year, and return to the Armies in Alsace.

PRINCE CHARLES of Lorraine on Intelligence that the French were advancing from Flanders and the Moselle, took Possession of the Defiles of Phaltzburgh, whereupon the Enemy under M. Bellisle and de Harcourt (not thinking it practicable to force them were obliged, to take

† *Waes*, a small Country of Flanders the chief Towns are S. Nicholas and Rupelmonde.

the Route of St. Marieux Mines, which greatly retarded their March; however soon after the beginning of August they joined M. Coigny; by which a numerous Army was assembled under the chief Command of M. Noailles. The first Thing he attempted was to send a strong Detachment over the Rhine by Strasburg, to burn the Austrian Magazines; which the Austrians being apprized of prevented, and obliged them to retire without any Advantage.

In the mean Time the King of Prussia's Irruption into Bohemia, gave his Highness's Affairs, a sensible Check; that Monarch having, pursuant to the Treaty of Franckfort, for some Time carried on a numerous Armament, which caused several Conjectures on his Intent; but he, no less a Politician than a Hero, never disclosed his Views 'till the Moment of Execution: For in April his Minister at the Court of Vienna, reassured the Queen of Hungary; "That, as the King his Master was inviolably resolved to observe the Treaty of Bresslau, the need take no Umbrage at any Part of his Conduct." These Assurances were likewise repeated to the British and Dutch Ministers at Berlin; but on Prince Charles's passing the Rhine, that Masque was soon laid aside; and about the End of August, his Majesty entered Saxony at the Head of 66,000 Men with 60 Pieces of Cannon and 30 Mortars, with the Prince of Anhalt Dessau, and Velt M. Schwerin, while another Body of 20,000 Prussians under General Marwitz, entered Bohemia thro' Silesia. The King demanded a free Passage for his Troops thro' the Electorate of Saxony, on which the Regency dispatched a Courier to his Polish Majesty at Warsaw for his pleasure

1744-

King of
Prussia enters Bohemia.

1744



His Mani-
festo.

And Res-
cript.

on this Occasion ; who being justly alarmed, sencibly foresaw the Consequences of such a Step, and sent back positive Orders, “ Not
“ only to refuse the Passage ; but to repel
“ Force by Force.” The King of Prussia’s demand seemed only as Matter of Form, for before the Courier returned, he continued his March, against which Proceedings the Saxons immediately protested ; but as they were not then in a Capacity to dispute his Passage, they made no Motion to that End, by which means this Prince unopposed entered Bohemia, where he published a Manifesto, declaring ; “ That
“ his Intensions were only to re-establish the
“ Peace of the Empire, and to support the
“ Authority and Dignity of the Emperor ; pre-
“ mising the Inhabitants, on remaining peace-
“ able and quiet his Protection ; but in case of
“ Opposition, they had no less to expect than
“ Fire and Sword ;” at which Time he addressed a Rescript to the Ministers at foreign Courts to this Purpose, “ That the Queen of
“ Hungary’s Obstinacy had been the Occasion
“ of his taking up Arms, in her not acknow-
“ ledging the Emperor, and her refusing to
“ restore him his Hereditary Dominions, as
“ also her endeavouring to annul his Election,
“ and drive his Troops out of Germany, and
“ as his Honour, Glory, and Duty, being one
“ of the principal Electors of the Empire,
“ would not suffer him, to see it’s Head op-
“ pressed, he entered for it’s Protection into
“ the League of Franckfort ; however he did
“ not intend violating the Peace of Breslau,
“ or to act as a Principal in the War with
“ the Queen ; but only, as an Auxiliary to the
“ Emperor, for the re-establishing the Tran-
“ quility

“quility of the Empire, and oblige that Princess to a reasonable Accommodation.” 1744.

THIS alarming Procedure no way moved the Firmness and Magnanimity of the Court of Vienna, for when Count Dhona, the Prussian Resident there, communicated his Master's Resolution to her Majesty, she gloriously replied, “These Trials are not new to me, I have a good Cause, a gracious God, and Allies that will not desert me; your Master may act as he thinks fit.” The Queen immediately resolved to use her utmost Efforts to oppose this formidable Invasion; accordingly she sent Express to Prince Charles of Lorraine to repass the Rhine, with all possible Diligence and march directly to Bohemia, to reinforce Marshal Bathiani, who was posted there with 20,000 Men, for the Protection of that Kingdom; and repaired herself to Presburgh, and summoned the Assembly of the States of Hungary, who immediately appeared with the highest Marks of Loyalty and Affection, and after three Days Deliberation, an * Universalia was unanimously resolved upon, in the Queen's favour; and circular Letters issued to that Effect: In return for this Zeal, the Queen granted them two Requests, suitable to their Desires, and highly agreeable to their Wishes.

I. The free Exportation of Corn, Cattle, and Wine.

II. The Protection of the Protestants in their Immunities and Religion.

Count Palsi, the Palatine of that Kingdom, soon assembled a Body of 20,000 Men, who marched to the Confines of Silesia, and were of considerable

The Queen's Answer to his Minister, and her Conduct.

Count Palsi's Loyalty.

* When all the Nobility Muster to take the Field in Person.

1744. considerable Service by repelling the Prussian Hussars from Moravia ; where they had committed horrible Excesses; especially in Tribau: They tortured the principal Inhabitants to discover their Riches, ravished the Women and Maidens, and burnt and destroyed what they could not carry off. He in his Turn, made equal Incurfions into Silesia, and kept the Enemy in continual Alarm on that Side. The Queen undoubtably touched with the Duty and Loyalty of this Noble Hero, who notwithstanding his great Age, and greater Infirmities, vouchsafed to expose his Person thus in her Service, sent him a Horse richly Caparison'd, a Gold-hilted Sword set with Diamonds, and a Diamond Ring of considerable Value ; with the following compendious and gracious Letter, from her own Hand.

Her Letter and Present to him.

FATHER PALFI,

“RECEIVE this Horse, worthy of being
 “mounted by the most zealous of my
 “Hungarians ; use this Sword to defend me
 “against my Enemies ; and wear this Ring
 “as a Token of my Affection.

MARIA THERESA.

Thus we find the Queen's repeated Methods of ingratiating herself to her Subjects, has made a visible Impression, attended with the desired Effect, throughout the whole Course of this War.

Prince Charles repass'd the Rhine

To return ; Prince Charles on receiving an Express from Vienna to repass the Rhine and march his Army to the Relief of Bohemia, had a critical Scene to encounter ; as the French in Alsace had then a Superiority, by the repeated Reinforcements they had received, he was in the utmost

utmost danger of having a great Part of his Army cut off in the Attempt; on the other Hand the King of Prussia flattered himself with the Conquest of Bohemia, before it could be relieved. However, this brave Prince was resolved to execute his Commands, and after having in vain offered the French Battle, decamped August the 23d, and that Night happily repassed the Rhine at Bentheim, with the loss of only 32 Men, tho' his rear Guard was attacked by the whole left Wing of the French Army, commanded by three brave and experienced Marshals of France, Noailles, Bellisle, and Coigny. By this glorious Retreat as great Encomiums were merited, as before in passing of it. Hence he continued his March without Opposition to the Danube, and laid the upper Palatinate under heavy Contributions, on Account of the Elector's engaging in the Franckfort League, and joining his Troops with the Emperor; whence being called to assist in a general Council at Vienna, he rode Post to that Capital, where I shall at present leave him, and return to the King of Prussia.

1744.

Enters the upper Palatinate.

King of Prussia invests Prague.

THE King of Prussia, as there was no Army, nor fortified Place in the Way to oppose him, advanced before Prague with his Van Guard towards the End of August; but as his Artillery was not arrived, only formed a blockade; it being sent by Land under General Haacke, the Passage of the Elbe been choaked up by the Austrians. This General in his march on the 6th of September, was attacked by a Party of Austrians, who defeated his Escort, wounded himself, and took off the Train; but a timely Reinforcement being sent from the Prussian Army, which the Austrians were not able to re-
counter

1744. counter, were obliged to give Way in their turn, and abandon their important Prey. About the same Time the King of Prussia sent 6 Battalions, 8 Pieces of Cannon and 800 Hussars, to attack the Post of Beraun, from whence ensued a bloody Skirmish. General Festitz apprized of their Intent, took Post there, with Part of his Corps; and was joined by M. Luchesi with 1000 Horse, who so smartly attacked the Prussians that they were obliged to retire with considerable Loss. The Cannon being arrived, the Trenches were opened before Prague on the 13th, in which there was a Garrison of 16,000 Men, mostly Militia under General Harsch: Three Batteries were immediately raised in order to carry on three Attacks at the same Time against the Town; two on the West Side of the Moldaw, one of whom was commanded by the King in Person, the other by General Truchses, and a third on the E. Side by the Veldt M. Schwerin, which began an incessant cannonading and bombardment; the besieged at first returned the Compliment with tolerable Success; having that Night carried off Prince Frederick William, the King's Cousin, and only Brother to the Margrave Charles, by a Cannon Ball, as he stood near the Royal Battery, with several private Men, dismounting some of their Guns; but these Grievances were soon redressed, by the continual Discharge of their numerous Artillery, which fired such Number of hot Balls, that the Town took fire in several Places: This on the 15th created a Mutiny amongst the Inhabitants; so that the Garrison had Reason to dread, if they stood the Assault, the Mutineers would attack them in the Rear; there being at the same Time a breach into the old

old Town; whereupon the Governor thought it necessary to beat the Chamade, and offered to capitulate on Condition, of retiring with his Garrison into the Citadel; but the King of Prussia refused to grant any other Terms, than their surrendering Prisoners of War. The Fire was again renewed on both Sides and briskly carried on till the 16th, when the Governor seeing two Breaches practicable, and the Enemy preparing for a general Assault, thought fit to surrender at discretion; and on the 18th laid down their Arms, and were conducted to the Places assigned them; so that his Prussian Majesty after a short Siege became Master the third Time of this important Fortrefs. When the City surrendred the Students, conformable to their Zeal for her Hungarian Majesty, were found under Arms; whereupon the King ordered to be notified to them, "That as he perceived they were fonder of War than Literature, he would take care to provide them proper Masters, by incorporating them with his Troops." He caused a Medal to be struck, on which amongst other Inscriptions was.

"By War, O Lord, make War to cease,

"And let this Conquest lead to Peace!"

THE King of Prussia threw a Garrison of 10,000 Men into Prague and marched directly up the Moldaw; while Gen. de Nassau, advanced to Tabor, the Garrison whereof consisting of 2000 Men, on the 24th capitulated, on obtaining the Honours of War. Budweis surrendered on the same Terms the 30th: October the 1st Frawenburgh undewent the same Fate; and on the 2d Teyn surrendred by Composition: so that his Majesty soon possessed himself of all that Part of Bohemia to the E. of the Moldaw, which

1744.

It surrenders.

With Tabor and Budweis.

Frauenburgh and Teyn.

1744.

Princ
Charles
opposes
him.

Poland de-
clare for
the Queen

which Successes were but short lived, as this rapid Conqueror was soon repulsed in his Turn.

PRINCE CHARLES of Lorrain having returned to the Command of the Army from Vienna, entered Bohemia the 2d of October, and was joined by M. Bathiani near Merotitz; which in all probability would not have been a Match for the Prussians; were it not for the Conduct of the Court of Dresden, who at that Time declared openly for the distressed Princess, and sent the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels with a Body of 24,000 Men, who entered Bohemia and joined Prince Charles's Army. This gave them a considerable Superiority, and greatly disconcerted the vast Projects of Prussia; who now seeing his Affairs on the Point of Destruction, began loudly to exclaim against the Courts of Versailles and Dresden: as to the former he censured the Conduct of the French Generals, in admitting the Austrians to repass the Rhine unmolested; as to the latter he ordered his Minister M. Wallenrodt, to declare at Warsaw; "That as the
" War in Germany was excepted from the Case
" of Alliance between the Courts of Vienna and
" Dresden, his Majesty could regard the Junction
" of the Kings Troops with Prince Charles, in
" no other light, than, as an Act of open Hostility
" an Aggression, therefore he washed his Hands
" of the Mischiefs it might Occasion," To which his Polish Majesty replied, "That as his own
" Preservation was necessary, Nothing could
" justly restrain him from entering into such
" Engagements; that it seemed strange that
" the King of Prussia should blame him for
" granting a small number of Troops as Auxil-
" iaries to the Queen of Hungary; while he
" himself, at the Head of so large an Army act-

" ed openly as Auxiliary to the Emperor, that 1744.
 " the forcible march of his Army thro' Saxony
 " contrary to the Constitution of the Empire,
 " and against his Polish Majesty's Consent,
 " ought rather to be considered as an act of
 " open Hostility; that therefore he thought
 " himself fully authorized in what he did, and
 " relied on the Justice of his Cause and Assis-
 " tance of his Allies."

THIS Reply, none of the most satisfactory to the Prussian Monarch, with the sudden Motion of the combined Army, who passed the Moldaw on the 18th at Worlitz; obliged him to think of changing his Ground, and securing a Communication with Prague; the Confederate Generals came up with him near Benischaw, where an Engagement seemed unavoidable; but after making a Feint, as if he intended attacking them, he decamped the 25th at Night, and having four Bridges over the Sazawa, passed it with the greatest Secrecy, directing his march to Koningsgratz, in Order to secure his Retreat behind the Elbe; by which Position only, his Ground in Bohemia was to be secured, and his Supplies from Silesia covered. While he continued this Route, the Confederates possessed themselves of all the Posts he had taken to the East of Prague, defeated several of his Troops in slight Skirmishes, and took a considerable Number of Prisoners.

Prussians
retire.

THE Allied Generals, willing to push their good Fortune, resolved to attempt the Passage of the Elbe, and dislodge the Enemy if possible, from their advantageous Situation; advanced to Tchelititz, where the opposite Banks of the Elbe were guarded by four Battalions and three Squadrons of Prussian Troops; while the

Allies pur-
sue.

1744.  the King posted himself at Kollin, where a few Days before he had received a Reinforcement of 12,000 Men from Silesia. However Prince Charles in Execution of his Scheme, advanced General Schulemburgh with eleven Companies of Austrian Grenadiers, 2000 Foot, with a Body of Croats; who undauntedly entered the River, disregarding the Enemy's Fire, gained the opposite Bank, and after a smart Dispute, put the Detachment to flight; by which they opened a Passage for the whole Army; which was ranged in Order of Battle on the Prussian Side as fast as they passed the River.

Over the
Elbe.

Prussians
evacuate
Prague.

THE defeated Prussians soon apprized their Army of the Approach of the Enemy; at which unexpected misfortune, the King ordered a Retreat with all possible Dispatch, and continued it with the utmost Precipitation, leaving considerable Magazines a Prey to the Enemy, and dispatched Orders to the Garrison of Prague to evacuate that Capital: Upon which General Einsidel the Governor, closed the Gates and fell immediately to exact heavy Contributions, each Convent and Monastery 10,000 Florins, each House of note 1000, and each Tradesman 100, but not even content with those Exactions, the Soldiery plundered a great part of the Town, after which they destroyed above 20,000 Stand of Arms of all Sorts, and threw several Pieces of Cannon, with considerable Quantities of Ammunition, and Provisions into the Moldaw; and on the 28th retired with such Confusion, that the Austrians who were entering the Town in one Part while they quitted the other, made their Rear, which consisted of about 2000 sick and wounded, Prisoners. The Prussians continued their
Route

1744.

Route towards Leintmaritz ; but were so harassed in their march by the Austrian Irregulars, that they lost most of their Baggage, some Copper Pontoons, with 30 Pieces of Cannon and 18 Mortars ; but at length escaped into Silesia ; for which Province their main Army continued their Route with such Precelerity, as to march sometimes 56 Hours without halting ; which ended an Expedition that no Way answered the aspiring Hopes of his Prussian Majesty, nor the Advantages he flattered himself by it ; but rather tended to the Ruin of one of the compleatest Armies, that ever took the Field, having of 70,000 effective Men that he headed into Bohemia, above one half lost by the Sword, Imprisonment, Desertion, and Sicknefs ; without ever coming to a Battle or a decisive Action. It is certain the Superiority of the Enemy pressed him forward from Bohemia, while the Incurfions of the Hungarian Insurgents under Count Palfi in Silesia, hastened him for the Security of that Dutchy, where on his arrival he cantooned his Troops in Winter Quarters, and returned to Berlin ; which Example was soon followed, as the Season was so far advanced, by the Allied General's having dispersed their Troops in Bohemia, Moravia and Lufatia, where I shall leave them till the ensuing Year, and see what became of the French and Imperial Armies we left on the Rhine.

Both Armies take Winter Quarters.

Tho' the Conduct of that valiant Hero, crowned the Queen's Arms with Success, in repelling the Enemy from Bohemia, she had the misfortune to see them Advantages ballanced by her Losses in Bavaria, and on the Rhine ; for as soon as Prince Charles's Army had marched from the Danube, M. Seckendorff drew a Train

Campaign in Bavaria

1744.

Imperialists
recover it.

Train of Artillery from the Fortress of Philipsburgh, and receiving a strong Reinforcement from the French Army, under Count Segur; advanced to Hailborn, where he was joined by 6000 Hessians and 5000 Palatines, pursuant to the Subsidies granted by the Treaty of Frankfort. The Imperial Army being thus encreased to 50,000 Men, continued their march for the Recovery of Bavaria, and on the 14th of Sept. the Van, under the Count de St. Germain, raised the Blockade of Rothenburgh; which was for three Months closely invested by a Detachment under Colonel Bachofen: Soon after Count Piosasque was detached with a Body of Imperialists towards Donawert, which he made himself Master of, the Austrians having retired on his Approach to Northeim. Count Seckendorff here divided his Army, sending one Part to invest Ingoldstadt, while he continued his Route with the other to Munich; on whose Approach Gen. Bernclau, as he had not a sufficient Force to oppose him, thought fit to retire from that Capital, and took Post behind the Inn, with the most Part of his Army, to secure the Communication of Upper Austria. The Imperialists took Possession of Munich for the Emperor, who entered that Capital the 22d of October, to the great Joy of the Inhabitants; and on the 26th, he set out from thence to take the Command of the Army, and sent a commissorial Decree, by the Prince de la Tour Taxis to the Diet, declaring, “ His Resolution of putting himself
“ at the Head of his Army, in order to restore
“ the Tranquility of his Country, maintain the
“ tottering System of the Empire, and re-esta-
“ blish the general Diet in it’s usual Residence,
“ adding, that it would be extremely agreea-
“ ble

“ble to him, if by any means, he could bring 1744.
“about a favourable Accommodation.”

ON the 27th he summoned the Town of Wafferburgh, which surrendered at Discretion, and on the 28th he took Burghaufen by Assault, making the Garrison of 3000 Men Prisoners of War. The Austrians evacuated Braunau, and destroyed the Fortifications of Straubingen, while his Imperial Majesty proceeded to Passau, and having summoned Cardinal Lamberg to admit a neutral Garrison, he answered, “That as the Austrians were in Possession, it was not in his Power to embrace the Proposal.” The Season being then so far advanced, the Emperor did not think it adviseable to undertake the Siege, therefore he ordered his Troops into Winter Quarters, and returned to Munich, where he received his Royal Consort and Family on the 17th of December.

Emperor's
Success.

IN the mean Time General Bernclau advanced very unexpectedly into the upper Palatinate, and demanded of the Bavarian Bailiffs and Magistrates, to prepare Winter Quarters for a Body of Austrian Forces, that were on their March from Bohemia to enter that Province; whereupon the French Commandant there promised the Subjects his Protection; but on the Approach of the Austrians, he thought proper to retire without making any Resistance, and was pursued to Amberg, where he left a Garrison, but a Detachment of 700 French and 200 Bavarian Horse, who had been ordered back to reinforce the Town, were intercepted by a Party of Austrians, and almost cut to Pieces. Thus I shall leave their Affairs till the succeeding Year, and return to the French Army on the Rhine.

Austrian
Successes.

Take
Winter
Quarters.

THE

1744.

French
Army on
the Rhine.

Their Suc-
cesses.

THE French King's Illness at Metz, it is certain, very much disconcerted the Projects of the Courts of Versailles and Berlin; but however, it at length took a favourable Turn, and the Strength of his Constitution soon enabled him to put himself once more at the Head of his Army; which for some Time seemed to continue in a state of inactivity: For tho' they had passed the Rhine at Fort Lewis soon after Prince Charles, they made no Motion in pursuit of him; nor was it, for some Time known, which Way they would turn their Arms, till M. Coigny after possessing himself of Brisac, Rotweil, Villengen and other Posts in the Brisgaw, invested the Imperial City of Friburgh on the 21st of September, with 180 Pieces of Cannon and 82 Mortars; and was smartly received by General Damnitz, who commanded in the Fortress with 9000 Men: The King of France having set out from Metz, arrived on the 11th of October, at the Camp before Friburgh, attended by the Marshals Noailles, Belleisle, and Maillebois, with the Prussian Veldt Marshall Schmettau, and the Saxon and Palatine Ministers; where he had the Mortification to see the Siege go on slowly, and his Works and Batteries greatly retarded and demolished, by the good Conduct of the Engineers, the frequent Sallies, and numerous Mines of the besieged: However on the 9th at Night, his Majesty gave Orders, that the covered Way should be attacked with a numerous Body, under the Direction of Count Lowendahl, which after a glorious Resistance, he made himself Master of, with the Loss of about 4000 Men.

NOVEMBER the 3d, there being a considerable Breach made, the French attempted storming

1744.

ing the Town; but were severely repulsed with the Loss of 1000 Men: Whereupon they reassumed their Batteries, so that by the 5th, the Breach was practicable, and the whole Town laid almost in Ashes; which reduced that experienced General after a gallant Defence of 45 Days open Trenches, against an Army of 80,000 Men, and a continual Fire from so numerous a Train of Artillery, to beat the Charge, and capitulate, to retire with the Remainder of his Garrison, being but 4,500 Men, into the Citadel, till the return of a Courier from Vienna with the Queen's Orders, and Hostilities to cease on that Account for 15 Days; but their Answer, not proving satisfactory, the Garrison held out till the 28th, when they were obliged to surrender Prisoners of War. The French got in this Fortress 62 Colours and Standards, which were sent in great Pomp to Paris, with 370 Pieces of Cannon, 200 whereof were Brass; 200 Mortars, 8000 Bombs, 30000 Grenadoes charged, 20,000 Cannon Balls, 800,000 lb. Weight of Powder, &c. but lost in this Siege above 18,000 Men, which brought those Advantages to a very dear Market.

In the mean Time, the Count de Clermont with a separate Detachment ravaged and committed several Excesses in the Brisgaw, having laid the open Country under heavy Contributions, and reduced the Forest Towns to a Submission to the Emperor; puffed on with those Successes, he advanced to Bregentz, the first Town in the Tirolese; on which the Inhabitants called in 1000 Hunters from Tirol to their Assistance, and assembled the whole Town and Province under Arms, to the Number of 40,000; who immediately fell to cutting Trees to bar

up

Friburgh
Surrendered

Repulse at
Bregentz

1744. up the Passes, throwing up Intrenchments, and making all other Preparations for their Defence; so that when the Count intended attacking them both by Land, and the Lake of Constance, at the same Time, he was disgracefully repulsed with considerable Loss, and obliged to quit the Enterprize; which is a plain Instance of the Impossibility of over running any Country, when it's Inhabitants rise unanimous for it's Defence: This Affair ended the Campaign on this Side, his Majesty having ordered M. Maillebois with the major Part of his Troops to take up his Quarters along the Rhine, in the Estates of the three Spiritual Electors, returned to Paris, where he was received with the utmost Acclamation, and soon after his Arrival recalled his Favourite Ladies, who were expelled his Court in his Indisposition at Metz, to which the two following Lines were humourously adapted:

*" When the Devil was Sick, the Devil a Monk
would be,*

*" When the Devil was Well, the Devil a Monk
was be,*

Affairs of Italy. IN this Situation I shall leave the Affairs of Germany this Campagn, and take the Tour of Italy.

FRANCE having early this Year exerted herself for the Interest of Don Philip in Italy, assembled an Army of 47 Battalions and 24 Squadrons in Provence under the Prince of Conti, which rendezvoused with the Spanish Troops, (that had wintered in Savoy,) in the Neighbourhood of Antibes. Towards the End of March the Infant Don Philip called a grand Council of War, in order to concert the Operations

tions of the Campaign ; in which after several Military Debates it was resolved to pass the Var and penetrate into Nice ; accordingly on the 28th of March the combined Generals passed that River and seized the Castle of Aspremont, and some other Posts in that Neighbourhood, and on the 29th the City of Nice made it's Submission to them. While those two Princes were advancing with the utmost rapidity seizing all before them ; the King of Sardinia neglected Nothing to defend himself against the imminent Storm, having assembled near 20,000 Men near Villa Franca, and fortified the Passes in the Mountains there, and at Mount Albion, which rendered him almost inaccessible ; however the Princes prepared themselves for a general Assault ; and on the 9th of April at Night they advanced, and having seized the Out-Posts on the side of Nice, they not only found Means to approach the Batteries but to surprize the Marquis de Suza, who was posted between them with five Battalions, which were entirely defeated, and the Marquis made Prisoner ; at the same Time the Attack was furious and general on every Part of the Intrenchments, especially at Mont-Leuze which they took Sword in Hand : The Piedmontese defended themselves with such Resolution that the Enemy were obliged to give Way in their Turn ; tho' in the main, they had suffered so greatly, that they were necessitated to abandon their Intrenchments, and leave the Fort of Mount-Albion and Villa-Franca to the Enemy, and embark their Troops and Stores aboard the British Fleet, which transported them to Oneglia. The French and Spaniards by this Success became Masters of all the County of Nice, with the

Loss

1744.

French
and Spa-
nish pass
the Var.

Attack
the King
of Sardi-
nia's In-
trench-
ments.

He eva-
cuates
them.

1744



Their farther
Successes.

Loss of three Generals, 112 inferior Officers, with about 5,000 Men killed; two Generals, 48 inferior Officers and 900 Wounded, with about 500 taken Prisoners: The Piedmontese Loss were about 80 Officers of Note, with 3000 Men killed Wounded and Prisoners, besides 80 Pieces of Cannon and 11 Colours. The victorious Generals proceeded towards the Confines of Mantua, and in their march made themselves Masters of Aquadolce, Broglio, Savorge and Castiglione; and having separated their Army, the French under the Prince of Conti, marched towards Chateau Dauphine in order to Force a Passage on that Side while the Spaniards marched to dislodge the Piedmontese from Oneglia, which they abandoned on the Approach of the Spanish Army, thence they seemed determined to proceed thro' the Genoese Territories into the Milanese; of which Admiral Mathews having Intelligence, who lay with a strong Squadron on that Coast, sent to acquaint the Republick, "that if she suffered the combined Army to pass thro' her Dominions, his Britannick Majesty would regard it as a breach of their Neutrality." On this the Senate sent to the Princes to entreat they would abandon the Design; whereupon a Council of War was held, in which it was unanimously agreed to attack the King of Sardinia, on the Side of Piedmont; and recall the Spanish Troops from Oneglia, to reinforce the French with all possible Diligence, that had marched towards Chateau Dauphine. The Piedmontese apprized of this Retreat, ordered the Country Militia to line the Ascents and take them in Flank, while the Marquis de Sinsan at the Head of six regular Battalions attacked their Rear, by which, they

††

not

not only obliged them to run the Gauntlet thro' 1744.
 them narrow Defiles ; but threw them into
 such Confusion, that they lost about 1200 Men
 in their Retreat. The King of Sardinia likewise,
 penetrating into their Design on Piedmont, or-
 dered a considerable Body of Troops to fortify
 the Defiles and Passes of Chateau Dauphine, and
 repaired thither in Person to command. The
 Enemy began the Attack on the 17th of July
 and continued it that Day and the next without
 Success, being several Times severely repulsed ;
 but on the 19th they again renewed the Attack
 with 9 Battalions under the Bailly de'Givry, who
 being favoured by a thick Fog, marched undis-
 covered almost to the Pallisadoes of the Fortress ;
 but the Grenadiers of the Garrison, who lined
 the Works, received them so smartly with a con-
 tinual Fire and their Bayonets fixed , that they
 obliged them to retire with considerable Loss ;
 being so near, that almost every Shot did Execu-
 tion, and often fired their Cloaths on their
 Backs. The Enemy renewing the Attack in
 Battalions, were four Times successively repulsed ;
 but on the 5th Attack, the Grisan Regiment of
 Travers in the French Service, entered the For-
 tress, which threw the Garrison into immediate
 confusion, both for want of Officers who were
 almost killed, and of Ammunition, which
 was all expended in an obstinate Resistance of
 five Hours. The Garrison abandoned the For-
 tress and joined the Army, who were obliged to
 quit their Trenches and retreat to La Fourette
 which they effected in good Order, without
 sustaining any Loss, except such as fell in the
 Fortress ; which were almost 600, Officers and
 Soldiers included. This Advantage cost the
 Combined Princes, 150 Officers and about 4000
 T Men

They At-
 tack Cha-
 teau Dau-
 phine.

And take
 it.

1744. Men ; but the Consequences of it were of the utmost Importance, as it opened them a free Communication into Piedmont : Where on the 26th they caused the Fortrefs of Demont to be invested, but were at first vigorously repulsed, and found it necessary to form a regular Siege; which they begun with red hot Balls, one of which having set Fire to an Apartment adjoining the Powder Magazine so intimidated the Garrison, with an Apprehension of being blown up, that they run to the Gates to save themselves, and invoked the Enemy to assist in extinguishing the Flames, by which Fatality they were made Prisoners of War. This Acquisition made the Princes Masters of the flat Country of Piedmont, which they layed under heavy Contributions ; for besides 2,500,000 Livres raised, the Peasants payed 9,000,000 to be exempted from Pillage. The King of Sardinia, thus disputing his Ground with the Enemy Inch by Inch, thought it expedient at last, as he had not a sufficient Force to oppose them, nor dare hazard a Battle, the loss of which might bring him to the last Extremity, to retire to Salluzzes, where he took Post, in order to cover his Capital ; while the combined Generals advanced to Coni ; which, they having summoned, Baron Leutrum answered, "he would consider of that Matter till next Year." They opened their Trenches September the 12th ; when the Cannonading commenced with the greatest Resolution on both Sides : Baron Leutrum, who commanded in the Town having a good Garrison made an obstinate Resistance, and by his frequent Sallies, and the heavy Rains, their Works were much retarded ; but General Pallavicini arriving with a Seasonable Reinforcement of

10,000

10,000 Men to join his Sardinian Majesty, it was resolved on the 18th to make a Motion for its Relief; accordingly the King advanced with his whole Army towards the Stura, and as he knew the Enemy were Superior in Cavalry, took care to chuse his Ground so, as to render that Advantage useless: This Disposition was so well judged, that it was even admired by the Enemy's Generals. On the 19th about one in the Afternoon the Engagement commenced, and continued both bloody and obstinate till Night, when, the King finding it impossible to force the Besiegers, retired to his former Camp; the Piedmontese Troops, in this Engagement made three vigorous Attempts to break in upon the Enemy; but, as the French and Spaniards vied with each other for Bravery, they stood their Ground with surprizing Resolution and Firmness, tho' they lost near 3000 Men in the Action; the Prince of Conti behaved with great Valour, continually spiring up his Men, and had in the Action killed under him two Horses, and received two Musket Balls. His Sardinian Majesty lost near 4000 Men, killed and wounded: The Body of Warisidins in his Service did Wonders, the Colonel of which Corps after receiving three Musket Balls in his Body, rushed in on the Enemy, and seized the Colours of the Spanish Grenadiers, whom they attacked; which Intrepidity had its merited Incomiums from both Sides. His Sardinian Majesty, again, on the 27th assembled his Troops and made a Feint as if he intended attacking the Enemy; but the real Intent of his Design was only to throw a Reinforcement of 1400 Men into the Garrison, which he effected; this greatly discouraged the Besiegers; who, from the

1744.

Conti Batt
tle.

1744. the Approaches of Winter, and the loss of several Convoys, were reduced to great Extremity, and seemed sick of the Affair; but on receiving a Reinforcement of 8000 Men under the Marquis de Mirepoix, they persisted in reducing the Place; till on the 22d of November, they were informed, that the Chevalier Soro had found Means to reinforce them with 600 Men; which Night they raised the Siege with Precipitation, and retired towards Demont, leaving their Sick and wounded behind; and, as the Country People were mostly armed and unanimous in expelling the Invaders, they possessed themselves of most of the difficult Passes, and killed and took great Numbers of the Enemy in their Retreat: The King of Sardinia and his Son the Duke of Savoy entered Coni on the 24th, where he was received by that gallant Commander Baron Leutrum; who he honoured with the merited Applause of his Courage and Conduct; and not only appointed him the Government of Coni; but of the whole District with an Additional Subsidy of 1000 Crowns per Annum.

The Siege
raised.

Confederates
retreat,

THE Princes, on their arrival at Demont, attempted raising that Fortification; but the Trains not having Success, the Piedmontese rushed forward, and four Grenadiers of the Regiment of Lombardy, on a Promise of a Captains Commission to each, desperately ventured amongst the Ruins and having found Means to cut off 25 Trains saved great Part of the Fortrefs, and returned to their Corps with Honour. In the the mean Time, the Confederates continued their precipitate Route to Dauphiny, and were continually pestered by the Vaudois and light Troops, who infested their Rear

Rear; which with the Severity of the Season, 1744
in that cold and Mountainous Country, almost
ruined their Army, and obliged them to abandon
Piedmont to its rightful Sovereign with loss
and Disgrace; and disperse, after a Campaign
that promised such surprizing Events in the be-
ginning; but concluded so fatal to them, into
Winter Quarters; the Remains of the Spa-
niards again into Savoy, which they kept Pos-
session of, and the French into Dauphiny;
where I shall leave them to recruit their dis-
perited Army, till the ensuing Year, and pass
over to the other Spanish Army, in that Coun-
try, under Count Gages.

PRINCE Lobkowitz, with the Austrian Army Austrians
advance
Under his Command, advanced on the 25th of
February towards Fano; but Count Gages hav-
ing timely Notice of his Intent retired to Pesaro,
where he made a shew of Intrenching himself,
as if he resolved to maintain the Post; but, on
the Austrians Approach, he suddenly decamped
on the 7th of March, and continued his Retreat
towards the Frontiers of Naples, by Ancona;
having broke down all the Bridges on the Me- Spaniards
enter Si-
tauro to secure his Rear, and on the 18th en-
tered Naples and took Post under the Cannon of city.
Pescara. The Austrian Irregulars in this March
often visited their Rear, and brought off several
Prisoners.

DURING these Transactions, the King of the King of
the Two
Sicilies
declares
for Spain
Two Sicilies, who had been for some Time, as-
sembling a considerable Army, under the Duke
de Vieuville, ordered him to join and act in
Concert with the Spanish General; and on the
25th of March his Majesty, set out from Naples,
to take the chief Command; which Step being
a manifest Violation of his Neutrality, with
Great

1744.

His Mani-
festo.both Ar-
mies Can-
nonadeAustrian
Advanta-
ge.

Great Britain, he thought it necessary in Vindication of his Conduct to publish the following Manifesto, "That, tho' in Compliance with his Engagements to his Britannick Majesty in 1742, he had sacrificed the Ties of Duty and Tendernefs, which bound him to his Father, the King of Spain; yet, his Moderation, did not meet the deserved Respect from either the Courts of London or Vienna; that as his Frontiers were threatned with the Calamities of War, he thought it necessary to Arm in his own Defence, the rather, as the Queen of Hungary made no Secret of her Intentions to invade his Dominions." Prince Lobkowitz, on this sudden and unexpected Turn, was at a Loss how to act, till the return of a Courier from Vienna; when he resolved to Attack his Sicilian Majesty's Dominions, for which Purpose he marched towards Rome, in order to penetrate on that Side into Naples. His Sicilian Majesty, with the combined Army, marched to intercept him, and [advanced into the Pope's Territories, as far as Monte Rotundo; but upon the Approach of the Austrians, the Confederates, retired to a strong Camp at Velletri; and were followed by the former, who encamped within Cannon shot of them, and continued several Days cannonading each other; but, as Prince Lobkowitz found their Camp so well appointed, that an Attack on it, might not only be hazardous, but attended with ill Consequences, he thought proper to attempt nothing that Way; but continued to streighten the Enemy, by cutting of their Supplies, both by Sea and Land; in the mean Time General Goriani and Count Soro, with a strong Detach-

ment

ment of Austrians entered the Province of * A-
bruzzo, and took Aquila the Capital without
Opposition, distributing at the same Time a
Manifesto in the Queen's Name, "Not only
"promising the Neapolitans, the Restoration of
"their antient Priviledges; but new Advanta-
"ges if they shook off the Spanish Yoke, and
"returned to her Obedience." Whereupon the
Duke de Vicuville was immediately ordered,
with a superior Force from the combined Army,
which obliged them to retire and join their
main Body: On the other Hand, General Pos-
ulazzi, with a Body of Croats and Irregulars,
carried Sword in Hand the advanced Post of
Modonna de l'Angelos, 3 fourths of a Mile
from the Enemy's Camp; but the following
Night the Spaniards surprized him, killing
400 of his Party, and making himself with 600
more Prisoners: They continued the old Trade
of skirmishing and cannonading till August,
when on Intelligence of the Spanish Flank being
carelessly guarded, Prince Lobkowitz formed
a Scheme of attacking it; accordingly on the
10th, he ordered the Mountain, where the Spa-
niards had three strong Intrenchments to be
attacked, while Count Brown, with 3000 Foot
and 1200 Horse were to take two different
Routs, and meet at Velletri, in order to surprize
and bring off the King and Duke of Modena.
General Brown having defeated the out Guards,
entered the Town, on which the Soldiers fell
immediately to plunder, which gave the King
and Duke Time to escape; but the Detach-
ment of Horse, not coming timely to his Relief
and

* *Abruzzo*, The Northermost Province of Naples on the
near Pescara, 60 Miles N. E. of Rome.

1744. and Count Gages preparing to surround him, he was obliged to order a Retreat, and brought off a prodigious Booty of the Officer's rich Equipage and Furniture with about 1000 Horses, and disabled 1500 they had not time to bring off, having killed and taken about 3000 Men: Amongst the latter were Count Mariani, a Neapolitan General; with about 100 Officers; 12 Standards and three Colours. The Austrian Loss did not exceed 500, amongst whom was General Novati made Prisoner. Both Armies continued in their old Position till towards the End of October, when Prince Lobkowitz making a Feint as if he intended attacking the Enemy decamped suddenly, and passed in Sight of Rome towards Ponti Molle. on which the combined Army immediately decamped and followed him; but on their Van's approaching the Tiber, he had passed over his whole Army and broke down the Bridges, which retarded them for some Time, and much protected his Army; while he continued his Route by Viterbo, into the Bolognese; but, some of Count Gages's light Troops having pushed forward, they came in with the Austrian Rear under Count Soro, near Nocera, which after a smart Resistance were obliged to surrender Prisoners of War. The Austrians, in this Campaign, lost great Numbers by Sickness and Desertion; the autumnal Heats of that Country being very fatal to Strangers, which caused a general Mortality in their Camp. This Count Gages judged would be the Consequence, for on his Succours being cut off, he was asked, "what supplies he depended on," to which he replied, "That his auxiliary Month of August was coming." He likewise allowed every Deserter about three Guineas, which great-ly

Austrians
retire.

A Re-
mark on
Desertion.

ly thined the Enemy's Battalions, as a great many of the lower Rank of Soldiery, are Men void of Education, Honour, or Integrity; who on the least vicissitude of Fortune, or Expectation of Advancement, desert their Colours, and join the opposite Party; but those never fail, (tho' they are at first encouraged,) of meeting a Reward equal to their Dishonour, for those to whom they desert, cannot confide in them, least they should Act by them, as by their former Masters, therefore are always held in contempt, as a Party not to be depended on; and serve only for our Scouts, towards the Enemy's Camp to preserve the Body of the Army; where if at any Time, they are taken Prisoners, they are sure to meet the Reward due to their Merit (*the Gallows*.) Therefore of how weak and unthinking a Disposition must that Man be, who has once insisted to serve his Country whether in War or Peace, his good Conduct may afford him the Sweets of this World, and even his Enemy will respect him for his Valour and Loyalty; when on the contrary his weakness throws him, not only into an extraordinary hazard of Life; but he is even disregarded and treated as a Vagabond by those to whom he has deserted; tho' it is certain, your best Generals always encourage Deserters, as it is a sure Means to diminish the Enemy's Army; but let no Deserter ever imagine the Intent is to serve him. Which Circumstances if they were rightly considered by the Soldiery of this Age, as they were of old; would cement the Troops in firmness and Unanimity, in the greatest Fatigues and most obstinate Engagements. Both Armies soon retired into Winter Quarters; where I shall leave them, and pass over to Russia.

1744

Both Armies retire to Winter Quarters.

WHILE

1744.

Affairs of
Russia.

WHILE the Major Part of the Continent was plunged a fresh into the Calamities of War, the Northern Countries tasted the Sweetness of Tranquility and Peace. The Empress of Russia having extricated herself with Glory from a War, as unjustly declared against her, as it was weakly carried on, was now cultivating the Happiness of Peace, and placing her Grandeur in the Repose of her People; by which she was not only beloved at Home, but respected abroad; and had her Alliance courted by her Neighbouring Princes; even the formidable Kouli Kan, sent a pompous Embassy to compliment her, with rich Presents, part of the Trophies of Indolstan. Lord Tyrawley his Britannick Majesty's Embassador extraordinary, arrived at that Court early this Year and made the Requisition of the stipulated Succours by Treaty between both Crowns, which the Empress immediately complied with, and gave Orders that they should assemble in Livonia, but it being the Month of August before they were in Readiness, her Ministers excused their March on Account of the Advance of the Season.

de la Chetardie's
Disgrace

THE Marquis de la Chetardie, that great Favourite, fell under the Disgrace of this Court, a Manner not inferior to that of the Marquis de Botta last Year, and was ordered to depart the Capital in 24 Hours and the Dominions with all Expedition, which Fatality seems Epidemical in the Russian Court. The Affair of the

de Botta's
Affair accommodated.

Marquis de Botta was this Year happily accommodated, to the mutual Satisfaction of both Courts; the Court of Vienna ordered him to be banished to Gratz in Styria, during the Czarina's Pleasure; but that Princess was so generous as to interpose for his Release; and in October

the Count de Rosenberg, Envoy from her Hungarian Majesty arrived at Court and was most graciously received.

1744.

THE Swedish Court who had by the Treaty of Abo, not only settled it's Succession; but obtained a powerful Support and Alliance by Russia, which left them nothing to fear; but from his Danish Majesty, who still continued in Arms and seemed unwilling to give up his Pretensions; however the Swedish Envoy Count Tessin, so prudently negotiated with the Danish Ministers at Copenhagen, that the following Accommodation was agreed upon.

to assist
Danish
Affairs of
Sweden

I. The good Intelligence and Harmony of the two Nations to be restored.

their Ac-
commoda-
tion with
Denmark.

II. That both Nations shall immediately disarm by Sea and Land.

III. That Denmark shall renounce her Pretensions to the Swedish Succession.

IV. That Sweden shall maintain the Engagements of 1734.

Thus the Peace of the North was happily restored, and the Russians in the Swedish Service were honourably dismissed, with particular Tokens of his Majesty's Favour, from General Keith to the meanest Soldier, which Marks of Respect were graciously received.

Marriage
of the Pr.
Royal of
Sweden.

COUNT Tessin after the Conclusion of the Treaty with Denmark, was sent in June to the Court of Berlin, where he obtained the Princess Ulrica his Prussian Majesty's Sister, for the Prince Royal of Sweden. She soon after arrived in that Kingdom where she was received with great Marks of Distinction, by her Royal Consort and the Nobility; where I shall leave them to their mutual Endearments, and pass over to Holland.

THE

1744

Affairs of
Holland

THE Dutch, tho' often solicited by the Courts of London and Vienna, to assist vigorously in the Common Cause, still persisted in their old Disposition of lukewarmness; but on Mr. Trevor's first Requisition of the first stipulated Succours to Great Britain, they were immediately dispatched, and 20 Men of War fitted out in Compliance with a second Demand in April: But when his Britannick Majesty required, that they would declare openly against France, pursuant to the Treaty of 1678, they replied, "That their Zeal and Attachment" "was no way diminished; but that this Step" "could not be conveniently taken, 'till they" "had first applied their good Offices for an" "Accommodation." The French Preparations on the Side of Flanders soon alarmed them; whereupon in a Conference with the Marquis de Fenelon, they requested that his most Christian Majesty would desist from attacking the Barrier Towns; those Remonstrances being disregarded, on the King's arrival at Lisle, they sent Count Wassenaar to enforce these Representations; who, having had an Audience of his Majesty, was answered; "That he could not" "possibly agree to a Suspension of Arms, being" "determined to push the War with Vigour, having already found that his Moderation and Delay were ineffectual, and his" "Enemies the more intractable," the Dutch even continued in their Lethargy, tho' their Barrier was attacked and several of the Towns taken, and shewed no Inclination of exerting themselves in opposing the Torrent. In August the British Minister made a masterly Remonstrance to invigorate their Councils against the Common Enemy; some of their wisest Statesmen

1744.
 * Statesmen, soon perceived the Necessity they were in, of breaking thro' so dangerous a Neutrality; but it being too strongly opposed by the Pacific Majority of the Assembly, it was layed aside; who on the Queen of Hungary's Remonstrances, for a powerful Succour for their Mutual Protection; answered, "that they had exceeded their Engagements, and as Prudence or Interest, would not oblige them to run the Hazard of making their Country the Seat of War, and sacrificing their Safety for the Protection of others; it would not be reasonable to come to an open Rupture with France; as then no other Door could be so advantageously opened to an Accommodation: which Conduct their Allies should justly applaud." In this Strain, did they continue the remaining Part of the Year; tho' at the first Invasion of the French, they seemed to threaten them; but the French Monarch pursued his Measures with Vigour, insisting, "that he had the same Right to assist the Emperor, that they had to assist her Hungarian Majesty." This Invasion the French seemed resolved to extend even to the Conquest of the Low Countries, in which their Progress was considerable, till they were obliged to reinforce their Army on the Rhine, to prevent Prince Charles's farther Irruption in their Dominions. However the Advantages they reaped by taking a few of the Barrier Towns, and the Acquisition of Friburgh, enabled them to make new Incursions into them Countries at Pleasure, where I shall leave them recruiting their Finances and Forces, and Pass over to Great Britain. HAVING

* M. Van Haaren made a noble Speech to the Assembly of the States General for declaring War against France, and was seconded by M. Bentick and others.

1744.
 Affairs of
 Great Bri-
 tain.

HAVING, in the former Part of this Year, re-
 marked the parliamentary Proceedings of Great
 Britain and the Motions made to obstruct the
 the intended Invasion from France, I shall
 now proceed to the Transactions of our Fleet
 both at home and abroad; of which, the Par-
 ticulars are, neither extraordinary interesting
 nor serviceable to the common Cause; except
 the Return of Commodore Anson from the S.
 Seas, with some of the Sweets that Part of the
 World abounds with.

Toulon
 Engage-
 ment.

FIRST, as to our Mediteranean Fleet; at
 the close of last Year, we left Admiral Matthews
 at his Station off Toulon, with 29 Sail of the
 Line and 10 Frigates to block up the combined
 Fleets in that Port which consisted of 27 Ships
 of the Line and 5 Frigates; 11 whereof and one
 Frigate were Spanish under Don Navaro.
 M. de Court, the French Admiral having the
 chief Command, who arrived in January and
 hoisted his Flag on board the Terrible, for that
 Purpose; they began their Preparations with
 the utmost Dispatch and seemed resolved to
 put to Sea at all Events, with an Intent to di-
 vert the British Fleet up the Streights, to prevent
 (as before remarked) their obstructing the in-
 tended Invasion, in Favour of the Pretender. Ad-
 miral Matthews about the same Time returned
 from Turin, where he had been to concert the
 necessary Measures, for prosecuting the War,
 with the King of Sardinia; and soon after re-
 ceived Intelligence, that the combined Fleet
 were preparing to put to Sea, whereupon, he sta-
 tioned his Cruizers to watch the Enemy's Motions.
 On the 3d, of February he was joined by three
 British Men of War, and on the 8th he had
 Advice that the Enemy would put to Sea next
 Morning,

Morning : That Evening it was confirmed by Capt. Marsh in the Winchelsea, who made the Signal of seeing Ships under Sail coming out of Toulon Road ; whereupon the Admiral made the Signal to unmoor. At duskish Capt. Marsh repeated his Signal of seeing 19 Ships under Sail, and about two the next Morning sent to inform the Admiral, that they had anchored under Cape Sepet ; about Day break the Admiral perceived 34 of the Enemy's Ships under Sail, and immediately stood out to meet them, as the Wind blew full at West, he expected they would bear down upon him ; they still kept to windward, and the Admiral stood off and on, in the Bay till Night, then anchored ; having stationed his Cruizers to watch their Motions. On the 10th the Admiral discovered 15 Sail of the Enemy, the rest being covered by the Isles of Portquerolle, whereupon he weighed, and having little Wind, made all the Sail he could to come up with them, then moving towards him with a small Breeze at West. The Admiral was in this Interval joined by the Boyne and Chichester from Portmahon. The Enemy waited in Line of Battle ; but it was Night, for want of Wind and a swelling Sea, before the Admiral could come near them, having all Day kept out the Signal for the Line, and even till after it was dark ; At dusk, he drew up within three Gunshot of them, stationing the Essex and Windham to observe their Motion to Leeward, and give the proper Signals in case they made Sail ; he was so near as to count the Enemy's Ships, after the Moon was down ; but lost Sight of Vice Admiral Lestock's Division, who had brought to, so far to Windward that at Day-break on the 11th when

1744,

1744

when the Admiral made the Signal for the Line of Battle a-head, he was full five Miles a-stern. About Eight that Morning the Royal Oak from Portmahon joined the Fleet, Rear Admiral Rowley lead the Van; but was not able to come near that, of the Enemy; the French Admirals continuing different Motions, sometimes lying by, as if they intended waiting, and other Times making all the Sail they possibly could a-head, so that the Spanish Squadron was left considerably a-stern. By this Conduct of the Combined Admirals, the British Admiral judged they were not determined to fight, but to draw him down the Streights; on which the Admiral, towards noon made the Signals for engaging, and soon after bore down with the larboard Tack on Don Navarro the Spanish Admiral being boldly seconded by the brave Capt. Cornwall in the Marlborough; about one in the Afternoon, the *Constance*, the Spanish Admiral's second was attacked by the *Norfolk*, and soon obliged to bear away, and never shortened Sail while in Sight, the rest of the Admirals Division engaged those a-head, but at a considerable Distance; the Marlborough driving too near the Admiral he was obliged to fill his Sails, to prevent her coming on board him, and being so disabled in his Masts and Rigging, could not give the gallant Capt. Cornwall the Assistance necessary, by which he was so exposed to the Enemy's Fire, that he lost his Masts, and was himself carryed off, by a Cannon shot; whose Loss was greatly regretted, he being endowed with all the Qualities of rendering an Officer serviceable to his Country, and deserved a better Fate. About four the Real, the Spanish Admiral, seemed almost

†

almost disabled; upon which the English Admiral made the Signal, for the Anne Galley Fire Ship, to burn her; but when the Captain advanced within Pistol Shot, the Spanish Admiral brought seven of his lowest Tire of Guns to bear on her, which taking Place sunk her a-head, when by some Fatality, she blew up a Stern, with Capt. Mc'Kay, Lieut. Hillier, and 12 Men. The Somerset, Dragon, Princessa, Bedford, Kingston and Berwick, (of the Admiral's Division, except the two last,) engaged the Spanish Line, a-head of the Real, and after two Hours Fire, the Poder struck to the Berwick; whereupon Capt. Hawke sent a Lieutenant and 23 Men to take Possession of her; but the French Squadron tacking about, she was retaken, so disabled that the next Day the Enemy quitted * her. In the mean Time, Rear Admiral Rowley came along side of M. de Court, and being seconded by the Princess Caroline, engaged briskly for three Glasses, when the French Admiral set his Foresail and stood away; only 4 of the French Squadron engaged, the rest keeping their Wind to Weather the Van; but as the British Van kept the same Course they prevented them; and Night coming on with a great Swell ended the Action. At 8 o'Clock the Admiral removed his Flag on board the † Ruffel; on the 12th at Day break they saw the Enemy to Leeward, having towed their crippled Ships all Night before the Wind. The Admiral again gave Chase to the French in Line of Battle to Windward of the Spaniards; but, as he drew near they

U made

* Capt. Norris of the Essex, by the Admirals order burnt her.

† One of Lestock's Division which came up.

1744. made Sail, and there being but little Wind, the Admiral was obliged to bring to at Night, that his Sternmost Ships might join him. On the 13th in the Morning, the Enemy were perceived at a great distance, and finding it in Vain to pursue, he endeavoured to regain his former Station; but by Contrary Winds and bad Weather, was obliged to bear away for Portmahon, where he anchored on the 29th of February, and set all Hands to repair the Damages sustained in the late Action.

THE Spanish and French Squadrons having thus escaped, several of their Ships being so disabled, that if they had been closely pursued, they would inevitably fall into the Enemy's Hands, directed their Course for the Coasts of Spain, and having seperated on the 15th, the French anchored in Alicant Road, and the Spaniards got into the Harbour of Carthagea; where Don Navarro, was honoured by his Catholick Majesty with the just Rewards due to his Merit and Services.

ON the other Hand, the Reputation of the British Arms at Sea, had a manifest Reflection from the Issue of this Action, and appeared in the Sequel, of such Importance, as to Occasion a parliamentary Enquiry. As it was manifest the British Squadron had a superiority sufficient to ruin at one decisive Blow the united Naval Force of France and Spain; therefore it may be proper before I proceed, to examine into the Causes of so fatal a Miscarriage.

Debates
between
Matthews
and
Lestock.

THE long Coldness and secret Misunderstanding, that subsisted between the Admiral and Vice Admiral, since the former's superceding the latter, in the Command of the British Fleet,

1744

Fleet, at his first arrival from England at Villa Franca ; where in Presence of the Commandment of Nice and several General Officers he reprimanded Mr. Lestock, for not sending a Frigate to meet him according to Directions : This smothered Difference received new Fuel on ill Success, and soon broke out to mutual Recriminations. The Admiral had no sooner arrived at Portmahon, but he sent the Vice Admiral several Queries, tending to an Accusation of Misconduct : to which having not received satisfactory Answers, his Power ministering to his Resentment, he suspended him from his Post, and dispatched the Salisbury with him to England, where he soon became the Accuser ; but Mr. Mathews's charge being first heard, the Heads of which were ; " That he not obeying his Signals, and falling too far a-stern, the Night before the Action, was incapable of assisting, by which the Enemy escaped, that he might have stopped the rearmost Ships of Don Navarro's Division ; but neglected attacking them ; which Ships coming up to attack the Admiral he was obliged to quit the Real, which he had disabled, and would otherwise have taken her ; that the Vice Admiral had on this Occasion, visibly sacrificed the Honour of his Country to gratify his private Resentment ; that while, he nicely pretended to observe the Rules of Discipline, he shamefully set an example of Desertion and Cowardice : The necessity of Circumstances arising from unforeseen Events, is a superior Direction to any standing Rules ; that it was the Duty of a good Officer, when he saw his Admiral in Danger, and so ill supported by his own Division

1744. " Division, to crowd all the Sail, he could
 " carry, to his Assistance; that no possible
 " Plea, can be offered for a Man who sees his
 " Cammander exposed at a distance, without
 " stirring to his Relief; that the Admiral was
 " under the Necessity of engaging as he did,
 " otherwise he would have lost the Oppertu-
 " nity of engaging at all; as the Enemy's
 " Squadron were all clean, and could Sail 3
 " Feet to one; and tho' the Admiral did his
 " Duty, by attacking the Spanish Squadron;
 " (the only part of the Enemy's Fleet he could
 " come up with,) he had the Mortification,
 " neither to be seconded by his own Division,
 " nor that of Mr. Lestock, who was therefore
 " justly chargeable with the Disgrace of the
 " Day." To which the Vice Admiral replied;
 " That, the Night before the Engagement
 " he brought to, in Obedience to the Admiral's
 " Night Signal; but at Day break by Reason
 " of the Winds shifting, and the indraught of
 " the Tides, he found himself at a greater Dis-
 " tance from the main Body, than he expected;
 " that about 8 he had an Account from the
 " Admiral, by Mr. Jasper his first Lieutenant,
 " that he would lye by, till he could join him
 " with his Division; in place whereof the Ad-
 " miral made more Sail, and sent Lieutenant
 " Knowler to order him to do the same, tho'
 " he had then crowded all he could carry;
 " that he did all he possibly could to get up
 " with the Sternmost of the Spanish Squadron,
 " and even fired a broad side at the Isabella,
 " being the hindmost; but could not prevent
 " her going a-head of him. That he did all
 " that lay in his Power to assist the Admiral,
 " whose Rashness and Precipitation in engag-
 " ing

ing the Enemy; before the Line of Bat- 1744.
 "tle was formed, contrary to the Rules of
 "War and the Practices of our best † Admi-
 "rals, rendered his Attempts to succour and
 "support him fruitless. That this Conduct of Mr.
 "Mathews, was the more inexcusable, as he
 "was under no Necessity of hurrying on the
 "Action, since by the Dispositions of the
 "French and Spanish Admirals it plainly ap-
 "peared they were resolved to fight; that it
 "was unaccountable, the Admiral should take
 "such Precautions, not to let the Enemy es-
 "cape us, when our Fleet was not formed in
 "Order of Battle, and they lay prepared for
 "us, before the Engagement; and tho' we
 "had gained the Advantage of disabling 4
 "of their Ships and burning another, became
 "of a sudden more cautious, by bringing to,
 "in Order of Battle at a much greater Distance
 "without sending out any Cruizers to observe
 "their Motions; therefore, the sole Miscar-
 "riage was chargeable to the Admiral, who
 "by his Imprudence in fighting, at first, at
 "such a Disadvantage, had endangered the
 "whole Fleet entrusted to his Command;
 "and after by a quite contrary Conduct, suf-
 "fered them to escape out of his Hands."

SUCH were the Arguments used by those
 Gentlemen in their own Vindication, so that
 it appears very probable, that in some Points
 they were both blameable, and in others blame-
 less; but in the mean, its certain all that they
 were

† Instances of this, were given in the Conduct of Ad-
 miral Russel, at the Battle of La Hogue in 1692, who made
 no Signal for engaging till he got within three Quarters
 Musket Shot of the Enemy, and Sir George Rooke in
 the Fight off Malaga in 1708, did not make his Signal
 till he had formed his Line of Battle within Gunshot.

1744 were able to say or do in their own Vindication, was no Recompence to the Nation for such an Event; in which the Destruction of the combined Fleets was unavoidable, if their private Animosities and trifling Punctilios, had not intervened.

THE Clamour and Resentment of the Nation, for Justice on those, who had so heinously discharged their Duty to their King and Country, became unanimous: So that a Parliamentary Enquiry being necessary, the House of Commons unanimously agreed in the following Resolutions. "That, as it evidently
 " appeared to them, that the combined Squadrons were inferior to his Majesty's Fleet
 " at the Time of Engagement; the Miscarriage in that Action created a general Reflection on the Honour of his Majesty's Arms,
 " and was equally detrimental to the national Interest; which must be owing to the Misconduct and Misbehaviour of some of the
 " Commanders and Officers of the Fleet." Therefore they addressed his Majesty, "That
 " he would be pleased to appoint immediate Courts Martial to inspect into the Conduct
 " of Admiral Mathews, Vice-Admiral Lestock, the Captains Burrish, Norris, Williams, Ambrose, Dylke and Frogmore;
 " with the four Lieutenants of the Dorsetshire, in Order to bring to condign Punishment, those, whose Misconduct had brought
 " this Discredit on his Arms, sacrificed the Honour of the Nation, and trifled so apparent an Opportunity of importantly serving
 " the Common Cause."

THE Admirals Matthews and Lestock were heard in their Places before the House; when, tho'

tho' several Witnesses were examined, it was concluded to refer the Trials to a Court Martial; accordingly his Majesty nominated Sir Chaloner Ogle as President; who, being assisted by Admiral Mayne, and 22 Captains, after a long Trial, came to the following Result; Admiral Mathews judged incapable of future Service; Vice-Admiral Lestock acquitted; Captain Burriſh cashiered; Captain Williams cashiered; but, on account of the weakness of his Sight, and his joining the Fleet just before the Engagement, was recommended to Half-pay; Captain Ambrose referred to the King's Pleasure, and fined one Year's Pay; Captain Norris absconded; and the rest were acquitted. This ended the Trial of the Aggressors, in an Opportunity so propitious to the British Nation, and it's Allies; which if properly conducted, would have undoubtedly prevented the Tragical Scene, that instantly commenced in Europe.

COMMODORE Long being detached to assist Prince Lobkowitz on the Coast of Italy: Admiral Rowley, who succeeded Admiral Mathews, sailed in October from Port-mahon with a gallant Squadron of 41 Sail in pursuit of the Enemy: He first visited the Road of Alicant; but not discovering the Enemy, detached two of his Fleet to examine the Harbour of Carthagera, where they discovered 14 Spanish Sail with four Frigates, ready to put to Sea. As this Harbour is one of the best fortified in Spain, the Admiral judged it not practicable to attack them; but continued to cruize some Time on the Coast, and having picked up some Prizes, returned to Port-mahon; where I shall leave him to Winter with his Fleet, and return to the Channel.

Admiral
Rowley
sails from
Portmahon

THE

1744

Admiral
Balchen
sails.The Vic-
tory lost.

THE Expedition against the intended Invasi-
on from France, I remarked in the former
Part of this Year. In July Admiral Balchen
was ordered with 18 English and 6 Dutch Men
of War, to convoy the Portugal and Mediter-
ranean Fleets; then to cruize for the Brest
Squadron under M. de Rochambault: Accord-
ingly he hoisted his Flag on board the Victory,
and having convoyed the Fleet, was unfortu-
nately surprized in the Bay of Biscay by a
violent Storm, which soon dispersed the Fleet,
several lost their Masts, the Exeter was necessi-
tated to throw her Guns over board to prevent
foundering; and with much difficulty Admiral
Stuart with Part of the Fleet got safe into
Plymouth; while the melancholy Fate of Ad-
miral Balchen in the Victory was determined
on the Race of Alderney: October the 4th at
Night she struck on them Rocks, and tho' se-
veral signals of Distress were heard, the storm
was so violent no Assistance could be given, till
the devouring Deep swallowed up the Ship
and Crew; she carried 108 Brass Guns, and
was undoubtedly the finest Ship in the Royal
Navy, with 1100 Men, amongst whom, were
a considerable Number of Volunteers of the
Nobility of England, which diffused a general
Concern throughout the Nation. His Majesty
was so closely moved, that he granted his Lady
in Consideration of the Admiral's Misfortune
and Merit, a Pension of 500 l. a per Ann.
To this Catastrophe may be adapted the follow-
ing Lines, viz.

" *The Seas that roar'd in Mountains rowl'd,*
" *The lurking Rocks the Surges clear'd;*
" *As Shovell's Fate, was Balchen's bold,*
" *By Brittons lov'd, by Spaniards fear'd.*

THE

THE Colchester and Rye Men of War were this Year wrecked on the Coasts of England and most of their Crew saved: The brave Captain Watson in the Northumberland of 70 Guns, shared a worse Fate; having in June fallen in with three French Men of War, mounting in all 158 Guns, with whom he continued an obstinate Engagement of three Hours; when he being mortally wounded, the Master and Gunner deserting their Posts, the Vessel was obliged to strike, and was carried into Brest, where the Prisoners were treated with much Humanity.

1744.
Men of
War lost
and taken

Tho' there doth not much Advantages occur this Year from our Fleets, several of our private Commanders, have meritted Record, which no impariial Writer can leave in Oblivion.

CAPTAIN Bury of his Majesty's Ship the Solebay, having taken a Spanish Privateer of 14 Guns and 75 Men, had Intelligence, that the Concordia a Spanish Register Ship of 36 Guns, was daily expected at Cadiz, he continued to cruize off that Port, and on the 26th of February, having perceived a Sail, crowded all he could to meet her; which he obliged, after an obstinate Engagement of eight Hours, to strike, and carried her into Gibraltar; to his great Joy, he found her to be the Ship he waited for; which had on board 180,000 Dollars, 12,000 Serons of Cochineal, with other rich Goods, to the Value of more than 200,000 l.

Captain
Bury's
Prize.

CAPTAIN Aylmer of the Portmahon took in May off Cape Clear, the Golden Lyon, from Mississipi and the Havannah, having on board a valuable Cargo of Skins and Tobacco, besides 50,000 l. in Silver. Soon after Capt. Young of the Kinsale, took a rich Martinico Ship, valued at 80,000 l. and carried her into Scilly: The Privateers had considerable Advantages

Rich
Prizes.

1744.

Advantages on both Sides: The Spanish took more in Number, but the British more in Value; which enlarged the Mortification of the Enemy, in seeing the most beneficial Branches of their Commerce destroyed.

SEVERAL Commanders in the Merchant's Service behaved with undaunted Bravery in defending themselves; as the amount of their gallant Actions are too copious, shall omit them and proceed.

Commo-
dore Bar-
net Sails.

COMMODORE Barner sailed this Summer, with a small Squadron to the East Indies, to protect the Trade in them Parts; where I shall leave him, and take a View of Commodore Anson, who this Year returned home from the South Seas, with his quadrennial Laurels, after a Voyage attended with all the Inconveniencies and Hardships ever known, or heard of.

In 1740
Anson's
Voyage
Commenc-
es.

In Page 17, I have mentioned Commodore Anson's sailing, who took his Departure from Spithead September the 18th 1740, in the Centurion of 60 Guns attended by the Gloucester, Captain Norris; the Severne, Captain Legg; the Pearl, Captain Mitchell; the Wager, Captain Kidd; with the Tryal Sloop, Captain Murray; and the Anne and Industry Pinks, victualling Tenders. This Fleet compleatly manned, had 500 Marines and Invalids, under Colonel Cracherode, with Provisions for twelve Months; and were ordered to the South Seas to distress the Enemy, where it was evident their weakness would afford a favourable Opportunity of attacking them, and their Wealth would greatly enrich the Individuals engaged in the Enterprize; which, tho' no publick Advantage to the Nation, considering the Charges of fitting them out, with the Loss of Men and Shipping in the Voyage, yet it served to distress the Enemy's

my's Trade, which is a principal Scheme in bringing an obstinate Antagonist to equitable Terms. 1744.

THE Commodore continued his Voyage, and on the 26th of October anchored at the Isle of Madera, where he supplied himself with fresh Provisions and Wine; Captain Norris who I remarked to you in the Toulon Engagement, from hence on Pretence of Illness, returned to England; whose subsequent Conduct leaves the Reader a clear Idea of his Indisposition.

ON the 4th of November the Commodore continued his Voyage, and on the 6th made Palma, one of the Canary Isles: On the 28th he crossed the Line to the Southward, and on the 17th of December the Coast of Brasil, bore W. S. W. when he anchored at * St. Catherine; here he continued a Month, erecting Tents for the Recovery of the Invalids, and having wooded and watered, weighed on the 18th of January 1741, and on the 22d the Pearl lost Company, her Commander died on the 31st, and soon after was chased by † Don Pizarro's Squadron, from whom she happily got clear, and on the 17th of February rejoined the Fleet off the Coast of Patagonia: On the 18th the Commodore put into Port St. Julian, where he could get no other Refreshment than Salt: On the 27th he weighed and stood to the Southward, and on the 4th of March, passed close to the Straights of Magellan, the 6th the shore of Terra del Fuego afforded a dismal Prospect, of craggy Hills and horrid

* *St. Catharine*, an Island on the Coast of Peraguay in 27. 30. S. Lat. It is possessed by the Portuguese, very mountainous and woody. Its chief Product Hogs and Fowl.

† See their Fate in Page 69.

1744.

horrid Vallies, covered with Snow, void of Trees or Verdure; on the 7th he entered the great southern Ocean, through the Streights of *le Maire*, and on the 9th and 10th being lowry dark Weather, was visited with prodigious Gales and a rowling Swell from the West, which indicated their approaching Calamity; this Storm continued with little Intermision to the End of May, in a Manner so dreadful as to exceed Description, which none can have a Seniation of; but the distressed Spectators: their ship being tossed about like a Wherry and the boisterous Surges incessantly breaking over their Decks; to add to this Distress, the Scurvy raged vehemently amongst them, 7 or 8 commonly died of a Day; so that the Dead Bodies floated above Deck for want of Hands to throw them overboard: In this melancholy Situation were they, having scarcely Hands in Health sufficient to navigate the Vessel, when divine Providence interposed, and somewhat abated the ireful Main. They lost sight of the *Pearl* and *Severn* on the 10th of April, which, as may be supposed, were intimidated by this direful Aspect, and having touched at *Rio de Janeiro* returned home to England. On the 23d they likewise lost sight of the remaining Part of the Squadron, which Misfortunes no Way retarded the Commodore in bravely continuing his Voyage alone.

THE Coast of *Patagonia* appeared to them on the 8th of May, being high, craggy, and covered with Snow, several Islands likewise appeared

§ *Le Maire*, from *Jacob le Maire* of Amsterdam, the 6th Circumnavigator of the Globe, who discovered this Passage in 1615, in Lat. 58° S.

appeared; but the Commodore not liking this Coast, bore away on the 10th for the Isle of Juan Fernandez, and on the 18th discovered the Isles of * Chiloe bearing E. S. E. On the 30th the high Land of || Chili bore E. at a great Distance, and June the 11th, they came to Anchor in the Bay of Juan † Fernandez, and were that Evening to their great Joy joined by the Tryal Sloop. They immediately erected Tents and Huts on shore, for the Recovery of the Sick, which the heathful Air of the Island greatly contributed to. On their arrival here, the Centurion's Crew was, from 513 reduced to 210, whereof 130 were unfit for Service. On the 26th the Gloucester appeared off the Harbour; but was beat off by contrary Winds till the 23d of July, when she arrived in a melancholy Condition her Crew being reduced to 56 Men. The Storm that retarded their Passage seemed propitious, for had they come in but a few Days sooner, they must certainly have fallen in the Hands of the Enemy; there being a strong Spanish Squadron, waiting for them at that Island for a considerable Time, which were fitted out by the Viceroy of Peru for that Service, on his Intelligence of their Design

* A Cluster of Islands on the S. of Chili, subject to the Spaniards, by whom they are well Inhabited.

† *Chili*, a large Country of South America, S. of Peru 1260 Miles long and from 120 to 260 broad, the principal Commodities are Gold, Fruits and Wine.

* *Juan Fernandez*, an Island in the Coast of Chili in the Pacific Ocean, in a good Climate, is verdant all the Year, abounds with Wood, Springs, Goats, Wild Dogs, Cats, &c. has a good Harbour, and is noted for the Abode of Alexander Selkirk a Scotch Mariner, who being the only surviving of a Ship cast away near this Island, lived there alone 4 Years and 4 Months; as a Mosquito Indian had done 3 Years before.

1744.



Design from Don Pizarro at Buenos Ayres. They departed from the Mland the 6th of June and sailed for the Coast of Chili, imagining the British Squadron had put back ; their providential Impatience extricated the Commodore out of that Labyrinth, wherein his weak Condition would undoubtedly have left him a Sacrifice ; as the Spaniards had Orders to put the English to the Sword. The Anne Pink Store-ship to their great Joy arrived on the 16th of August, with Plenty of Provisions on Board, whose Crew from the Refreshment they met on the Coast of Chili were in good Health. The Commodore having now somewhat recovered his Men and refitted his little Fleet, was resolved to commence Reprisals as soon as possible. Accordingly on September the 8th a Sail appearing N. E. he weighed and stood in pursuit of her ; but having lost Sight, continued his Cruise, and on the 12th he made a Sail to Windward, which he soon came up with and took ; she carried 500 Tons bound from Callao in Peru, to Valparaiso in Chili, valued at 18,000 l. on the 13th, he returned to the Fleet, with his Prize, which he fitted up, and gave the Command to Mr. Saumarez his first Lieutenant, having condemned and burnt, the Anne Pink as unserviceable ; on the 21st he detached Capt. Mitchell in the Gloucester to Cruise of Payta, and weighed with the Tryal Sloop and Carmill a Prize ; on the 24th the Tryal came up with and took a Spanish Ship of near 600 Tons laden with Sugar and Bale Goods, with about 4000 l. in Specie and wrought Plate. This Vessel was fitted up and called the Tryal's Prize, whose Men were transfered to her, the Tryal being condemned

his first
Prize

Second
Prize

condemned and burnt. October the 1st the 1744.
High-Lands of Valparaiso in Chili bore N. E. 14 Leagues; and on the 8th had a View of Choapa, and the lofty Volcanos of the Andes; on the 21st they made the Highlands of Morro Quemado, bearing E. by N. 4 Leagues. The 3d of November the Isle of Asia appeared at N. E. 5 Leagues distant, and on the 5th were a-breast of the Mountains of Baranea; which Night they took a Prize of small Value, except 50 lb. of Silver in Specie and Plate.

Third
Prize

He continued his Course towards † Payta, through a Blood-red Sea occasioned by the Spawn of Fish, and on the 12th took another Ship from Payta, with a valuable Cargo of Iron and Cloath; in which, was John Williams an Irishman, who entered voluntarily on board the Centurion, and recommended the attack of Payta to the Commodore; he introduced two Spanish Prisoners, to conduct the Forces the safest Way to the Fort, who were on the least Suspicion of Treachery to be shot by their Followers: The Fellows knowing the Sentence that hung over them proved faithful; for that Night, the Commodore sent off his Boats with 50 Men well armed, under the Lieutenants Brett, Dennis and Hughes, who immediately entered the Town, and threw the Garrison and Inhabitants into Confusion, deserting after a slight Resistance all their Posts, which were possessed by the English, with the Loss of one Man killed and three Wounded. The British

Fourth
Prize

Takes
Payta

† Payta, a Town and Port of the Province of Quito in Peru, a great Rendezvous of the Spanish Trade in the S. Seas, in Lat. 5. 3. 165 Leagues N. E. of Lima.

1744  British Colours were displayed on the Castle, when the Commodore appeared off the Harbour in the Morning, which salutary Omen certified him of their Success; the English continued in the Town three Days, in which Time their Booty (exclusive of * Plunder) amounted to 32,000 l. besides Watches, Jewels &c. What is most remarkable in their Conduct there, tho' in Excess of Liquors, few were known to be drunk, or behave the least irregular, which redounded greatly to the Honour of their Country, and the Success of this Expedition. The Inhabitants having made no Overtures to ransom the Town, the Commodore gave Orders on the 15th to set it on Fire, which was accordingly executed: The Vessels found in the Harbour, being one Ship, two Snows, a Schooner, and two Quarter Gallies were likewise burnt, the Men were then ordered on Board, and every thing put in Readiness for their Departure; when the Commodore's generous Soul represented him a Scipio or Alexander, and as great a Virtuoso as Hero; for having two beautiful young Ladies Prisoners, taken in a Prize bound from Peru to Chili, which, during their Captivity, he treated with all the Respect, that Generosity or Honour could dictate; he thought proper to enlarge them with other Passengers, &c. which Courtecy as we have been since informed gave the Spaniards so great an Idea of the English Humanity, that they have often said, it was a Pity they were

Burns
Payta.

++

Hereticks,

* Great Quantities of Gold and Silver Brocades, laced Cloaths. Bales of fine Linnen and Woolen Cloaths &c Hogs, Sheep, Fowl, Casks of Spanish Wine and Brandy, Sweetmeats, Oyl, Olives, &c.

Hereticks, which Point being beyond my Sphere, I shall refer to our celebrated Divines, and proceed. The 16th the Squadron weighed and put to Sea, and on the 17th were joined by the Gloucester, with a Prize laden with Wine and 7000 l. in Money and Plate; on the 18th, the Commodore burnt a Brandy Barque, which he brought from Payta, and his third Prize: On the 21st they passed the Isle of Plata, Port Manta bearing S. E. and having for the 2d Time passed the Line on the 23d, to the Northward; they on the 24th observed the Isle of Gallo bearing E. S. E. at 6 Leagues Distance, and on the 26th the Gloucester's Prize was burnt, they continued their Course, and on the 3d of December, came in View of the Isles of Quibo, in Lat. 7 N. about 40 Leagues to the S. W. of Panama, where they anchored on the 5th, having the preceding Day parted Company with the Gloucester: Here they supplied themselves with Wood and Water, and Plenty of Turtle; on the 8th they weighed again, and on the 10th took a small Barque, which had nothing of Value on board, but a Gold Chain and some Money; the 11th they burnt their last Prize and were rejoined by the Gloucester; on the 25th the Isle of Cocos appeared, from which time, to the End of January 1742, they cruized on the Coast of Mexico for the Manilla Ship; but seeing no likelihood of Intelligence, it was judged necessary for that End, to send a Barge to cruize off the Harbour of * Acapulco: Accordingly the Lieuts. Dennis and Scott were sent well manned on the 6th of February, and on the 16th, they

1744

Fifth Prize

They Cruize from the Manilla Ship

* Acapulco, A Town of Mexico of considerable Trade, being the chief Mart of Asia and India.

1744.

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1744

1744

Misses her

surprized a Canoe with three Negroes Fishing off the Port, whom they brought on board the Commodore, leaving the Canoe to drive ashore which Oversight prevented the sailing of the Manilla Ship, the Spaniards judging the Matter as it really was, knowing how well the Negroes could swim. These Prisoners informed the Commodore, that, on the 9th of January, the Manilla Ship arrived at Acapulco, that she was taking in her lading for India, that she mounted 60 Guns, and had 500 Men; but, that the Spaniards by the Diligence they used in fortifying the Place, seemed under some Dread, and must have had some Notion of a British Squadron's being in them Seas. The Commodore stationed his Squadron off Acapulco, for the expected Prize, till the 24th of March, when there being no Appearance of her, it was resolved to bear away for Port Chequatan; having first detached Lieut. Hughes in a Cutter, with six Men well armed, to cruize off Acapulco for some Days, with Directions where to meet him: The Commodore arrived on the 2d of April, and anchored at Chequatan; where, while he watered, he sent out Parties to reconnoitre the Country, who in 18 Miles March could neither discover House, Town, nor Sign of Inhabitants, except one Horse-Man at the Verge of a Wood, who galloped away on their Appearance, leaving his Pistol and Hat behind. THE Commodore, having careened, resolved to pass the Pacifick Ocean to the East-Indies, then Distant 3000 Leagues; and having burnt the remaining Part of his Prizes, on the 24th, weighed with the Centurion and Gloucester, leaving a Letter in a Bottle to direct Lieut.

John Hughes



• Hughes where to find him, who fortunately rejoined him on the 5th of May; at which Time as the bad Season commenced on that Coast, it was relolved to proceed on the Voyage.

1744.

On the 6th the Commodore took his Departure from the Mexican Coast; having first ordered all his Spanish and Indian Prisoners, being 60 in Number, into two Launches, with Provisions and other Necessaries to carry them to Panama; This Passage was favourable till the beginning of June, when the Scurvy broke out afresh on board both Ships; and continued to rage with great Vehemence carrying off Numbers every Day, in which distressed Condition they were, when the Gloucester became leaky and was necessitated to Signals of Distress: Captain Mitchell informed the Commodore, that it was impossible to keep her above Water; whereupon her Crew were ordered on board the Centurion, and on the 15th in the Evening she was set on Fire, and next Morning blew up. How wretched now must their Condition be? having their Squadron reduced to one Ship, and that leaky, full of Sick, and lumbered with Prize Goods: The Commodore's Resolution and Constancy, were worthy a British Subject, under these Circumstances, that might have discouraged a brave and experienced Commander, for in all Emergencies he shewed a Vivacity of Spirit, portending the Laurels, which his subsequent Conduct endowed his Country with.

departs  
from  
Mexico

Gloucester  
Man of  
War burnt

On

• This Officer in his Cruise put into the Bay of Patagonia, from whence on his firing some Shot, a Body of 500 Spanish Horse, who had drawn up to attack him, retired to the Woods.

1744  
Anchors at  
Bonavista.

The Centurion  
parts her  
Anchors  
and is driven  
to Sea

ON the 27th they reached the Isle of † Bonavista, where they surprized a Spanish Barque of 15 Tons, sent by the Governor of \* Guam to kill Cattle for the use of his Garrison. Here to their great Joy, they were blessed with a clear temperate Air, and Plenty of fresh Provisions: The Commodore's first Care was to erect Tents and Huts for the Recovery of the Sick; in which Service, the Indians taken in the Barque contributed much, one of them entered on board the Commodore and proved a very useful Hand. While Mr. Anson was thus busy in concerting for the Recovery and Provision of his Crew, there arose a sudden Storm on the 21st of September which was near fatally determining his Expedition, for the Centurion that Night parted her Anchors and was driven to Sea, which being disabled, and weakly manned, was almost given over for lost; the Commodore, with the Capts. Mitchell and Saumarez and about 100 Officers and private Men, being left ashore. In this melancholy Situation and imminent Danger was he exposed with a handful of Invalids, on an unknown Island, so remote to his Part of the World, to the Retentment of the Enemy, not having Arms for half his Number, nor above three Pounds of Powder, and his Commission with that of the other Officers being on board, so that if the Spaniards had surprized them, they might perhaps treat them as Pyrates; but Providence soon

† Bonavista or Tinean one of the Ladrone Isles, abounds with innumerable Herds of Cattle, and great Drovers of Wild Hogs, as also Cocoa, Oranges and Lemons, with the Bread or Bread-Fruit peculiar to these Islands.

\* Another of these Islands where the Spaniards have a Fort and Garrison.

soon interposed in his Favour, while he discovered a Fortitude and Composure, that do Honour to his Conduct. He immediately ordered the Spanish Barque to be cut asunder and lenthened, so as to make it capable of Transporting them to the Coast of China, while another Party were employed, in killing of Cattle and jerking of Beef for the Voyage: Two Spanish Paroos on the 5th of October appeared off the Harbour, which fortunately did not venture in, as they were in a weak Capacity to oppose them; but on the 10th, their antecedent Spirits were restored, by a Discovery of the Centurion in the Offing, which next Day safely anchored in the Road; after twenty Days rowling at Sea in great Distress, the Officers and Men being continually employed at the Pumps: This favourable Event proved full as Satisfactory to the distressed at Sea, as to the destitute on Shore, as they could have no other Expectation, than to become a Wreck, by the inability of the Vessel; amongst Savages, or those perhaps of as barbarous Treatment. The Provisions prepared were immediately ordered on board her, and on the 21st, having burnt the Spanish Barque, they weighed from this plentiful Island, and on the 5th of November made the main Land of China, bearing N. W. and daily met with Thousands of Fishing Boats, none of which, would speak with them, nor venture on board; on the 10th they anchored in the Road of \* Macoa, and with some Difficulty obtained from the Vice Roy of the Province leave to purchase such Necessaries as they wanted. The Chinese

1744.

She returns

Departs from the Island,

Arrives at Macoa.

\* *Macoa*, a Peninsula at the Mouth of the River Canton possessed by the Portuguese, whence they carry on a great Trade to most Parts of India, it was granted to them in 1668 by the Emperor of China.



1744

Sails from  
thencemeets the  
Manilla  
Ship

Chinese, a People jealous of Europeans inspecting in their Trade, did not welcome those Visitors, who they imagined to be Ladronne Men; (or Pirates as they termed them) for on Capt. Townsend's (Commander of an East India-man) applying to one of their Merchants, to Supply the Commodore with what Necessaries he wanted; he answered, "that he would gladly trust any of the English Merchants with Goods; but this Ladronne Man he would not trust a single Farthing, adding, "if I do he will pay me with his Guns." But finding their Mistake they were willing to prolong their Stay, on Account of the honourable Treatment, they received from the Commodore and Crew, paying ready Money for every thing they called for. Here he continued five Months, during which Time he sheathed his Ship, and several Men entring on board, enabled him to put to Sea on the 9th of April 1743, prudently giving out, that he intended for Batavia in his Return to Europe, tho' his real Design was to cruize once more for the Manilla Ship: he steered for Cape Spirito Santo, on the N. of Tandaya, one of the Philippine Isles, at the Entrance of the Streights, forty Leagues from Manilla; which the Ships bound to that Port, commonly fall in with; where, arriving on the 20th of May, he cruized for 31 Days, where to his great Joy, at five in the Morning he perceived a Sail bearing S. E, which lay directly to windward, at six Leagues Distance; the Commodore stood directly for her, while she continued her Course with unseemling Concern: The Captain having an Account at Guam of the Commodore's weakness; he had the Confidence and Vanity to tell his Officers, that

an elegant Dinner should be prepared, for he 1744.  
 did not doubt having the Honour of entertain-  
 ing the Commodore that Day at his Table, and  
 was preparing Fastnesses to secure the Crew.  
 Thus vain are the Imaginations of Men, and va-  
 rious the Vicissitudes of Fortune, for the Lot  
 soon fell on the contrary Party. She having  
 fired a Gun a-head, at half an Hour past Eight,  
 was answered by the Centurion with one to Lee-  
 ward. At half an Hour after ten, she hoisted  
 Spanish Colours at her Ensign Staff, and dis-  
 played the Royal Standard at her main-top-gal-  
 lant-mast Head, firing a second Gun to Lee-  
 ward, which the Commodore left unanswered,  
 till half an Hour past Noon, when he hoisted  
 the British Flag, and began the Engagement  
 with his Fore-chace at half a Miles Distance;  
 about one, the Ships being approached near each  
 other, the Action grew warm, the Centurion's  
 Men kept an incessant Fire, as fast as they could  
 load, not minding the regularity of Broad-  
 sides and Vollies, which made the Enemy imagine  
 their Numbers to be more considerable, than  
 what they really were; and, at the first Volley,  
 the Sailors in the Shrouds cleared the Enemy's  
 Tops; which Advantage, as it exposed their  
 Men on Deck, they took Care to improve: takes her  
 The Engagement continued resolute, for better  
 than an Hour, when the Spanish Captain being  
 wounded, thought proper to strike, and the  
 Commodore took Possession of her; she moun-  
 ted 42 Carriage and twenty eight Swivel  
 Guns, with five hundred and fifty Men, 131  
 of which, were either killed or wounded.  
 Her Cargo was 256 Chests of Dollars, each  
 5132 Pieces, and 35,682 Ounces of Virgin Sil-

1744. er and Plate; the † Prisoners were secured on board both Ships, and Mr. Saumarez was ordered to take the Command of the Prize; the Crew of the Centurion thus divided, left them under great Difficulty in navigating two such large Ships, in a dangerous and unknown Sea, and guarding so great a Number of Prisoners; however on the 11th of July, they arrived at Macao, where they disburthened themselves of their Prisoners, and their Success seemed to procure them more Respect than usual; for on the Commodore's sending an Officer with a Letter to the Viceroy, acquainting him with the Reason of putting into his Port, and that he intended paying him a Visit, and desired a supply of Provisions and Stores: A Mandarin was sent on board to acquaint him; that the Viceroy would be glad to see him, with the Captain of the other Ship; that he had sent him a daily Licence for Provisions; and demanded the Emperor's Duties payable on all Ships, Men of War not excepted. The Commodore replied; that his Britannick Majesty's Ships were never treated on the same Footing with trading Vessels, and that the King's Orders were, that he should pay no Acknowledgment for harbouring in any Port whatsoever. But finding, he could not obtain Provisions and Stores to enable him to proceed to Europe, was under a Necessity of visiting the Viceroy; therefore he moved all the

Returns to  
Macao

\* Amongst whom was the Governor of Guam, who had 36 Years before in the Battle of Almanza, taken Mr. Crowdon (at this Time a Captain of Marines on Board the Centurion) Prisoner, and treated him with great Civility, recollecting each other, they renewed there Acquaintance, and were equally affected with this remarkable Instance of the Mutability of Fortune, and the uncertainty of human Life.



the Treasure on board the Centurion, and appointed Lieut. Brett, Captain, to command her in his Absence, and ordered him to get without the River's Mouth, out of reach of the Forts, and if he found he was detained to destroy the Galleon, and sail for England with the Treasure, not knowing what the Consequence might be, on refusing to pay the Duties.

IN October attended by several of his Officers, he went to Canton, where the Viceroy received him with great Pomp, having 10,000 Soldiers drawn up before his Palace, and his Council of Mandarines attending the Audience; the Viceroy granted his Demands and having settled his Affairs, prepared for his Return Home. On the 17th of December he departed from the Coast of China, and on the 27th crossed the Equator the third Time, to the Southward; the 28th he passed the Streights of Banca, and January the 3d 1744, anchored at Prince's Isle in the Streights of Sunda: Having wooded and watered, he weighed on the 8th; and on the 11th of March arrived at the Cape of Good-hope; here he took in Wine and fresh Provisions, and entered forty Dutch Sailors, to strengthen the Crew. April the 3rd he weighed, and on the 19th, the Isle of St. Helena, bore N. W. on the 29th he crossed the Line for the last Time to the Northward, and continued a pleasant Course till May the 30th, when a sudden

1744.

Waits on  
the Vice-  
roy.

departs  
to return  
Home.

† He sold his Prize Ship for 6000 Dollars, to the Portuguese Clergy.

| Those Streights lie between the Isles of Sumatra and Java, which, Ships homeward bound from China and Batavia usually pass.

§ St. Helena, discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, now settled by the English East India Company, who have a Governor and Garrison here, for the Security of their Trade.

1744. den Squall took them right a-head, in so rough a Manner that they narrowly escaped carrying all their Masts by the Board: June the 12th they made the Lizard, and on the 14th anchored at Spithead, having spent three Years and nine Months in the Circumnavigation of the Globe, attended with all the Dangers and Inconveniencies, that the bravest of Men could possibly surmount. July the 14th, the Treasure consisting of 2,600,000 Pieces of Eight, 150,000 Ounces of Plate and Virgin Silver, 10 Bars of Gold, with other valuable Things, valued at 1,250,000 l. Sterling, was conveyed thro' London in 32 Waggon, preceded by a Kettle Drum, Trumpets, French Horns, &c. guarded by their Officers, and was lodged in the Tower. Soon after the Commodore had the Honour of waiting on his Majesty, by whom he was graciously received and promoted to the Honours of the Flag, and appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; to whose Sufferings and Honours maybe adapted those Lines.

arrives at  
Spithead.

- " *Ulysses* Voyage lives by *Homer's* Pen,  
 " Who, many Cities saw and many Men,  
 " Shipwrecks and Sufferings, Fancy could display,  
 " In a small Portion of the *Midland Sea*;  
 " But what to *Anson's* were *Ulysses's* Toils?  
 " Or what to *India's* Wealth were *Ilium's* Spoils?  
 " The World surrounded all her Nations viewed;  
 " Each Climate tried, each Danger now subdued.  
 " Our second *Drake* arriv'd on *British* Ground,  
 " His Toils with Lawrels and with Honours crown'd.

THE

\* Capt. Cheape of the *Wager*, was Shipwrecked on the Coast of *Chili* and Dissentions arising amongst the Crew, he shot Mr. Cozens, a Midshipman, which no Way remedied

THE War in the West Indies, was this Year 1744. carried on with no extraordinary Vigour; tho' Commodore Warren with his little Squadron, did all that could be expected from a brave Commander, for having stationed himself off Martinico, he took 20 valuable French + Ships, which so greatly distressed that Island, that Bread sold at 20 d. per lib, Meat 2 s. 6 d. &c.

Affairs of the West Indies.

IN July the Deputy Governor of Anguilla; the English take St. Martin's Isle; about which Time the French Inhabitants of St. Bartholomew one of the Leeward Islands, submitted to Great Britain.

ON the other Hand the French Governor of Cape Breton fitted out a small Armament, under M. Duvivier, who sailed in April to at-

the French take Canse

tack the Evil; for the remaining Part except a few that staid with the Captain, threw off all Obedience, and having fitted out the long Boat, reached Rio Janeiro in Brasil, after a tedious and melancholy Passage, in which several perished thro' Famine, from thence got a Passage in the Advice Man of War to England. The Captain with his few Adherents having travelled fourteen Months amongst the Indians, underwent most surprizing Hardships; at length, arriving at St. Jago, were treated with great Humanity, being then but four in Number; The Captain, Lieut. Thomas Hamilton of Marines, and Messrs. John Byron and Alexander Campbell, Midshipmen, tho' the Governor generously invited them to his Table, they were so dispicably dressed, they could not appear, till Don Manuel de Giror, a Knight of Malta, worthily supplied them with 600 Dollars to provide Necessaries; they took their Passage in the Lys, a French South Sea Ship, and afterwards arrived in England. It may be remarked, that Commodore Anson's Behaviour in them Seas, created those Officers this Respect, as the Spaniards seemed averse to Hospitality in the Beginning of the War.

+ A Register Ship taken by the Woolwich valued at 250,000 l.

§ One of the lesser Antilles, first planted by the French in 1645.



1744.



tack Canso; and in May Capt Hesen who commanded in the Place, with a Company of Philip's Regiment were obliged to Surrender; on being transported to Louisbourg, and to be released at the Expiration of one Year. The French rifled and burnt the Town, and proceeded being 70 French and 700 Indians to Anapolis-Royal, but the Garrison being reinforced from New England they were obliged to retire.

Captain  
Young's  
Scheme  
and Suc-  
cess.

In August, Capt. Young of the Kinsale Man of War, having Intelligence, that a great Number of French Ships, lay in the Bay of Fishotte; he ordered a Prize he had taken to be mounted with 20 Guns and 80 of the most resolute of his Crew, with the like Number of Voluntiers, which he procured at St. John's in Newfoundland, and sent her in Company with three Privateers of 100 Men each, to attack that Port; The Prize bravely entered, when an Engagement of five Hours ensued, in which they took 5 Ships and burnt the Fishing Stages, with the loss of 10 Men killed and 30 Wounded; the Privateers did not enter the Port, till the Action determined.

# Astrea  
burnt.

THE Astrea Man of War, a beautiful 20 Gun Ship was this Year burnt in the Bay of Piscataway in New England, but fortunately the Crew were saved, with most of the Stores, and the Guns afterwards recovered.

Affairs of  
Georgia.

GEORGIA this Year continued in a State of Tranquility, except the blowing up of the Powder Magazines at Frederica, which, its evident were fired by some prejudiced Person, but, though some were taken up on Suspicion, no Discovery could be made.

Hurricane  
in Jamai.

In October Port Royal in Jamaica received a dreadful

a dreadful Shock by a Hurricane of 12 Hours continuance, which did incredible Damage, destroying the Forts and Wharfs throwing down several Houses, of eight Men of War and Sloops, with 96 Merchantmen, the Rippon Man of War only rode it out, and that without her Masts. The Spectators were in great Consternation, least this Tempest portended the Fate of 1692, which almost swallowed up the Place, the Tops of the Houses appearing to this Day at low Water.

TOWARDS the Close of the last Year the Lord Carteret having resigned his Post of Secretary of \* State, that Honour was conferred on the Earl of Harrington. The Earl of Chesterfield was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the room of the Duke of Devonshire, with other Alterations which seemed auspicious to the Conduct of Affairs; This new Ministry as they had, (while out of Power) opposed all Measures that appeared detrimental to the Interest or Welfare of their Country, it was consequently expected, that the same laudable and disinterested Behaviour would be their Rule, now they were vested with Authority.

THE Parliament being assembled, his Majesty on the 28th of November came to the House, with the usual Pomp, and being attended by the Commons opened the Session, to the following Purport; "That the Incidents, which happened abroad last Summer, to the Disadvantage of the Common Cause, rendered it more Necessary than ever, to support the Interest of the House of Austria  
" with

1745.

Change in  
the Ministry.

Parliament  
assembled.

His Majesty's  
Speech.

\* He became Earl of Granville on the Death of his Mother.

1745. " with Vigour. That the King of Poland had  
 " seasonably and powerfully interposed in Fa-  
 " vour of the Queen of Hungary; That the  
 " King of Sardinia's Firmness and Magnani-  
 " mity assisted by the British Fleet, had resist-  
 " ed the united Efforts of France and Spain  
 " in Italy, assuring them of his Resolution ne-  
 " ver to forsake his Allies, but to carry on the  
 " War in such a manner, as should most ef-  
 " fectually secure an honourable and lasting  
 " Peace; for which End he was endeavouring  
 " to concert Measures with the †Staes General  
 " that would secure the Tranquility of Europe,"  
 " adding, " That he ordered the Estimates of  
 " the ensuing Year to be set before them, and  
 " hoped they would not delay the Supplies  
 " necessary, for the Welfare and Tranquility of  
 " the Nation at this extraordinary Crisis." to  
 which both Houses returned loyal and dutiful Ad-  
 dresses; the Commons, in particular, manifest-  
 ed their Chearfulness for the Support of the  
 common Cause, by voting in January 28,000  
 Men to be employed in Flanders, being 7000  
 Surplus of the Grant the preceding Year.

Supplies  
for the  
Year

THE Committee of Supplies immediately sat,  
 which, being unanimous in the Dispatch, grant-  
 ed, 6,492,890 l. for the Service of the Year;  
 the Committee of Means and Ways being ap-  
 pointed, made the following Provision: Land  
 Tax at 4 s. in the Pound, 2,000,000 l. Malt  
 Tax, 750,000 l. Duty on Salt continued,  
 1,000,000 l. additional Duty of 8 l. on French,  
 and 4 l. on other Wines, 2,000,000 l. from the  
 sinking Fund 800,000 l. Surplus of Malt Du-  
 ty

† The Earl of Chesterfield set out for Holland in Janu-  
 ary, with the Commission of Ambassador Extraordinary for  
 this Purpose.



ty in the Exchequer, 21,244 l. Total 6,571 244 l. being an Excess of 78,354 l.

1745.

His Majesty's Second Speech.

ON the 14th of February his Majesty came again to the House, and in a second Speech, "thanked the Commons for their seasonable Supply, acquainting them, with the Quadruple Alliance lately concluded between him, the Queen of Hungary, King of Poland, and States General, which he would order to be laid before them;" to which both Houses returned Addresses of Thanks.

He closed the Session.

His Majesty came again to the House, May the 2d, and having passed the 5 Acts ready for his Royal Assent, and closed the Session acquainted them, "That the Success of the Austrian Arms in Germany, with the happy Accommodation between the Courts of Vienna and Munich, gave the strongest Assurances, that the Influence of France in the

† The principal Articles of this Treaty signed at Warsaw January 8, 1745, were, I. The contracting Powers guarantee each other's Dominions. II. His Polish Majesty engages to support the pragmatick Sanction with his whole Force. III. in Case Bohemia be attacked, he shall act with an Army of 30,000 Men for its Defence. IV. On which Account his Britannick Majesty and the States General, shall pay the King of Poland annually a Subsidy of 150,000 l. one third to be paid by Holland. V. When Bohemia and Saxony are out of Danger, his Polish Majesty shall furnish a Body of 10,000 Men to serve in the Netherlands, or any appointed Part of the Empire, in Consideration of a Yearly Subsidy of 90,000 l. one third to be paid as before. VI. If in Consequence of this Treaty, his Polish Majesty be involved in a War, the Allies shall support him with their whole Force, and make no Peace without his Consent, or obtaining a proper Satisfaction. VII. The Czarina and Republick of Poland shall be invited to accede to his Treaty.

§ For granting 800,000 l. from the sinking Fund, for the better recruiting the Regiments abroad, &c.

1745



“ the Empire would decline, and that the  
 “ Power of our Antient and natural Allies,  
 “ was likely to be restored, which would tend  
 “ to re-establish the Ballance of Power in Eu-  
 “ rope &c. concluding with Thanks for their  
 “ ample Supplies, which he assured them  
 “ should be applied, to the important Ends,  
 “ for which they were granted, being resolved  
 “ in Conjunction with his Allies to prosecute  
 “ the War with Vigour, as the only Means  
 “ to bring about a solid and lasting Peace, de-  
 “ claring his Resolution of visiting his German  
 “ Dominions, appointing the Regency to ad-  
 “ minister the Government in his Absence.”

Goes to  
Hanover.

On the 3d his Majesty set out from St. James's, and on the 6th embarked on board the Carolina Yatch; but being detained by contrary Wind set Sail for Holland on the 10th, and landed at Helvoetsluys the 12th; thence he proceeded to Hanover, where I shall leave him, and take a View of the military Transactions of Europe.

Death of  
the Empe-  
ror Char-  
les VII.

WHILE Preparations were making on all Sides for a vigorous and bloody Campaign. The Emperor Charles VII. died at Munich the 10th of January, which Event so greatly affected Europe; as, to almost Change the Face of Affairs in Germany; the Misfortunes of this Monarch, which so deeply impaired his Health, were owing to his fatal Attach- ment to France, which proved pernicious to his Family; contrary to his Interest and de- structive to his Repose; which Error he seem- ed sensible of some Hours before his Death, by recommending his Son to a Reconciliation with the Queen of Hungary: This young Prince's Ministry being too closely attached to the French Interest,

Interest, seemed to curb all Overtures of Peace, that were not to the Advantage of that Court; for when the Queen made equitable Propositions to the Elector, they were rejected, with this Answer, "That he was determined to stand by his Franckfort Allies: " On this, the Queen instantly resolved to employ her utmost Force, to bring her Enemy to reasonable Terms; accordingly she ordered Count Brown to enter Bavaria with a considerable Army, who on the 24th of March invested Vöshoffen, which on the 28th he assaulted in two different Parts, with such Vigour, that the Garrison offered to capitulate; but, the Soldiers having so valiantly advanced, it was not possible to countermand them, till the Town was taken by Storm, and the Remains of the Garrison being 3,600 Men, were made Prisoners of War. M. Bathiani arriving in Camp on the 29th being vested with the chief Command, detached on the 1st of April General Bernclau with a Body of Troops, mostly Irregulars, towards Osterhoffen; while he continued his Route to \* Deckendorff, to secure the Passage of the Isser. Hence he continued his march to Platling; whereupon the Bavarians abandoned Straubingen with Precipitation, leaving considerable Magazines to the Enemy, who on the 10th took Post at Landshut; and on Intelligence that the French and Palatine Troops under Count Segur, intended from Pfaffenhoffen to join the Bavarians and Hessians; the Austrian General took so prudent a Step as soon overturned the Elector's Scheme:

1741.  
The young Elector's Resolution

Austrians enter his Dominions

Their Success.

\* A Town of Bavaria seated at the Confluence of the Elbe and Danube.



1745. For having detached General Mercy with 3000 Foot, and 1000 Horse and the Artillery to prevent their Junction; he came up with them at Phaffenhof-  
 sen Battle. Phaffenhoffen, and made so vigorous an Attack that the Enemy were obliged to give Way, but the Bavarians having rallied, seemed to maintain their Ground with Obstinacy, when General Bathiani seasonably arrived, who made such Havock amongst them, that 2000 fell in the Field, amongst which were the Generals Zastrow, and Count Rupplemonde; besides the Wounded and Prisoners. The Remains, as Night approached, and the Ground mountainous and Woody, saved themselves by flight behind the River Par, never halting till they passed the Leck. General Trips on his Part, with a Detachment of Irregulars, seized Rain on the 17th, where he got a Magazine of 400,000 Florins Value. The French and Palatine Troops pushed their Retreat towards Donawert, breaking down all the Bridges in their Rear, threw 4 Pieces of Cannon into the Danube, and by forced marches joined the Grand Army on the Rhine, while the Bavarians and Hessians retired towards Landsperg; the latter being surrounded near Ingoldstadt were obliged to lay down their Arms, on Condition that they should remain disarmed, under the Cannon of that Fortress, till the Resolution of the Courts of Vienna and Cassel should be known. Those Troops consisting of 6000 Horse and Foot were afterwards released, and taken into British Pay.

The  
 Elector's  
 perplexed  
 Situation:

Now the Elector's Affairs had a visible Turn by the Success of the Austrian Arms in Bavaria, which necessitated that Prince to quit his Capital, and retire to Ausburg, where his perplexed

1745.

plexed Situation left him at a Loss, what turn to take to save his Dominions, then in the Hands of Enemies, and to support his Father's Engagements with his Allies. The French and Spanish Embassadors who attended him, did not fail to improve this Opportunity of creating him a Pensioner to France, by advising him to take shelter in some Foreign Court; while they caused a powerful Army to march for the Recovery of his Dominions.

ON the other Hand the Veldt Marshal Count Seckendorff, and Count de Loos the Saxon Envoy represented to him the Necessity of saving his Dominions by a speedy Accommodation; which salutary Advice, was seconded by his Uncle the Elector of Cologne, and the Empress his Mother, who recommended it to him, as the true Interest of his Country and Happiness of his People: This Prince, cautioned by the melancholy Example of his Father, resolving to acquit himself of a dependency on France, ordered the Prince Furstenburgh to repair to Fueslin, where he was met by Count Colorado, on the Part of the Queen of Hungary, and on the 22d of April, they concluded a Peace on the following Terms.

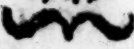
I. The Queen of Hungary acknowledges The Imperial Dignity in the Person of the late Emperor, and grants the Serene Electress his Widow the Title of Empress.

His Peace  
with the  
Queen.

II. She restores the Elector's Hereditary Dominions, as they stood in the Year 1741, and renounces all Claims on his Electoral Highness of what Nature soever.

III. The Elector acknowledges the Rights of the Queen on the Foot of the Pragmatick

Sanction,

1745.  Sanction, which he promises to guarantee and ratify in the Imperial Dyet.

IV. He acknowledges the Validity of the Vote of Bohemia in the Person of the Queen, and engages to support it to the utmost, and promises his Vote to the Grand Duke of Tuscany Consort to her Majesty, at the next Election.

V. It is also agreed, that as soon as the King of the Romans is elected, The Queen will cause her Troops to evacuate the Fortresses of the Electorate, and to restore all Cannon, Ammunition and Stores, found in them; likewise all Stores carried out of the Country, when the French, at the Conclusion of a General Peace, shall restore the Artillery and Stores taken at Friburgh.

VI. The Prisoners on both Sides to be exchanged, and a General Amnesty granted, with all Sequestrations laid aside: And the Auxiliary Troops in the Elector's Service to be allowed to march Home unmolested.

By a separate Article the Elector promises that a Body of his Troops shall pass into the Pay of the Maritime Powers, in Consideration of a Subsidy of 2,500,000 Florins.

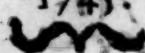
**THE** Queen of Hungary, by this favourable **Affairs of** Event, who had the Dignity of the Empire in **Germany.** View for her illustrious Consort, gained two considerable Points; by securing the Elector of Bavaria's Interest, who undoubtedly France designed to substitute in his Father's Place, and by the Validity of the Vote of Bohemia. France, disappointed in this Scheme, had immediately Recourse to new Methods, to exclude if possible, the Grand Duke; for which End, her Minister at Dresden used all Efforts to daz-  
24



gle the Eyes of his Polish Majesty, with the Lustre 1745.  
of the Imperial Diadem. This Prince temporized a while at so enticing a Prospect; but on mature Deliberation, rejected the Offers of France, for tho' he should attain to the Imperial Dignity, he would in all likelihood be stripped of the Polish Crown, which tho' elective, seemed more likely to descend to his Posterity.

FRANCE having thus tried her Efforts to degrade the Dignity of the House of Austria, having no Game to play, assembled a numerous Army on the Rhine, to awe the Election: M. Maillebois who had the chief Command, levied heavy Contributions in the Dominions of those Powers who seemed inclined to favour the Grand Duke's Interest. On their assuring the Elector of Cologne, "That they had Orders to treat his Subjects as Friends." That Prince replied, "He was sorry for it, for he always observed in Cases of that Nature, the French treated their Friends the worst." The Duke de Aremberg on the other Hand, (who advanced from Flanders the preceding Winter with 24,000 Men, to prevent the intended Invasion of Hanover) entered the Territories of the Elector Palatine, who being in the French Interest. his Subjects suffered in like manner, which verifies the Words of Horace, *Delirant Reges, plestuntur Achivi*. His being inferior to the French obliged him to act on the Defensive, having intrenched behind the Lahne in Expectation of Reinforcements, while an advanced Post of 500 Hanoverians, were surrounded at Cronenburgh and made Prisoners of War.

THOSE insignificant Advantages were of short Continuance; the Queen being at Liberty by the

1745.  the Treaty of Fuesien, to draw her victorious Troops from Bavaria, ordered Count Traun to advance with all possible Diligence to the Rhine, and in June joined M. Bathiani, who had succeeded the Duke de Aremberg on his Resignation, this step preserved the Independency of the Election, and opened a Prospect of restoring the Tranquility of Germany. As soon as those Armies joined, the Grand Duke set out from Vienna to put himself at their Head, which consisted of 66 Battalions and 101 Squadrons complete; who immediately marched to attack the French Army under the Prince of Conti: (Marshal Maillebois being sent into Italy) but, this General thought fit to repass the Rhine at Nordheim, where being closely pursued by the Austrian Hussars and Croats, they eased him of near 300 Waggons, 150 Sumpter Horses, and 100 Mules, laden with the Baggage of the French Generals, which Booty they sold in the Suburbs of Franckfort.

Grand  
Duke cho-  
sen Emper-  
or.

THOSE considerable Advantages being gained, and the Neighbourhood of Franckfort thus cleared of the Enemy; about the End of August, the Elector of Mentz, arrived in that City, to open the Dyet of Election; and on the 2d of September, the Grand Duke by a Majority was chosen King of the Romans and Emperor of Germany, by the Name of Francis I. On the 24th, he made his publick Entry accompanied by his Royal Consort, and was crowned with the usual Ceremonies. After their Imperial Majesties had received the Compliments of the chief Nobility of the Empire, they endeared themselves to their new Subjects by the highest Proofs of Generosity and Goodness, and having, ordered the Dyet of

of the Empire, to be removed to Ratisbon, the 1745. Place of it's Assembly under the Austrian Emperors, they returned to Vienna; where they were received with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy and Integrity.

WHILST the Elevation of the Grand Duke gave a sensible Pleasure to the Friends of the House of Austria, it no less mortified the French to see an Emperor in Germany opposite to their Interest, tho' they used all their Efforts to oppose him. At the same Time that their Army assembled on the Rhine they ordered another more considerable to assemble in Flanders, under M. Saxe whose rapid Progress greatly attoned for their Disappointment.

Campaign  
in Flan-  
ders.

IN April an Army of 120,000 effective Men, with a Train of 160 Pieces of heavy Cannon and 60 Mortars, besides Field Pieces, marched towards Tournay, and invested that City on the 19th O. S. and next Day opened their Trenches with a formidable Train; while the Garrison, consisting of 8000 Dutch under Baron \* Dorth, made a vigorous Defence. His

The  
French  
take the  
Field.

Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who, on his Way from London to the Army, called at the Hague, to concert the Operations of the Campaign, arrived at Brussels the 10th of April, and having spent some Days in reviewing the Regiments cantooned there, on hearing, that the French were in Motion, he ordered the Allied Army to rendezvous in that Neighbourhood, and on the 19th marched from Brussels to stop the Progress of the Assailants: He continued his March to Soignies; where on the 24th, in a general Council, it was

Allies Do.

\* Baron Dorth, now in the 84th Year of his Age passed all his Life in the Service, and gained a great and just Reputation.



1745. was resolved, to advance towards the Enemy, as the Relief of that City was of the last Importance; on the 28th, having repulsed some advanced Guards, they took Post at Maulbre, in View of the Enemy, with the Wood of Leute on their left Wing: Orders were then given that no Man should stir out of Camp on Pain of Death, while the Allied Generals reconnoitred the Enemy; which were covered by a Rivulet on the left, and by Coppes and Hedges on the Right, lined with their Grassins, supported by several Squadrons, from the main Body. On the 29th his Royal Highness ordered the eldest Squadrons of each Regiment and 6 Battalions of Foot, with 500 Pioneers, a Body of Hussars, and 6 Pieces of Cannon, under Lieut. General Sir. James Campbell, to drive the Enemy from their out Posts, to facilitate the March of the Army thro' the Defiles, which they effected with Success; about which Time, the French fired the Village of St. Antoine, to the left of their Army; which with the firing of three Guns, was the Signal of being under Arms on the Approach of the Allies, and served them greatly the ensuing Day as a breast Work to erect Batteries. That Evening was spent by the Austrian and French Hussars in Skirmishing on the Plain, between the Defiles and the French Army; in which the former gained several Advantages and were greatly assisted by a Detachment of the Highlanders under Capt. Grant. Both Armies continued that Night in this Situation, and Orders were given, that the main Body should march at two in the Morning, and join the Van Guard to bring the Enemy to a general Engagement. Accordingly

March towards  
Tournay.

Battle of  
Fontenoy.

Accordingly his Royal Highness called a <sup>1745</sup> Council of War, and made the following brave and prudent Dispositions for the Attack; Prince Waldeck, with the Dutch Troops which composed the left Wing, undertook the Reduction of the Village of Fontenoy: Brigadier Ingoldisby with four Battalions, was ordered to attack a masqued Battery at the Verge of the Wood, above the Village of Vezon; while General Ligonier was to attack the Trenches with the British and Hanoverian Infantry covered by the Cavalry under Sir James† Campbell. This brave General being carried off by a Cannon Ball, left his Part for some Time defective and the Infantry exposed to the Enemy's Batteries, till his Royal Highness ordered up 7 Pieces of Cannon, at the Head of the Foot Guards, which soon silenced the Enemy's moving Guns. The Army being obliged to pass in by three narrow Defiles took from 4 to 9 o'Clock to form them, as they advanced in Order of Battle; in which, the Duke's alertness (being in continual Motion, Subject to a terrible cannonade) contributed much; at which Time his Royal Highness placed himself at the Head of the British Troops, expressing Words to this Purpose, "Let the Honour of our Country, the  
 "pristine Glory of our Arms, and the Sup-  
 "port of our Allies and Faith, be inducing  
 "Motives to exert ourselves in defeating the  
 "Schemes of our Enemies; which I no Way  
 "doubt; as I am Witness, to the bravery of  
 "some Regiments here in Presence of my  
 "Royal Father, whose Loyalty and Courage  
 "will

† This disinterested Patriot had his Leg carried away by a Cannon Ball, and died greatly regretted by his King and Country.

1745. "will I am assured animate the whole Army." which noble Expression visibly inspired and captivated the Corps, and was answered, with a general Huzza. The Troops were then ordered to advance to the different Attacks, as fast as possible; the vigilant Ligonier, on his Part, assisted by the Generals Lord Albemarle and Count Zastrow, bore down all before him, and took Possession of the French Trenches; but the Dutch miscarrying in the attack of Fontenoy, tho' supported by two British Battalions sent by his Royal Highness, exposed his left Flank to an incessant Cannonade, which greatly thinned his Battalions; while on the other Hand the Battery to be attacked by General Ingolfsby was never attempted, which likewise exposed his right Flank, and having near 200 Pieces of Cannon playing on him in Front; which left him, tho' in Possession of the Enemy's Works, in a meloncholy Situation, having by the Defection of the Dutch, but the Remains of about 20,000 Men, to attack the whole French Army, supported by 260 Pieces of Cannon; to avoid this cross Fire it was judged necessary to retire from the Trenches to rally the Troops; by this Motion it was expected that the Dutch might be spirited up to a second Attack; but on advancing the 2d Time, they acted as before. The British and Hanoverian Troops drove the Enemy from their Trenches with great Slaughter, and would have in all probability gained a more glorious Victory, than that of Marlborough at Blenheim, if the attack on both Flanks had been executed with the Conduct and Bravery, that Sir J. Ligonier advanced with the Troops under his Command, having twice repulsed the Enemy.



my from their Works. The Misconduct and Fatality of the other attacks left his Flanks exposed; to redress which, his Royal Highness placed himself at the Head of || Ligonier's Horse, expressing himself in the most moving and candid Manner, and advanced thro' the hottest of the Fire towards the Right Flank; which the Irish Brigades in the French Service, embraced the Opportunity of attacking, before he could come up; for having poured down on the Right, supported by their whole Army, this intrepid General, acting the Part of the greatest Hero, was obliged on the visible Decrease of his Numbers to retire and form his Troops; it being evident how far his Allies were to be depended on: About 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon a § general Retreat was ordered, to favour which, such prudent Dispositions were taken, that the Enemy on the severe Repulse of the Regiment of Noailles, by a Body of Hanoverian Horse under Major General Zastrow, thought proper to drop the Pursuit, they being intirely broke with the Loss of 32 Officers: The Allies marched in regular Order from the Field, and posted some Regiments of Foot, amongst whom were Lord Sempill's Highlanders, supported by several Squadrons of

1745

Allies retreat.

|| Thomas Stevenson, a Voluntier in this Regiment having his Horse killed at the beginning of the Engagement, went in his Vamps and took up a Firelock and Cartouche Box, and having joined the Welch Fuzileers, fought in the Grenadier Company, with great bravery the whole Day; for which laudable Action, his Royal Highness generously rewarded him with a Lieutenancy in that Regiment.

§ The French King sent a Courier to acquaint the Duke of Bavaria, in an upbraiding manner of this Victory; who answered, "the French fight well for themselves, but never fought well for my Father or me."

1745. of Horse, to secure the Retreat of the Main Army, which that Night encamped under the Cannon of Aeth, and were next Day joined by the remaining Part.

Remarks.

HIS Royal Highness in this Engagement, behaved with an Intrepidity and Calmness that would have done Honour to the oldest Commander, and gave Instances of the subsequent Conduct and Valour, that hath been so beneficial in the Preservation of his Country. The British and Hanoverian Troops distinguished themselves in a most extraordinary Manner, having stood the most terrible Cannonade, that was ever known for ten Hours and a half; which was compared by an Officer in the Dutch Service to the Conflagration of Mount Ætna. In the Whole we may conclude that no General could make a more glorious Attempt, which was executed with such Vigour and Conduct, as created Admiration in the Enemy, who felt the Weight of it considerably, which clearly appears by their Loss of \* Officers, and their not venturing to pursue the Army.

THE Loss of the Allies was Sir James Campbell, and Major General §Ponsonby killed; Earl

\* They had near 40 General Officers and 23 Colonels killed and Wounded, among the former were, the Generals Duke de Gramont, de Brocard, de Bombelles, and Chevalier de Apcher; by their own Account published at Lille, their loss was near 6000 Men killed, and as many Wounded.

§ This Gallant Officer, as he was advancing towards the French Trenches, had his Head shot off by a Cannon Ball, his fall was greatly regretted by all who had the Honour of his acquaintance, being of the most strict Principles, in his Loyalty to his Country, his Honour in the Field, and his sincerity to his Associates and Dependants.



A Regimental PLAN of the Losses at FONTENÓY.

| Regiments.                      | Officers Killed.                                                                                           | Do, Wounded.                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Missing.                                                                         | Men Killed & Wounded. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Third Troop of Horse Guards.    |                                                                                                            | Lieut. Col. Lamelleux.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                  | 4                     |
| Fourth Do.                      |                                                                                                            | Capt. Hildreth, and Cornet Burdett.                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                  | 3                     |
| Second Troop Grenadiers, Do.    |                                                                                                            | Major Breerton, Captains Elliot and Burton, Adjut. Thacker.                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                  | 4                     |
| Blue Guards.                    |                                                                                                            | Lieut. Col. Beale, Capt. Lloyd and Midgett.                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                  | 10                    |
| King's Regmt. Household's.      |                                                                                                            | Quarter Masters Hudson and Butt.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                  | 7                     |
| Black Guards.                   |                                                                                                            | Lieut. Brace.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                  |                       |
| Lieutenants.                    |                                                                                                            | Quarter Master Heath.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                  | 3                     |
| Royal Dragons Hawley's.         |                                                                                                            | Lieut. Col. Naizon, Cornets Hartwell, Desjaret and Creighton.                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                  | 14                    |
| North British Do Campbell's.    |                                                                                                            | Cornet Glasgow.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                  | 14                    |
| King's Do. Bland's.             |                                                                                                            | Capt. Wade, Quarter Master Corbridge.                                                                                                                                                                                   | Cornet. Bland.                                                                   | 9                     |
| Queen's Do. Cape's.             | Corbet Parry,                                                                                              | Lieut. Col. Erskine Capt. Ogilvie, Lieut. Parbury, Cornet Maitland, and Quarter Master Smith.                                                                                                                           |                                                                                  | 10                    |
| Stairs.                         | Quarter Master Baird.                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                  | 3                     |
| Total                           | 2                                                                                                          | 26                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1                                                                                | 80                    |
| 1st. Bat. of Foot Guards.       | Capt. Harvey, Breerton, Col. Lord Hay, Capts. Hildell, Parker, Pearson, and Ensign Sir Alexander Cockburn. | Col. Lord Hay, Capts. Hildell, Parker, Pearson, and Buckland, Ensigns Nabb and Vane.                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                  | 85                    |
| Second Do.                      | Colonel Northam, Ensigns Calbert and Molefworth.                                                           | Colts. Corbet, Kellie, Mayson, and Lord Britton. Capts. Townshend and Caesar, Ensigns Burton and Tansburgh.                                                                                                             |                                                                                  | 112                   |
| Third Do.                       | Colts. Carpenter and Douglas, Capt. Ross, Ensign Murray.                                                   | Colts. Walgrave and Fraser; Capts. Laurie, Knevit and Maitland, Ensigns Haldins and Nairn.                                                                                                                              |                                                                                  | 105                   |
| Royal North B. First Battalion. |                                                                                                            | Capt. Thomson and Edmonson; Lieuts. Cockburn, Nairn, Elliot, Abernethy and Grant, Ensign Jones.                                                                                                                         |                                                                                  | 87                    |
| Howard's.                       | Quarter Master Cummins.                                                                                    | Lieut. Turner, and Ensign Penckford.                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                  | 11                    |
| King's Regmt. Onslow's.         |                                                                                                            | Lieut. Col. Keighly; Major Gray; Capts. Dalton, and Ensigns Ekins; Lieuts. Cooke and Thompson.                                                                                                                          |                                                                                  | 16                    |
| Sowie's.                        | Capt. Bracone; Lieutenants Capel and Mowbray; Ensign Farrington.                                           | Lieut. Col. Tullihies; Major Montague.                                                                                                                                                                                  | Lieutenant Hawkshaw,                                                             | 49                    |
| Bureau's.                       | Lieut. Colonel Whitmore; Capt. Campbell; Lieuts. Beckland and Lane; Ensigns Cannon and Clayton.            | Col. Dure; Major Casslow; Capts. Rainford and Robinson, Lieuts. Murray, Townshend, Milneson and Delgarne; Ensigns Dacres and Porter.                                                                                    | Capt. de Cofne and Gaulton; Lieut. Sall.                                         | 153                   |
| Gen. Pullen's.                  | Capt. Queenebant.                                                                                          | Capt. Daniel and Nicholas; Lieuts. Jones and Fehouie.                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                  | 37                    |
| Major General Howard's.         | Lieut. Le Grand, Ensign Gibson;                                                                            | Major Gen. Howard; Major Pittot; Capts. Cocken and Douglas; Lieut. Coote; Ensigns Cheap, Martin and Porterfield.                                                                                                        |                                                                                  | 17                    |
| Brig. Bligh's                   | Lieut. Col. Gee;                                                                                           | Capt. Myrue and Maxwell; Lieuts. Baubert and Nicars, Ensign Mully.                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                  | 28                    |
| Royal North B. Fusiliers.       | Lieuts. Campbell, Austin and Sergeant.                                                                     | Major Colvill; Capts. Nantz, Oliphant and Kitchell; Lieuts. Colvill, Bollinden, Maxwell, McGacken and Townshend.                                                                                                        | Capt. Sandland, Lieut. Stewart and Quarter Master Stewart.                       | 201                   |
| Earl of Rothes's                | Ensign Boncellette.                                                                                        | Lieut. Col. Kennedy; Major Dalrymple; Capts. Wergeand Lucas; Lieuts. Livingston and Hay; Ensigns Cockburn and Jones.                                                                                                    | Major Lort; Capts. Taylor Sabine and Johnson; Lieuts. Brann, Gregg, Hauss, Lort. | 27                    |
| Royal Welch Fusiliers.          | Lieutenants Weaver, Price, Foster, and Isaac;                                                              | Capt. Michman, Gay, Bernard, and Drysdale; Lieuts. Isaac, Aubry, Clarke, Eyre, Roberts, Lord George Sackville; Capt. Fitzgerald, Johnson, and Holt; Lieuts. Wright, Edgeworth and Greydon; Ensigns Harman and Mitchell. | Capt. Sully.                                                                     | 185                   |
| Bragg's                         | Lieut. Cliffe;                                                                                             | Lieuts. Stafford and Porter; Ensigns Worby, Brandy and Freeman.                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                  | 16                    |
| Handasyde's                     | Lieut. Colonel Montague; Capt. Baird and Pollock;                                                          | Lieuts. Lyndsay, Meilin, Banks, Howat, and Prescott.                                                                                                                                                                    | Ensign Atkinson.                                                                 | 139                   |
| Skelton's.                      | Lieut. Delaney.                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Capt. Farguhar.                                                                  | 16                    |
| Johnson's.                      | Lieut. Col. Clements, Lieuts. Grete, Colby, Houghton and Orway; Ensign Nesbit.                             | Major Mure; Capt. Goffrey, Lay, Eccles, and Tyghe; Lieuts. Gardiner, Gore, and Burroughs; Ensigns Colli, Rayer, Sampson, and DeJury.                                                                                    |                                                                                  | 42                    |
| B. Chalmersley's                |                                                                                                            | Lieuts. Craumer, Forrester, Murr, Courtney and Hargreaves; Ensigns Donnelan and Stacy.                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                  | 18                    |
| Lord Smyth's Highlanders.       | Capt. John Campbell; Ensign Leithland Campbell.                                                            | Lieuts. Craumer, Forrester, Murr, Courtney and Hargreaves; Ensigns Donnelan and Stacy.                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                  | 30                    |
| ARTILLERY.                      | Lieutenant Bennett.                                                                                        | Capt. Richard Campbell; Ensign James Campbell.                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                  | 9                     |

The British Troops  
Hanoverians  
† Dutch

Total Loss

4,074  
3,743  
1,514

7,330

Many of the Pieces of Cannon were left behind for want of Horses to carry them off, the Contractors having sold to Druggists in the Heat of the Action, the Powder in their Flasks breaking in on the English Rank, were fired upon; by those Troops which did them considerable Damage; a Highlander to Lord Rothes's Regiment, being asked "why he fired upon them, they were his Friends," replied "I am sure they are the English Druggists who have just this Day."



Earl of Albemarle, Earl of Ancram, Lord Cathcart, Major General Howard, and Brigadiers General Churchill and Ingoldsby wounded; several Hanoverian Officers of Note, with two Dutch Brigadiers General, and 7,370 Men killed, wounded, and missing, as appears by the annexed List taken the succeeding Day.

THE ill Success of this Attempt, obliged the Allied Generals to take Post on the Plains of Lessines near Aeth, as the only Method for covering Flanders and securing a Communication for Reinforcements; soon after, Sir Robert Rich's Dragoons, Barrill's, Fleming's, Ponsonby's, Ligonier's, Royal Irish, and Price's Regiments of Foot, with two Hanoverian Battalions and some Artillery joined the Allied Army, which somewhat enabled them to maintain their Ground, tho' in a defensive Manner. The French in the mean Time continued an infernal Cannonade against Tournay, which was as obstinately defended by the Governor; but the Enemy still gaining Ground with a considerable Loss, got on the 19th of May Possession of the Covered-Way, and were preparing for a general Assault, which necessitated the Governor, on the 21st, to capitulate on honourable Terms, having retired with his Garrison into the Citadel, till the Pleasure of the States was known: They having referred the Affair to the Allied Generals, Orders were sent to the Baron, to defend the Place to the last Extremity: Hostilities recommenced on the 1st of June, and continued in the most rigorous Manner to the 21st, when the Enemy having, to spare their Men, made their Approaches by Sap, got up to the Fortifications, and ruined the Works with

1745.

Tournay  
surrendered.

1745.

The Citadel taken.

with their Bombs; the Governor capitulated, being allowed the Honours of War, with 4 Pieces of Cannon and 3 Mortars; but the Garrison not to serve against France for 18 Months.

A second Battle expected.

Action at Pais du Mele

THE French thus possessed of Tournay, having demolished the Fortifications, divided their Army, and marched with their main Body towards the Allies, who had secured themselves in the Camp of Gramont behind the Dender, when a second Engagement was expected: The Allies for the most Part continued 7 Days under Arms to receive them, and found means to throw, after an obstinate Resistance, a Reinforcement into Aeth; and sent off another, consisting of the Royal Scotch, Welch Fuzileers, Bligh's and Handasyde's Foot, Sir Robert Riches Dragoons with a Detachment of Hanoverians and Hussars, under General Molck, to reinforce Ghent; who were intercepted by a Body of 17,000 French, with some Pieces of Cannon, planted in the Convent of *Pas du Mele*; of which the Allies were not apprized, till the Battery was opened, which taking them on Flank, did great Execution; they formed as soon as possible; when to their surprize, they found themselves surrounded by the Enemy, which obliged them to form a double Front; Sir Robert \* Rich's tho' almost † cut to Pieces, with the Royal Scots Welch Fuzileers, some Squadrons of Dragoons and Hussars fought

\* The Remains of this Regiment that joined the Army were but 39, and them in a shattered Condition.

† Cornet Chadwick had two Horses killed under him, and being taken Prisoner, passed in Review before the French King. who pleasantly remarked, "That if he had 100,000 such Men and French Officers, he would not fear the World."

fought their Way and got with their Remains into Ghent; while General Bligh with his Regiment, Handasyde's and the Remains of the Dragoons pushed thro' the Enemy and retired to Dendermond, considerably weakned.

1745.

THE French having made some Feints of attacking the Allies, occasioned several Skirmishes near the Ramparts of Gramont, which the latter had lined and fortified; but it plainly appeared their Design was to cover their Parties advanced towards Ghent; for on the 28th of June, they marched towards that City, and on the 30th by Day break, they surprized and took it; the few Troops there retiring into the Citadel which surrendered in five Days: Gen. \* Molck found means to escape with some of his Men, and got safe to Ostend; while another Party took Possession of Bruges without Opposition, and advanced their Guards within a League of Ostend. The Allies took Post near Brussels to cover † Brabant, by which the Austrian Netherlands were exposed to the Enemy, and the Communication with England by Ostend cut off; which they did not fail to improve. Oudenarde was shamefully given up to them after 4 Days Siege; Lord Beauclerc's Foot were made Prisoners of War there and sent into France, and a Dutch and Austrian Battalion enlarged but not to bear Arms against the French for 18 Months. A Detachment of the Allies being sent to reinforce Dendermond being overpowered were repulsed, which obliged that

French  
Motions.

Surprize  
Ghent.

Take  
Bruges

Oudenarde

Dender-  
mond.

City

\* He escaped thro' the Sal'y Port.

† The Duke was against this Step, as it exposed the Austrian Netherlands to the repeated Incursions of the Enemy; but Prince Waldeck insisting it was more necessary to cover Dutch Brabant, it was agreed to.



1745. City to surrender on the Capitulation of Tournay.

Ostend.

THE French, thus bearing all before them, opened their Trenches before Ostend, the 14th of July under the Direction of Count Lowendahl, an able General; this being a Place of uncommon Strength, defended by a good Garrison and capable of being relieved by Sea, it might well be expected it would baffle the Enemy's Attempts, especially as a Battalion of the Guards and Harrison's Foot, were thrown into the Town from England at the beginning of the Siege; but to the surprize of the World, Count Chanclos the Governor, capitulated in twenty Days, having obtained the Honours of War; but the Garrison to be conducted to the § Austrian Territories, which last Part seems more strange, as there were Shipping in the Harbour to carry them off. They got Possession of Nieuport the 26th of August, and the 28th of September they compleated their Conquests for this Year, by the Reduction of Aeth; which held out to Admiration, the Town being reduced to Ashes by a cruel Bombardment, and Numbers of the Inhabitants killed, which compassionated Count Wurmbrandt the Governor to capitulate.

Nieuport.

And Aeth

THE Allies in the mean Time, fortified themselves behind the Ruple between Antwerp and Brussels; by which they still preserved a Communication with England, Holland and Germany, and received some small \* Supplies, which

††

§ They were sent to Mons, from whence, they with great Difficulty, joined the Army towards the End of the Campaign.

\* 6000 Hessian Troops taken into the Pay of Great Britain.

which came too late, to be of any Service that Year, to the Common cause.

1745.

*W*

TOWARDS the End of the Campaign an Expedition was executed under General Hawley, with great Conduct and Bravery on which depended four principal Points.

General  
Hawley's  
Expedi-  
tion.

I. The covering of the English Foot sent to Mons by the Capitulation of Ostend :

II. The giving some English Foot in Aeth, an Opportunity of joining the Army with Honour.

III. The throwing of a Garison of Austrians into Mons ; and

IV. The conducting of his Detachment from thence to the main Army, thro' such ways, as evaded the Designs of the Enemy.

For this End the Highland Regiment, with a Detachment from the Cavalry of the Army, and some Dutch Grenadiers, with the free Companies and Hussars, were ordered out, September the 20th in the Evening, and having marched thro' Brussels, encamped next Morning at Halle ; where on Intelligence, that the French had been raising Contribution in that Neighbourhood, a Party was sent out to reconnoitre, who having the good Fortune to meet and defeat them, brought in several Prisoners ; what escaped from this Action informed the French Generals, then engaged in the Siege of Aeth, that the Allies were marching to the Relief of the Town, which so intimidated them, that they collected their whole Force, and formed Intrenchments for their Defence ; which, while General Hawley covered the Troops marching from Mons, gave an Opportunity to the English in Aeth, to extricate themselves from their Enemy, and join the Army. The General con-

1745.

his Route, and on the 23<sup>d</sup> arrived at Mons and threw in the Austrian Battalions: Then his Difficulty was, (as the French had Intelligence of his Strength, and had prepared 1,000 of their best Troops and 30 Pieces of Cannon to intercept him,) to rejoin the Army: For which End he executed the following prudent Scheme. Having had a certainty of the Enemy's Dispositions, he ordered on the 26<sup>th</sup> the Quarter Masters and Camp-Colour-Men, to march towards the Enemy and lay out a Camp for the Troops, as near to them as possible: This evaded the French Spies, and certified them, that our Troops would the next Day become a cheap Conquest; the Detachment that Night had Orders to march privately, and took a contrary Route; so, that it was near Noon the next Day before the French were assured of their March; they then crossed the Country with all Diligence to intercept them; but the Expedition was so well executed that they marched near 36 Miles, with only one Hour's halt to refresh Man and Horse; in which, the indefatigable Highlanders kept the Front, thro' Roads so dusty, that you could scarcely perceive the 4<sup>th</sup> Man in File: They that Night drew up behind the Forest of Orleans two Leagues from Brussels and lay on their Arms, and next Morning encamped near that City, and on October the 1<sup>st</sup>, joined the Allied Army. In this Expedition it's remarkable that several of the Dutch Horse and Foot were left behind, but none of the British. Nothing remarkable passed the remaining Part of the Campaign, but the return of the Prisoners taken by France, who were exchanged.



changed on the Affair of M. \* Bellisle, and that General admitted to return home: Both Armies retired into Winter Quarters in October; the British Infantry and some Cavalry were called over to England, on Account of the Rebellion; of which, you have the Particulars in its proper Place.

1745.

Both Armies take Winter Quarters

THE Dutch tacitly allowing their Barriers to be thus attacked, continued averse to an open Rupture with France; tho' there had been perpetual Remonstrances made to them, by that able Statesman the Earl of Chesterfield, of the imminent Danger they were in, and their Necessity of entering into more vigorous Measures; which were continued by Mr. Trevor, (on his Lordship's being ordered over to the Government of Ireland,) who in particular remarked; "that tho' his Britannick Majesty had remitted one half of the Succours stipulated by Treaty, yet the Ships they had sent were almost unserviceable, being either weakly manned, ill victualled, or in such bad Repair, as to be unfit to bear the Sea." Their Councils seemed irresolute, at a Time, that required Steadiness and Unanimity, which the common People seemed sensible of, by publishing several Libels on their Dissatisfaction, at the encroaching Power of France, and Conduct of their Superiors.

Conduct of the States General

THE Campaign in Silesia begun early this Campaign Year in Silesia.

He was taken with his Brother at Elbingrode in the Territories of Hanover in 1744, as he was on his Tour, concerting with the Frankfort Allies, the Operations of that Campaign; He was from thence conducted to England, where he was treated, with all the Regard and Marks of Distinction due to his Birth; this Year he was admitted to return Home, on the Exchange of the English Prisoners taken in Flanders; he treated the Master of the Yatch that attended him with great Marks of Respect, and gave some Money to be distributed amongst the Crew.

1745. Year: The Hungarian Insurgents having possessed themselves of Troppau, Jagendorff and other Posts; the Prince of Anhalt Dessau was ordered with a Body of Troops to that Neighbourhood, who dislodged and obliged them to retire into Moravia; the Austrians about the same Time advanced thro' the Palatinate, having possessed themselves of all the Towns in their Way, and having fortified Stadramhoff, they proceeded to Newark, which they surprized, making the Garison of 1500 Men, under the Marquis de Crusol, Prisoners of War; and having reduced the County of Glatz, they were in February attacked by a Body of Prussians under Lieut. General Lehwald, and were defeated with considerable Loss; General Helfrick died of his Wounds and several Officers of Distinction killed. Soon after Lieut. General Count Nassau, with another Party attacked the Town of Ratisbon, with such intrepidity, that the Garison consisting of 3000 Men were either killed or made Prisoners of War. His Prussian Majesty elated with these Successes set out in March to take upon him the Command of the Army, which consisted of 70,000 Men. The King having Advice that the Austrian and Saxon Troops were assembling at Koningsgratz in Bohemia, and that the confederate Generals intended entering Silesia, sent immediate Orders to the Margrave Charles, who commanded a separate Body in upper Silesia, to join him. The Margrave was intercepted by a Body of 20,000 Hungarians, under the Generals Esterhazy and Festitz, thro' whom he resolutely fought his Way, having killed, near 2000 of the Enemy and joined the Grand Army. Another Body of 7000 Men, under General Nassau, was sent to the Exchange of the English Prisoners taken in Flanders; he treated the Matter of the Yacht that attended him with great Marks of Respect, and gave leave Money to be distributed among the Crew.

Prussian  
Successes.

lastly was attacked about that Time near Land-  
shut, by 4000 Prussians under General Winter-  
feldt, who obliged them to retire with Loss:  
These Advantages seemed as a Prelude to a more  
decisive Action. The Confederates in June  
having entered Silesia by the Defiles of Land-  
shut, encamped on the Plains of Strigau near  
Friedbergh; where on the 4th they were at-  
tacked by the Prussian Army commanded by the  
King in Person; the Battle began early in the  
Morning, and continued very obstinate till  
Noon, when the Saxons on the left Wing gave  
Way: This necessitated, Prince Charles and  
the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels to order a Re-  
treat, which they executed in a tollerable Man-  
ner; tho' their Loss appears to be very confi-  
derable, being six \* Generals 30 Officers of  
Distinction, with about 11,000 Men killed,  
wounded, and Prisoners; 60 Pair of Colours,  
10 Standards, 8 Kettledrums, and 40 Pieces of  
Cannon, with the greatest Part of their Bag-  
gage: The Prussians lost one General, several  
Officers of Distinction with about 4500 Men;  
the Corps on both Sides were allowed to be-  
have with the greatest Bravery and Resolution,  
in particular the Austrian and Prussian Grena-  
diers, who attacked each other with great In-  
trepidity. The King of Prussia, as the Con-  
federates retreated into Bohemia, was resolved  
to pursue this Advantage and continued close to  
their Rear; so that, that unhappy Country once  
more

Battle of  
Fried-  
bergh.

\* Of Austrians, General Thungen, Hohenhausen, Berlich-  
ingen, St. Ignon and Forcatsch, of the Saxons killed, Prince  
William of Saxe Gotha Col. of a Regiment of Dragoons,  
and Brother to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,  
he fell much regretted, being endowed with all the promising  
Parts of an able General and Valiant Hero, which endear-  
ed him to the impartial World.



1745: more became the Military Theatre: Both Armies acted for some Time on the Defensive, the King of Prussia contenting himself with subsisting his Army in the Enemy's Country; which, the other penetrating Generals being aware of, were resolved to hazard a second Engagement, and concerted a Plan for attacking him the

Battle of  
Sohr

30th of September before Day, at his Camp at Sohr; which, by the Miscarriage of one of the Columns, that took a Wrong Route was delayed till Day-break; the Irregulars attacked the Rear, while the main Body, was engaged in Front; the Engagement continued obstinate for four Hours, when the Prussians were intirely broke; but the Austrian Hussars falling to plunder gave, the Prussian Infantry Time to rally, which occasioned the Loss of the Day; with that of 7000 Men, 10 Pair of Colours, 2 Standards, and 20 Pieces of Cannon. The Prussians lost two Generals with about 3000 Men, the Officers of Chancery and Secretary, all the Valuable Baggage, military Chest, Cabinet and Papers. The Confederates with this Booty, and the Loss of the Battle retired to Jaromire, and his Prussian Majesty crowned with Laurels returned to Berlin, where for some Time he seemed to discover a pacifick Disposition, by applying to the Maritime Powers to fulfil their Engagements, and requested their Interest with the Court of Russia, to avert the Demands, made by Poland, of the stipulated Succours, while he dreaded an Invasion of his Electorate, which gave the Inhabitants of Berlin much uneasiness.

King of  
Prussia's  
Conduct

Invades  
Lusatia

THIS enterprizing Monarch not relying on Interest or waiting for Assistance, formed a bold Design of preventing his Enemies, by entering Lusatia, at the Head of a powerful Army, and having cut in Pieces some Regiments of Saxon

Horse, that opposed him, took Possession of 1745.  
 Gorlitz the Capital; while the Prince of Anhalt  
 Dessau entered Saxony, took Possession of  
 the City of Leipfick without Opposition, and  
 laid the Electorate under heavy Contributions;  
 The King of Poland thus surprized, hastily  
 quitted his Capital and retired to Prague; all  
 that his Generals could do, was to muster a-  
 bout 20,000 Men, who were joined by a Body  
 of Austrian Horse, under Prince Lobkowitz;  
 which took Post at Pirna to cover Dresden;  
 where the Prince of Anhalt on the 5th of De-  
 cember attacked and routed them with the Loss  
 of 5000 Men. Dresden immediately opened  
 its Gates to the Conqueror, who entered his  
 Enemy's Palace, where he discovered a Gene-  
 rosity, worthy of the greatest of Men, in treating  
 the Young Saxon Princes and Princesses with  
 Marks of the highest Esteem and Affection,  
 and ordered, that the greatest Respect might  
 be paid them by all about him. He being now  
 in Possession of the Saxon Capital, his Troops  
 subsisting in that Electorate, and raising hea-  
 vy Contributions; it was judged high Time,  
 to dislocate him in a peaceable Manner; as the  
 best military Assistance, that could be procured,  
 would only render the Subjects more miserable,  
 by making the Electorate a Seat of War. Ac-  
 cordingly, by the Mediation of his Britannick  
 Majesty, a Treaty was set on Foot, and sign-  
 ed the 14th of December at Dresden; To the  
 following Purport.

defeats  
 the Con-  
 federates

enters  
 Dresden

- I. That all the Contributions raised in Saxony  
 should remain in his Prussian Majesty's Hands  
 besides 1,000,000 of German Crowns to be  
 paid him at the ensuing Fair of Leipfick,  
 with 5 per Cent Interest from the Day of  
 signing

Treaty of  
 Dresden

1745.

- signing the Treaty to the Day of Payment.
- II. That the Prussian Subjects, interested in the Saxon Bank, shall be duly paid.
  - III. That the King of Poland, shall make no Innovations to the Prejudice of the Protestant Interest in that Electorate.
  - IV. That the Saxons, enlisted in the Prussian Service since his Majesty entered Saxony, shall not be reclaimed.
  - V. In Consideration whereof, his Prussian Majesty shall immediately evacuate Saxony, acknowledge the imperial Dignity in Francis the I. which, the Elector Palatine (comprised in this Treaty) likewise acknowledges.
  - VI. The Emperor confirms to his Prussian Majesty certain Priviledges (*de non evocando*) granted by the late Emperor Charles VII., with Regard to some Territories in his Possession, not belonging to the Electorate of Brandenburg.

Thus this brave and politick Prince determined those Troubles in his Enemy's Capital, and ordered his Troops to return Home, with the exactest Discipline; and repaired to his Capital where he entered amidst the loudest Acclamations of a joyful Nation.

Campaign  
in Italy

THE Austrian Army arrived in the Beginning of March in the Neighbourhood of Bologna; and, on the 6th, took Post behind the Panaro, where they were reinforced by eight Battalions and six Squadrons of Piedmontese, but on the Spaniards advancing, they retired under the Cannon of Modena. Count Gages formed a Design of joining the Army under Don Philip, and being reinforced by a Body of Neapolitan Troops, with 40 Pieces of Cannon, he made an expedition



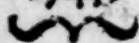
expeditious March over the <sup>•</sup> Appenine Mountains, in which his Army suffered incredible Hardships, and entered the State of Lucca, where he was plentifully supplied: but on making exorbitant Demands of Money and Artillery, he was courageously refused. Prince Lobkowitz, apprized of this Intention, immediately pursued him, having detached Count Gorani with the Irregulars to harraß the Rear Guard who came up with them near the River Magra, and attacked so desparately that he killed, wounded and took Prisoners, about 1000 Men, with several Officers. Count Gages continued his March thro' Genoa and joined Don Philip's Army at Sestri de Levante. This Junction being effected, the Genoese unmasked themselves, and joined them with a Body of 10,000 Men; which Accession, soon turned the Scale in their Favour in Italy: They in two Bodies entered the Milanesè and carried all before them, and obliged the Austrians under Count Schulemberg (Prince Lobkowitz being called to the Rhine,) to retire under the Cannon of Tortona; whence in Concert with his Sardinian Majesty, he retired behind the Tanaro; Count Gages, invested and took Tortona September the third after a short Resistance, Parma and Placentia likewise fell into their Hands, the Garrisons retiring on their Approach: In this rapid Manner they carried all before them, and having forced the Passage of the Tanaro, obliged the King of Sardinia to retire behind the Po. Pavia was taken by Escalade, and the City of Milan opened its Gates, but the Citadel, having a Garrison of 2500 Men, held out

1745.

the Junction  
of the  
Spanish  
Army  
with the  
Genoese.

• A Ridge of Mountains, that run the whole Length of Italy. under various Denominations, in some Parts scarce passable.

1745.



out; The Spaniards were not only possessed of the Milanese but seized several \* Posts in Piedmont on both Sides the Po, as far as Turin, which, being threatned, left that City under the greatest Apprehension.

Conduct  
of the  
King of  
Sardinia

THE King of Sardinia, on this Fluctuation, did all that could be expected from a brave Commander and faithful Ally; for tho' obliged to act on the Defensive, he gallantly disputed his Ground, and tho' dispossessed of Savoy since the Beginning of the War, and now stripped of a great Part of Piedmont: This generous Prince continued firm in his Engagements, and deaf to advantageous Proposals of a seperate Accommodation, which are illustrating and ever memorable Instances of his Honour and Fidelity.

Conduct  
of the  
Genoese

THE vast Military Preparations of the Genoese evidenced, that something more than ordinary was in Agitation; tho' in the Beginning of the Year they seemed to affect a Neutrality, and in April, remonstrated by Mr. Guastaldi their Minister at London, " That the Preparations made by the Republick, were only for her own Defence, and to guard against the Inconveniencies she had to fear from the Troops of either Party; but that the Senate was ready to disarm, as soon as ever his Britannick Majesty, would vouchsafe to grant them a Security in regard to Final, by engaging the King of Sardinia, to desist from executing the tenth Article of the Treaty of Worms relating to that Fief." But as soon as the Spanish Army entered their Territories, they

\* As Casal, Asti, Ceva, Vercel and Turin, whose Garrisons were not to bear Arms for one Year.

they made their secret Alliance, with the Courts of Madrid and Versailles publick, and having joined them with a Body of their Troops: declared, " That they had been forced into this Step, to avert the Dangers which threatened their State, from the Encroachments and Hostilities of his Sardinian Majesty; which, had at last forced them to seek the Protection of France, Spain, and Sicily, for their Security; but as they were willing to preserve a good Correspondence with the King of Great Britain, and the English Nation, they should be free to Trade and continue unmolested in their Persons and Properties." His Sardinian Majesty, as to his Part, replied. " That he had long expected a Declaration of this Sort, from the manifest Partiality the Republick had shewn his Enemies. That the Injuries they complained of, were owing to his Care for preserving the Peace of Italy, by opposing the Spaniards getting Footing in that Country, and consequently he could not be considered as the Aggressor; what he did, being in his own Defence."

1745.

THE British Court, bravely and faithfully disregarding the Genoese Compliments, ordered their Fleet in the Mediterranean to commence Hostilities on that Coast. Savona was the first that felt the Calamity of a Bombardment; Genoa, Final, and St. Remo, soon underwent the same Fate, the latter being almost reduced to Ashes, and the Inhabitants obliged to take Shelter in the open Country. Bastia, (the Capital of Corsica) shared in those Sufferings: Commodore

Naval Affairs

Coast of Genoa bombarded

|| In Consequence of three secret Conventions, this Treaty was signed May the 20th. and nominated " a perpetual offensive and defensive Alliance, between the Crowns of France, Spain and Republick of Genoa."



1745. Commodore Cooper having attacked it so valiantly, with a small Squadron, that the Genoese Garison begged his Cessation, and gave it up to the Marquis de Revaroli, Head of the male-contented Corsicans, who had a fresh taken up Arms, under the Protection of his Sardinian Majesty: The remaining Part of this Fleet blocked up the Spanish Squadron at Carthage-na, and took several Prizes on the Coast of Spain, but these Advantages gave no real Satisfaction to the Publick, for what might be expected from so formidable an Armament, on an unguarded Coast, especially as Admiral Torres had safely arrived, with his Squadron from the Havanna, at the Groyne with above 4,000,000*l.* in Specie and Merchandize, and had not met, in his Passage with one English Man of War.

Men of  
War lost

THE Anglesea and Blandford Men of War were overpowered and taken by the French, and the Pembroke a sixty Gun Ship lately launched, as she was falling down the Medway to Blackstake, to take in her Guns, was overfet by a sudden Squall by which Accident, about 100 Men, Officers and Women were drowned, I shall omit other trifling Remarks, and pass over to the West Indies.

Affairs of  
the West  
Indies.

THE beginning of this Year, our Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, greatly dreaded an Invasion from a formidable Armament, under the Chevalier de Caylus, who lay at Martinico with a Squadron well manned; from thence he proceeded to Leogane in Hispaniola, which so alarmed the Government of Jamaica, that they laid an Embargo on all the Shipping in their Ports. But their Pannick expired on the Arrival of Admiral Davers, with the Fleet and Transports; while Commodore Townsend sailed from

1745.

Commo-  
dore  
Town-  
send de-  
stroys the  
Martinico  
Fleet.

from the Mediteranean with seven Men of War to reinforce him. In his Voyage he was joined off Dominica, October the 3d, by the Pembroke and Warwick, and on the 31st, he fell in near the South End of Martinico, with a French Fleet of 40 Sail convoyed by four Men of War, under Commodore Me. Nemara, which he attacked with such Success, that above thirty were taken, sunk, or driven on Shore; amongst the latter were, the Magnanimous of eighty Guns, and Ruby of sixty. This considerable Advantage, greatly checked their West India Trade, and heightened the Distress of the Island of Martinico, which, at that Time need no Addition to make the miserable Inhabitants wretched.

The Island of Anguilla, was the only one, that this Year received a French Visit. In May they made a Descent and landed 1000 Men, whereupon Governor Hodges, bravely drew out what Men he had for his Defence, which did not exceed 100, and encouraged them with this short but valiant Speech. "Gentlemen I am ignorant of military Discipline, all that I can recommend to you is, to load and fire as fast as you can and stand to your Country to the last Man," These Orders were so resolutely obeyed, that the Enemy were obliged to retire to their Shipping with considerable Loss, and immediately quit the Coast, which did the greatest Honour to the worthy Governor and his Party.

French  
Descent  
on An-  
guilla

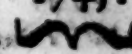
There was a bold and enterprizing Project formed by the publick spirited Gentlemen of New England, for dispossessing France of the Island of Cape Breton; as it appeared to them that Cape Breton, an Island of N. America, about 150

Project for  
attacking  
Cape Bre-  
ton

1745. that, that Island afforded the Enemy by the Increase of their Fishery in them Seas, not only an inexhaustible Source of \$ Wealth; but a constant Nursery for able Seamen, and that the neighbouring British Colonies were in great Danger from their Encroachments; more especially in Time of War, as this proved so convenient a Station for Men of War and Privateers to distress our Trade. This Project was unanimously approved by the general Assembly at Boston, who ordered 27,000 l. to be raised, by Lottery for this Service, and formed 6000 Men under the Command of General Pepperil, an Officer whose Conduct and Bravery, in this Expedition, meritts the highest Applause. His Majesty's Approbation being necessary to put the Scheme in Execution, it was laid before the Ministry, who in Consequence of the Royal Assent, sent Orders to his Majesty's Squadron in the West Indies under Commodore Warren to sail for Canso, where on his Arrival, about the End of April, he found the American Troops encamped: On the 29th they embarked in the Transports, and with a Convoy of ten Men of War, arrived the next Day off Louisbourg. Miles long and 100 broad, indented with Rivers and Lakes, lies opposite Newfoundland, at the S. Entry of the Bay of St. Laurence. The Island is plentiful and not unhealthy, tho' Subject to heavy Fogs, the Chief Town Louisbourg, formerly Port l'Anglois or English Harbour, it has a noble and safe Harbour, almost Impregably fortified and landlocked on all Sides: strong Wall and Battions on the Land Side, with a Rampart towards the Harbour, on which were mounted 64 Guns: In a small Island that commanded the Entry of the Harbour was a Battery of 30 Guns, at the Bottom of the Harbour a Grand Battery of 40 Guns which commanded the Bay, with two smaller ones of 15 Guns each, supported by a strong Garrison which imports the Consequence the French made of this Place, and the brave Attempt that was made to dislodge them.

† Their clear annual Return, by this Trade, was above 4,000,000 l. before War.



borough, the Transports were covered into Gaberon Bay, a little to the Southward of the City,  1745. where that Evening, the Troops were landed, under cover of 100 Men, who bravely repulsed a Party of 150 of the Enemy, with considerable Loss, that marched down to oppose the Descent. The Troops as they moved towards the City having set some Houses on Fire, so intimidated the Enemy, that they evacuated their Grand Battery of 30 Guns and Stores proportionable; which was instantly seized by Mr. Vaughan, with a Body of the Troops. The Enemy sensible of their Error, soon rallied to recover it; but were, as soon obliged to retire to the Town in Confusion. This Event secured the Approaches on the Land Side, which greatly contributed to the Reduction of the Place: In the mean Time the Fleet continued cruizing off the Port, and took the Vigilant a French Man of War of 60 Guns, with some Transports destined for the Relief of the Place; on the 26th of May the Island Battery was attacked by 200 Men, who were repulsed with the Loss of 152 killed and made Prisoners. This Misfortune seemed trifling, in respect of the unspeakable Hardships the Troops underwent; as they were obliged to act the Part of Man and Horse, in drawing their heavy Cannon and Mortars on Sledges, thro' Ways scarcely passable, being all Day up to their Knees in swampy Shoals, and such as were off Duty, at Night in bad Tents, exposed to foggy Damps, which occasioned such a Sickness and Mortality, that 1,500 Men were down at one Time; yet tho' raw and undisciplined, they were inspired with a Principal and Spirit, that could not be discouraged from carrying on the Siege with surprizing Resolution. The Town

1745. Town being greatly damaged by the Bombs, and a Breach made in the Curtain, a general Assault was ordered; when the Governor M. Chambron, after a brave and obstinate Defence, thought proper to capitulate on the 17th of June, the Article drawn up by Commodore Warren, and General Pepperel, being agreed to, are

in surrenders.

I. That the French should be furnished with the Necessary Vessels for their Transportation to France.

II. That the Officers and Inhabitants, should be unmolested till the Time of Transportation.

III. That the Soldiers should be taken on board the British Fleet till that Time.

IV. The sick and wounded to be taken due Care of, the Governor to be allowed two covered Waggon, and if any desire to be concealed, they may go off masked.

V. That the Inhabitants or Garrison of Louisbourg, shall not bear Arms, against his Britannick Majesty nor his Allies for one Year, and the British Subjects Prisoners of War to be set at Liberty.

This considerable Acquisition to the Crown of Great Britain, gave a sensible Shock to the Naval Force and Wealth of France; while now England was delivered from her Fears, Acadia secured, the neighbouring Indians kept in awe, and the Advantages of the Newfoundland Fishery restored. This Place had not been many Days in the Hands of the English, when they

† There were 15 Cartel Ships sent with them to France, where the Crews, on their Arrival, were severely treated; being detained for a considerable time with their Sails unbenet, and not allowed to go on Shore, nor receive the least Provision or Refreshment, such was their Resentment, on the Loss of that Island.

tasted the Sweets of it, by the Capture of three rich Prizes, which appeared off the Harbour

imagining it in the Hands of the French, when to their Surprise, they were visited by some English Men of War, and brought in Prisoners.

THE Glory of our Arms by the Reduction of Cape Breton, gave every disinterested Patriot, a lively Idea, of the Conduct and Resolution of their Countrymen of New England, and the Bravery of the Sea and Land Officers, engaged in that Expedition; who, it must be allowed, acted worthy of the most particular Notice. Congratulatory Addresses were presented to his Majesty, and, not only more Troops sent to reinforce the Garrison; but proper Encouragement given to such as would settle there, by which Means, in a short Time the Colony became in a good Condition.

Our Privateers were this Year for the most Part successful, two of whom were so singularly brave and fortunate, that it would be doing Injustice to pass them in Silence. In June the Prince Frederick, Captain Talbot; the Duke, Captain Morecock; and the Prince George, sailed from Cowes on a Cruize, but the latter unfortunately overfet on the 7th and sunk; the other Ships continued their Cruize, and on July the 10th, between the Azores and Newfoundland, they made three Sail, early in the Morning, to which they immediately gave Chase: Captain Talbot attacked one, and after a smart Engagement of three Hours, her Capt. being wounded, and several of her Crew killed she struck; he then bore away for the second,

Capt. Talbot's Success.

A 2

which

† Commodore Warren was appointed Rear Admiral of the Blue, and Gen. Pepperel was created a Barronet of Great Britain.



1745: which after an obstinate Fight, he also took; the Duke in the mean Time gave Chase to the third, which escaped by favour of the Night; these Prizes were the Lewis Erasme, of 500 Tons, 28 Guns; and the Marquis de Antin of 450 Tons, 24 Guns, homeward bound from Peru to France with 78 Tons, 13 hundreds and one Quarter of Treasure, mostly Gold, and other valuable Effects. They put into Kingsale with those Prizes, where having discharged their \* Prisoners, they obtained a Convoy, that brought them safe into Bristol, thence they sent the Treasure by Land in 43 Waggon to † London.

Commo-  
dore Bar-  
nett's Suc-  
cesses.

THE small Squadron as mentioned in the last Year for the East Indies, under Commodore Barnet, having refreshed at the Isle of Madagascar, steered for the Streights of Banca, having sent the Medway and Diamond to the Streights of Malacca. This prudent Separation gave them an Opportunity of meeting the French East India Ships homeward bound: The Commodore was so fortunate as to fall in with three of them, valued at 300,000 l. which he took after an obstinate Engagement and carried into Batavia, where he was soon after joined by the Medway and Diamond, who brought in a Manilla Ship valued at 300,000 l. The Commodore, willing to pursue his good Fortune by continuing longer in those Seas, sold his Prizes

to

\* They gave to each 20 Guineas, and did not allow any moveable to be taken from them.

† The Proprietors of those Ships, generously offered their Part, which was 700,000 l. to be immediately employed for his Majesty's Service: The Money to be repaid, as the Parliament shall think fit.

to the Governor of Batavia who sent them to 1745.  
 \* Holland.

OUR Successes by Reprisals on the Enemy this Year were very considerable, for we not only took more Shipping in our Turn, but those of much more Value, than any insignificant Captures they made; which shews the Advantages, that accrue from having Men of War properly stationed, and encouraging Privateers. For tho' it doth not encrease the National Fund, yet it protects our Trade, distresses the Enemy, enriches the fortunate Captors, and circulates to the publick Good, and diffuses a Spirit of Ambition and Bravery in all Ranks; which seldom fails of bringing a stubborn Enemy to equitable Terms.

Remarks.

THE most of the Powers in Europe, being now in some Respect or other engaged in the War on the Continent, most of the Forces drawn out of the Kingdom to strenghten our Army in Flanders, and his Majesty visiting his German Dominions; it was judged a favourable Event to kindle the long imbibed Principles of the Pretender's Adherents; for which End, while the World was amused with his being with the Army in Flanders, he was secretly preparing in Brittany for his Embarkation to join his Friends in Scotland: And was furnished by Mr. Walsh, a wealthy Merchant at St. Maloes, with a Frigate of 18 Guns well equipped, and a considerable Supply of Money, Stores, † &c. He set sail on the 14th

Rebellion in Scotland.

The Pretender sails from France.

Aa 2

of

\* This Affair was likely to bring on a Breach between the French and States General; but the Affair being referred, it was amicably adjusted.

† A Company of 100 Men called *Grassins de Mer*, were said to be raised by this Gentleman for his Service, who were

1745. of July from Port St. Lazare, accompanied by several of his Adherents, the chief of whom were the Marquis of Tullibardine, Sir Thomas Sherridan, Colonel Sullivan, George Kelly, Esq; and Roy Stuart; and was joined off Bel-lisle by the Elizabeth, a French Man of War of 66 Guns, which it is said had on board 400,000 l. and Arms for several Thousand Men, with Amunition and Military Stores; which is the more probable as the Ship was fitted out by the French Ministry, to attend and Convoy him in this Expedition. They continued their Course to the 20th, when falling in with a Fleet of Merchant Ships convoyed by 4 English Men of War, their Intention was likely to be determined: The Frigate bore away, while the Elizabeth waited for the Lion Capt. Brett, who engaged her directly, and after a Fight of nine Hours returned with great Difficulty to Brest, having her Captain and 64 Men killed, with 136 Wounded. \* The Frigate continued her Course and having got safe to the Western Isles of Scotland, cruized for some Days between Barra and Uist, and having no further Hopes of being joined by her Convoy, stood in for the Coast of Lochaber, and landed the young Pretender with his Companions at Mingarie Castle in Moydart, between the Isles of Sky and Mull. Some of his † Friends having immediate

Lands in  
Scotland.

were to act as Life Guards; for which the Pretender created him Duke of Edinburgh.

\* The *Lion* had 52 Men killed, and 107 Wounded, and was so damaged in her Rigging, that She was not able to pursue.

† The Principals were, *Camerons of Lochyell, Tor. Castle and Dungallon; M'Donalds of Lochgarie, Keppock, Barh-*  
dalt,



diate Intelligence of his Arrival, flocked to pay their Compliments, and joined him with a Party of the § Camerons, Mc. Donalds, Mc. Phersons, Mc. Laughlins, Mc. Innons, and Stuarts, who formed a Body of about 2000 Men. The 12th of August he displayed his Standard with this Motto "*Tandem Triumphans.*" Inviting the Clans to repair to the Royal Standard, and that they might be assured of Liberty, Property and Protection."

1745.

His Successes.

This induced several Herds of the unthinking Highlanders, being not sensible of the mild Administration of the present happy Establishment, to join him. They formed their first Camp in the Neighbourhood of Fort William; from whence, they found Means to surprize two Companies of Foot under Captain Scott, between Fort William and Fort Augustus: The King's Troops made an obstinate Defence till their Ammunition was spent, when they were obliged to the Number of 80, to surrender at Discretion; who being carried in Triumph to the Camp greatly elated the new Adventurers: In a few Days after, Captain Sweetman of Guise's Regiment, was surprized by a Party of them, where he was refreshing himself and being brought before the Pretender he admitted him on Parole, and gave

A a 3

him  
 dale, Glencoe, and Clanranald; M'Pheron of Clunie, M'Laughlan, and M'Kennon of that Ilk; Stuart of Ardshieill, &c.

§ The Chief of this Clan being indisposed. Miss Fenry marched at their Head to Camp, where she appeared with her Sword drawn, in a Sea green Habit, and passing in Review before the Pretender, she addressed him in a heroick Manner, expressing "here are Men devoted to your Service, which, tho' headed by a Woman, you'll find have nothing Womanish about them."

1745. him one of his Manifestoes, with a Pass for his Security, signed *Charles P. Custos Regni.*

Preparations to oppose him.

Gen. Cope marches Northwards.

It is now high Time to see how the Government relished this approaching Storm, and what Methods were taken for checking it's Progress. The first Accounts of it seemed to be treated as fabulous, but the Duke of Argyll then at Inverary, certified the Particulars; upon which the Lords of the Admiralty issued a Proclamation, with a Reward of 30,000 l. for apprehending the young Pretender, and dispatched a Courier to Lord Harrington, then in Holland, to acquaint his Majesty of their Motions. In the mean Time Lieut. General Sir John Cope, who commanded in that Country, had Orders to Assemble what Troops he could to oppose their Progress, whilst General Blakeney secured the Fortrefs of Sterling, and General Gueft Edinburgh, being the principal Places, that were then tenable. Sir John Cope took Post near Stirling, where his Situation was, not only commodious for covering that Town, but for receiving Reinforcements to quell the Insurrection in it's Infancy. The General however took a sudden Resolution of decamping and advancing, whether with an Intent of attacking the Enemy, or being joined by some well-affected Clans, but probably both may be his Inducements, as he took with him 1000 Stand of Arms, 700 of which he sent back: On his Arrival at Dalwhinny, he had Intelligence that the Rebels were advanced to the Chain, near the Pass Carryarick, and intended making a Stand for him there.

This

This Post being so \* strong it was judged impracticable to attempt it, except they risked the Loss of the Army, which at this Time was necessary to preserve, as there were no other Forces collected to reinforce them or stop the Enemy's Progress. A Council of War was held, in which it was debated, whether it was most advisable to return to Stirling or proceed to Inverness; the former was objected, as it was evident the Rebels could reach Stirling before them, they having a much nearer Way by the Head of Loch-Ranagh, and that they could seize and break down the Bridge at Hynnachin, and so cut off a Retreat; the Water of Tumble being at this Time so rapid, as to be no where fordable, and the Want of Provisions was a Motive to hasten them to Inverness, as they could have no supply nearer. By the General's continuing his March Northwards, the whole South of Scotland, was exposed to the Incursions of the Enemy, who did not fail to improve the Opportunity. They immediately took Possession of Blair Castle where they stopped the Post Boy and examined several of his Letters; thence they proceeded to Perth, which they entered on the 4th of September: The Provost and Magistrates on their Appearance departed the Town, with the Officers of the Revenue and Hamilton's Dragoons; but new Magistrates being soon appointed they proclaimed the Pretender at the Cross: From this they sent a Party of 200 Men to take Possession

1745.  
w

Rebels enter the Lowland's

Aa 4

of

\* There have been 17 Traverses cut there by the Direction of General Wade, in Imitation of the Romans, where Men may lie safely entrenched, covered by the Water Course from the Mountain.



1745. of Ruthven Barracks, which was so gallantly defended by Serjeant Terence Mulloy with only 12 Men, that they were obliged, after several Attempts to rejoin their Army, with the Loss of 9 Men killed and wounded: This Gentleman's Bravery was very honourably rewarded with a Lieutenant's Commission. The young Chevalier continued at Perth till the 11th, during which Time, he was considerably reinforced, by several of the \* Nobility and Gentry with their Clans, and having sent a Party of 200 of Clanronald's Men to Dundee, they proclaimed their King, and levied the publick Money, and brought a Vessel they found in the Harbour round to Perth. The Marquis of Tullibardine and Duke of Perth were very active in raising their Tenants, it is said (and believed, not without Reason) that the latter shot two of his, that refused going; this so intimidated the rest, that they marched with him to the Number of 400, to join the Pretender's Forces. Before their Departure from Perth, they raised 500 l. Contribution Money, and carried off Hostages for 500 l. more: On the 12th they arrived at Down, where they halted that Night, and formed a Project to amuse Gen. Blakeney, by sending a Party of 300 Men towards Sterling, while they crossed the Firth at the Fords of Frew 5 Miles above it. The Pretender was the first that took the Water, and wading through at the Head of his Army, the Officers spirited up the private Men by expressing, "There is a Royal Examination of Men to take place at Perth."

Rebels advance from Perth.

\* The Duke of Perth, Viscount Strathallan and his Son; Lords George Murray, Nairn and Dundee; Sirs, William Gordon, James Kinloch, and John Wedderburn; the Oliphants of Gask, Mercer of Aldie, and Hunter of Burnside.

"ple for ye, who would not follow such a Man  
 "to the Jaws of Death." They first bent their  
 march towards Glasgow, which threw the In-  
 habitants of that City into some Consternation ;  
 but on a sudden, early on the 14th they chang-  
 ed their Route, and marched towards Edinburgh.  
 The Magistrates of that City, on Sir John Cope's  
 marching Northward seemed to exert themselves  
 against the impending Danger, by entering into  
 a voluntary Subscription for raising 1000 Men  
 for their Defence : A Regiment of Volunteers  
 mostly Gentlemen were formed, Reparations  
 made, Cannons planted and Barricadoes erected  
 at the Gates ; so that from the first Appear-  
 ance of their Loyalty a vigorous Defence might  
 be expected, but the Rebel Army continuing to  
 advance, seemed to distract their Councils.  
 Two Regiments of Dragoons, with the Volun-  
 tiers and City Guard retired from Corstorphine,  
 where they were posted, on the Approach of the  
 Van Guard.

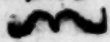
1745!

Preparati-  
ons at E-  
dinburgh

On the 16th a Council was called, to con-  
 sult the safety of the City, at which Time  
 the Well-affected being mostly under Arms,  
 the Jacobites had a great Majority, and pre-  
 sented a Composition ; a Letter being produced  
 by one Mr. Orrick, signed *Charles P.*  
*Regent*, summoning the City to receive him  
 peaceably ; on which a Deputation was sent out,  
 but on Advice to the Lord Provost, that Sir  
 John Cope with the King's Troops was ar-  
 rived at Dunbar, the Deputies were ordered  
 to be recalled ; but before the Message reach-  
 ed them, they were entered the Rebel Camp  
 at Grays-Miln, and brought back a perempto-  
 ry Demand of their Compliance by two o'Clock  
 next Morning, otherwise they might expect to

be

1745.



Rebels  
take it.

be treated as Enemies. Another Deputation was sent to gain Time, and after some Debate whether the Dragoons should enter the City or not, it passed in the Negative, they therefore marched and joined General Cope; no Order being given to the Volunteers what Part to act, they delivered their Arms into the Castle, the \* Governor whereof finding, how far the Security of the Town was to be depended on, sent to have the Cannon brought up, which was neglected, therefore fell into the Rebel's Hands: For when the Hackney Coach returned with the Deputies, they entered at the Neatherbow Gate; when 1000 Highlanders, under Sullivan and Lochyel, rushed in and took possession of the City; which shews, that it was either unaccountably given up or strangely surprized: The Lord || Provost was much blamed, and soon after taken into Custody. General Gueff in the mean Time, having secured the Castle, removed the Bank, and the Effects of the principal Inhabitants into that Fortress, which greatly disappointed the Pretender, as he missed the expected Treasure; however he was proclaimed at the High-Cross, and two of his Manifestoes read; wherein, he declares his Son Regent of his Dominions, with large Promises to the People of Scotland of redressing their Grievances, by dissolving the Union and taking off the Malt-Tax, where, I shall leave him for some Time and return to Gen. Cope.

THIS  
\* General Gueff, who spent his Life with great Honour in the Military, in this Point supported his Principles, tho' in the 36th Year of his Age.

|| Archibald Stewart, Esq; he was taken into Custody at London, but enlarged on giving 15,000 l. Bail to appear before the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland.



THIS General, with his Troops, arrived <sup>1745.</sup> at Inverness on the 29th of August, where he procured the necessary Refreshments, and being joined by some Highlanders, amongst whom were 200 of the Monroes, under Capt. George \* Monroe of Culcairn, he continued his March to Aberdeen, where having ordered Transports, he embarked his Troops for the Road of Leith; but by contrary Winds was obliged to land them on the 16th of September at Dunbar. If he had arrived a few Days sooner he might probably, not only have saved Edinburgh, but the Fatality that ensued; but, as all Actions seem to be in the Guidance of a Supreme Power, to awaken us to the true Sense of our Happiness, it was ordered otherwise. Here he was joined by Brigadier Foulkes, with the Dragoons of Gardiner and Hamilton, who to his great Surprise informed him of the Fate of Edinburgh. The General spent the 17th and 18th in disembarking his Troops and landing the Artillery, and on the 19th decamped from Dunbar, with an Intent to expel the Rebels and repossess the Town. This we must allow to be a brave Resolution, tho' his Army were much fatigued by Sea and Land, as it might be well judged the Enemy's being undisciplined, their Superiority would only incommode them. The Army passed that Night near Haddington on the Verge of Glaidsmuir, and next Morning continued their March towards Edinburgh, and on Intelligence, that the Rebel Army were advancing, a Detachment was sent forward to reconnoitre, which repelled the Van

Gen. Cope arrives at Inverness.

Lands at Dunbar.

Marches to recover Edinburgh.

Battle of Preston Pans.

\* Brother to Sir Robert Monroe; this Gent. was treacherously Shot by one of the Camerons, after Culloden Battle, as he passed thro' their Country.

1745.



Van Guard of the Enemy from the Village of Tranent. The Army immediately drew up on an advantageous Piece of Ground, with the Hamlets of Preston Pans and Cockney on their Flanks, covered with Seaton House to the left, and those of Bankton and Grange to the Right, the Village of Tranent in their Front, secured by a large Fosse, and the Sea in their Rear. In this well concerted Situation were the following Troops to oppose the Enemy: Gardiner's and Hamilton's Dragoons, Lascelle's and Murray's Foot, five Companies of Lee's, four of Guise's, and three of the Earl of London's: The Volunteers and Militia had no share in the Action, as it was judged they might confuse the regular Troops; if these Corps had been all complete they could not exceed 2500 Men. The Rebel Army consisted of the Battalions of Glengary, Clanranold, Keppock, and Glencoe; on the Right commanded by the Duke of Perth as Lieut. General: The Battalions of Perth, Stewart of Ardsheil, Cameron of Lochyell, Mc. Gregor, on the left under Lord George Murray, supported by the Battalions of Athol, Mc. Laughlan, and Robertson of Strowan, commanded by Lord Nairn, in all about 5000 Men. The Pretender in his Highland Dress placed himself at their Head expressing theatrically, "My Sword I draw, my Scabbard I throw by; a useless Burthen, till I reign or die;" Which was answered with a loud Huzza, that they would soon find "Scabbards enough." That Evening they discovered the Royal Army, and in a Council of War resolved to attack them early the next Morning, their design appeared, to surround the King's Troops, and not only, cut off their Retreat; but

1745.

but prevent their marching to Edinburgh without paying their Way. About 3 o'Clock on the 21st, the Patroles gave Notice, that a large Body of the Rebels were in full March Eastwards, and that they were again perceived N. E. which, evidenced, that they intended attacking the left Flank of the King's Troops. General Cope soon made a Disposition to receive them with his Front, at which Time three Columns of picked out Highlanders, advanced with such impetuosity on the Right Flank, where, the Train was posted with a Guard of 100 Men; that in a few Minutes they broke the Guard, seized the Cannon and falling on, in an irregular Manner Sword in Hand, they bore all before them: All Remedies were tried by the General and chief Officers to rally the Troops but in Vain, Colonel † Gardiner being left by his Regiment, dismounted and placing himself at the Head of the Foot, fell greatly regretted, and worthy of a better Fate. The Highlanders fell immediately to plunder, which gave the King's Troops an Opportunity of rallying and attacking them in their Disorder. But the Confusion and Pannick of the Dragoons was such, that all Efforts and Exhortations were ineffectual; so that, the General finding all was over, with Brigadier Foulkes the Earls of Loudon and Hume, retreated with the Remains of the Troops and arrived next Day in Berwick: Col. Lascelles who was in the Hands of the Enemy, got off in the Hurry

King's  
Troops  
defeated.

and

† This brave Officer, had all the Embellishments, to endear his Memory to Posterity, he fell being overpowered near the Walls of his own Garden, and was entered in Tranent Church with 8 of his Children.



1745. and joined them: Major Caulfield boldly rode thro' Edinburgh and got into the Castle.

THE King's Troops lost in this Engagement 500 Men killed, about 1500 \* Prisoners, with all their Cannon, Baggage, Tents, Colours, and Military Chest of 6000 l. with which the Rebels returned in Triumph to Edinburgh, having marched the Wounded and Prisoners in Procession thro' the Streets, playing their favourite Air, "*the King shall enjoy his own again.*" Elated with this considerable Advantage by the Loss of only 4 Officers and 80 Men, Numbers of the disaffected joined them, to the utter Ruin and Destruction of their Families, as you will see in the Sequel.

Lord President's Conduct.

THIS Event greatly heightened their Credit in Scotland, for except the Castle of Edinburgh, Sterling, Fort William, and Inverness, they were in a manner Masters of all Scotland, the three former were in effect blocked up, and the Troops in Inverness obliged to act on the Defensive. The Lord President was very alert in raising twenty Independent Companies to protect that Fortress, and was joined in October by Lord Loudon, who had received a Commission to command what Troops could be assembled in that Neighbourhood: He soon drew together the Mc'Leod's, Grants, and Monroes, and was seasonably joined by the Earl of Sutherland and Lord Rae; which greatly awed the disaffected in them Parts, especially Lord Lovat, who seemed to temporize a while; for on receiving a Letter from the Lord President, setting forth, "The Ingratitude and Folly of his Conduct in sending his Son and Clan

\* Amongst whom were 83 Officers, who were sent up the Country, as Prisoners of War.

to join the Pretender, advising him to recall him immediately, as the only Method of continuing the Favour of the Government." he prevaricatively answered; "That it was hard he should suffer for the Disobedience of his Son, in which he had no \* Part," concluding, "That his Desire was to live peaceably under the Government; but if he was attacked he had 600 of his Clan at Home, that should defend him to the last Extremity." This wary Politician soon after threw off the Masque, and declared openly for the Pretender's Interest; in which, it appears he had been a long Time secretly engaged.

Thus, that lurking Spark, which had been so long treated as Ridicule, kindled into a Flame, that overspread one Part of the united Kingdom and daily threatned the other; while the regular Troops were disabled from making a stand; and tho' the greatest Part of the Scotch Nation continued well effected, they were destitute of Power or Means to oppose the Assailants: But still honourably retained their Integrity, and exerted themselves to their utmost Ability in the Government's Service. Where I shall leave them and take a View of the Measures taken at the Helm, to oppose the Progress of this formidable Insurrection.

AUGUST the 31, his Majesty arrived at St. James's from his German Dominions, to the great Joy of his faithful Subjects, who too well knew the Necessity there was of his Royal Presence at this critical Juncture. A Requisition was immediately made of the Dutch Auxiliaries

1745.

His Majesty returns from his German Dominions.

† It was proved at his Trial, that he forced his Son into the Rebellion, and boasted of the Battle of Preston Pass as an unparalleled Victory.

1745. ies, and some British Troops were re-manded from Flanders to strengthen the Kingdom, while the City and Country Gentlemen were very alert in preparing against the Enemy in their respective Districts. On the 5th of September his Majesty received a congratulatory Address, from the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, which was next Day seconded by a Loyal Address, on the Insurrection in Scotland; on the 7th, by the repeated Instances of the impending Danger, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle recommended to the City Lieutenancy, the putting the Militia into a good Posture; to which End, necessary Orders were immediately issued, the Militia of Middlesex were likewise arrayed, and the Swiss Volunteers summoned to be ready on the first Notice: The 9th the Court of Lieutenancy waited on his Majesty with very Dutiful Addresses, which he most graciously received.

On the 11th the Merchants, addressed his Majesty, with an Assurance of their Loyalty and Zeal, and their Readiness to spend their Lives and Fortunes in Defence of his Government. And that Evening entered into an Association to raise two Regiments at their own Expence for his Service. The 13th, a grand Council was held by his Majesty at Kensington, wherein it was resolved, that Letters should be sent to the *Lords Lieutenants* and *Custos Rotularum* of the respective Counties of England and Wales to raise the Militia. But the surprizing News of the Defeat of the King's Troops at Gladsmuir, rendered more vigorous Measures necessary; for which End, there seasonably arrived three Battalions of the Guards and seven marching



1745  
marching \* Regiments of Foot from Flanders; Part whereof, with 4 Dutch Regiments, that arrived at the same Time (the other two having landed at Berwick, the Day after Sir John Cope's Defeat) were ordered to march Northwards and assemble under Marshal Wade. Many of the principal Nobility on applying to his Majesty had Commissions granted for levying Regiments in their respective Counties: A laudable Spirit appeared in most of the Counties equal to the Proportion of the Danger. The Zeal of the Archbishop of York greatly animated that extensive and flourishing County, who entered into an Association and raised by Subscription 40,000 l. for the Defence of the Government; the Gentlemen formed themselves into a Regiment of Volunteers, denominated the Royal Hunters, under the Command of General Oglethorpe, who did signal Services to their Country. The Nobility and Gentry of Cheshire associated to raise 2500 Men. Those of Lancashire encouraged by the Earl of Darby, and Thomas Bootle, Esq; made a Subscription for maintaining 6000 Men; in particular the Corporation of Liverpoole, raised, clothed and paid a complete Regiment, which was employed with Success in opposing the Enemy. Sir Gregory Page Bart. raised and supported

*Palmer's, Howard's, Bragg's, Johnson's, Douglas's, Chalmers's, and Lewis's*

These were the Dukes of Montague and Kingston, the Dukes of Bedford, Bolton, Montagu, and Argyll; the Earls of Halifax, Derby, and Chesham; the Marquis of Granby; the Lords Mordaunt, Gower, Herbert, Belmore, and Edgemoor; Regiments of Foot.

The Earl of Chesham, and Warrington, Sir Robert Grosvenor, Sir Watkins William Wynne, Sir George and Charles Wyndham, and Philip Wyndham Esq; with several others, distinguished themselves by large Subscriptions.

1745: 500 Men in Kent. The County of Norfolk raised 10,000 l. the City of Bristol 15,000 l. which soon created a large Fund for the Publick Service. The Woollen Manufacturers of Stroud in Gloucestershire, offered to the Earl of Berkeley their Lord Lieutenant, to form themselves and their Dependants into Regiments or Companies to be disposed off, as his Majesty thought proper. The worthy Prelates also wrote circular Letters to the Clergy to represent the Errors and Mischief of Popery, and awaken them to a just Concern for the Preservation of their Country, which they did not fail to execute in a manly and animating Manner. Such was the national Sense of the impending Danger, and the united Resolution of all Ranks to oppose a Torrent which threatened their Country with Desolation.

The Par

The Parliament being called, met October the 10th, on whose wise Deliberations and vigorous Resolutions for restoring and preserving the publick Tranquillity, the national Attention was fixed. His Majesty being seated in the usual State informed them by his Speech from the Throne, That the unnatural Rebellion broke out in Scotland had occasioned his calling them together sooner than usual, in order to have their timely Advice and Assistance for it's Suppression; justly observing, That during the Course of his Reign, as he had made the Laws of the Land, the Rule of his Government, and in all his Actions consulted the Preservation of the civil and religious Liberties of his People, it was the more astonishing, that any of his Protestant Subjects, should be deluded into Measures destructive to Popery and arbitrary Power. concluding

1745.

concluding with an Assurance, "That he entirely reposed himself, on their Affection to his Person, and their Care for the Publick Safety, for such a supply, as might effectually defeat the Designs of their Enemies, and restore the Peace of the Kingdom; doubting not, but they would act like Men, considering that every thing, that was dear and valuable to them was at stake; by which Means the publick Tranquility would soon be restored, and the Constitution settled on a stronger Foundation than ever." To which both Houses returned warm and loyal Addresses of Thanks, wherein they expressed "the most grateful Sentiments of his Majesty's just and mild Administration, their strong Abhorrence and Detestation of the Rebellion formed against his Person and Government, and their unalterable and firm Resolutions, to support, at the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, his rightful Title to the Crown, and the Constitution established in Church and State."

THIS speedy concurrence and loyal Resolution of the Parliament, diffused a general Satisfaction thro' the well affected, which was greatly heightened by the Arrival of the British Soldier (his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland) on the 18th from Flanders, who was immediately followed by four Troops of Sir John Ligonier's Horse, Bland's Dragoons, a Battalion of the Guards, and 11 Battalions of Foot. Some of which were encamped near Dartford in the South of England to prevent a French

Duke of Cumberland arrives from Flanders,

B. b. 2. *Royal Scots 1st. Battalion Harrison's, Hulse's, Lord Henry Beauclerk's, Handasyde's, Campbell's, Skelton's, Bligh's, Mordaunt's, Lord Semple's and Lord John Murray's Highlanders.*



1745. French Invasion, then threatned in Favour of the Pretender; others stationed along the Coast, while Admiral \* Vernon lay in the Channel, with a strong Fleet to watch the motions of the Enemy; and several cantooned round London assisted by the City Militia; such was the imminent Danger that threatned not only in the Northern and Southern Parts of the Kingdom, but even from the disaffected in the Capital: An Instance of the latter appeared from the extraordinary Run on the Banks, which lasted some Days; but the Directors suspecting the Intent to be, to draw out Gold to send to the Pretender, they took a prudent Resolution of paying in Silver; which, as it was less portable, would greatly Inconvenience them, and be the sooner discovered.

The Pretender, at Edinburgh

In the mean time, the young Pretender elated with Success, possessed himself of the ancient Palace of the Scots Monarchs, where he had a great Court of both Sexes, gave very brilliant Balls and Assemblies, and greatly assumed the Aurs of Sovereignty. In this Gleam of Prosperity, he was joined by several Reinforcements in particular those under the Earl of Kilmarnock, the Lords Elcho, Pittligo, Balmerino, Glenbucker and Ogilvie. There was nothing now wanting to make him in Effect Master of Scotland, but the Castle of Edinburgh; as the Regalia of the Kingdom, the Bank, &c. were deposited there. For which End on the 29th of September

Attack the Castle

This Commander was soon after displaced, the Reasons alledged against him were, "his keeping his largest Ships in the Downs and sending only Frigates for Intelligence, and for giving several premature Alarms;" He published his Vision and retired to his Seat at *Norwich* from whence he was sent called to serve in *Canada*.

September, he ordered the Communication between the Castle and City to be cut off; till this Time, General Guest the brave Governor, forbore firing on the Rebels, being unwilling to damage the Town, or involve the Innocent in common Destruction with the Guilty; but, as Hostilities were unavoidable, a Battery from the Castle was opened upon them, when several Houses were beat down and about 20 Men killed: One Taylor, a resolute Fellow, that had a Captain's Commission in the Rebel Service, engaged to make himself Master of the Castle with 30 Men; in the Attempt he was taken Prisoner with most of his Party, which Fate his Presumption justly deserved: General Guest finding, that if the Blockade continued, the Garrison would soon want Provisions, as all Communication was cut off, on the 4th of October ordered a Sally to be made under Favour of the half Moon Battery, by which Means they threw up a Trench between the Town and Castle, and having posted a Body of Men behind the Parapet, cleared the Street; on the 5th, he got in some Provisions, and that Evening a Party of the Rebels, marched up the Hill to attack the Entrenchment; but that Detachment cautiously retreating into the Garrison exposed the Enemy to a smart cannonade which obliged them to retire with considerable Loss; from that Time the Communication was opened and the Garrison plentifully supplied.

THE Young Chevalier exerted his new Authority by levying Contributions in the City and Country: his demands on the City were 6000 Pair of Shoes, 4000 Targets, and 1000 Tents; to furnish which, a Tax of two Shillings and six Pence in the Pound was imposed on all Land-  
Exacts heavy Contributions.

1745.

lords of Houses, on Pain of military Execution, by which they raised 15,000 l. They got 7000 l. for the Goods they seized in his Majesty's Warehouse at Leith; took a considerable Sum of Money from Mr. \* Erskine a wealthy Brewer, and as they judged him well affected to the Government, plundered even the Bed he lay on; they served most of those of his Principles in like Manner. A Demand being made on the City of Glasgow for 15,000 l. was compounded, by paying 5000 Guineas in Hand: From the Earl of Stair, they exacted 12,000 Stone of Hay; from the Duke of Buccleugh, the Marquis of Lothian, Sir James Dalrymple and Sir John Clerk, 3000 Stone of Hay and 80 Bolts of Oats each. From the Earl of Hopton 100 Horses. From the Dukes of Hamilton and Douglas all the Horses, Arms and other Things, they had any use for; making this modest Apology, "That at that Juncture, his Necessity required them; but, that they should have ample Re-stitution when the Troubles were settled," adding "that the Day of their Deliverance was at Hand." The Rapidity of the Outcours and Patroles was much more exorbitant, distressing such of the Country People as would not join them, which obliged these poor Wretches to fly from Village to Village for Shelter, not knowing where to secure themselves or their Effects.

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\* Mr. Erskine, on this, made a personal Application to the Pretender, telling him, "such Methods would never thrive with him; adding, the good Man George takes only Part of my money; but verily thou takest all, and thou mayest as well take away my Life, as take the Property which supports it" which was answered; "that, as he was many Years indebted to his Father's Revenue of Excise he was bound in Conscience to pay his Arrears."



He had an additional Credit amongst his Friends, by the Arrival of four French Ships at Montrose &c. with some Cannon, military Stores and Money, in which came Mr. Boyer, stiled the Marquis de St. Guiles, who acted as French Ambassador amongst the Rebels, not only assuring them; "that there would be a powerful Intervention in their Favour in the South of England, but that repeated Reinforcements would join them in Scotland, till the Affair was determined." adding, "such is the Zeal of the King my Master to see his Majesty happily established in the Possession of his Kingdoms." They immediately planted a Battery at Alloa, to secure the Passage of the Forth, and cover the landing of their Stores, while they advanced Detachments towards Sterling, which were frequently alarmed by the Vigilance of General Blakeney, who obliged them to retire from that Neighbourhood.

1745.  
His Succours from France.

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ent bonom  
nobius

Flushed with Success and Hopes he determined about the End of October to march for England by Way of Carlisle, not doubting, but his \* Friends in that Country would immediately join him. Accordingly Press Warrants were issued for bringing in all the Horses and Carriages they could get, and having reviewed his

towards  
Carlisle.

B b 4

Army.

\* The Jacobite Party in England were thus remarked by the Duke of Perth in a Council of War. "The Dependence on the Promise of English Malecontents, whose Zeal for your Royal House these 50 Years past, has manifested itself no further, than womanish Railing, vain Boasting, and noisy Gasconades: their Affection for you is most elevated, and appear Champions in your Cause when by a Tavern Fire, but the Sense of their Loyalty seems only conspicuous in the Absence of their Reason; for when once they cool, their Courage and Zeal evaporates with the Fumes of the Wine, and are not to be roused to defend your Rights, except the Bottle and Glass bear Sway.

1745

be Sum-  
moned the  
Garrison

Army on the 28th, which then being at its Summit consisted of near 10,000 Men, Orders were issued for a March; and on November the 1st, they proceeded in three Columns towards Carlisle; on the 6th their Van Guard entered England, and the 9th were followed by the whole Army, crossing the Eden 4 Miles from Carlisle, and took up their Quarters on Broughside: That Evening, a Body of their Hussars, having advanced to reconnoitre the Town, were smartly received by the Cannon of the Garrison and obliged to retire; but the next Morning they drew a Line of Circumvallation and invested the City on all Sides. About Noon Mr. Patterson the Mayor, received a Letter from the Young Pretender, signed Charles Prince Regent, "requiring him to surrender the Place, with  
"strong Menaces in case of Refusal, and de-  
"manding a definitive Answer in two Hours." To this there being no Reply made, but by the Cannon of the Garrison, the Rebels withdrew to Brampton; where in a Council of War, several of their Chiefs were for marching forward into England, disregarding the Reduction of the City; but the Duke of Perth in particular remarked, "the Misfortunes they had plunged  
"themselves into, by their Hopes from France,  
"which, he could foresee, were not to be depended on, and that the repeated Promises of their  
"Friends in England, was likely to turn out to  
"the same Effect; so that the Reduction of  
"Carlisle was necessary to give Credit to their  
"Arms, otherwise all they had to depend upon  
"was to return to the Highlands and disperse  
"their faithful Clans, and seek Shelter in some  
"Country of more Faith, than either France  
"or England." Therefore the Siege was resolv-

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1745!

ed upon: To the 13th was spent in preparing themselves with scaling Ladders, Falcines and Carriages, and that Day at Noon they appeared a second Time before the Town. Colonel Durand in the mean Time made all necessary Dispositions for a vigorous Repulse, and having the Cumberland and Westmoreland Militia with some Invalids, declared in a Council of War, "That he thought the Garrison tenable against a better Army than the Rebel Host, and that he was resolved to hold out to the last Extremity." Accordingly the Fire was renewed against them with great Vigour; but the next Day it being found, that they had broke Ground to erect a Battery, the Magistrates for the Preservation of the Inhabitants thought fit to Capitulate; on which the Militia dispersed to their respective Abodes, and Colonel Durand having but about 70 Invalids left, was obliged to abandon the Fortress having first nailed up nine Pieces of Cannon. Thus Carlisle came into the Hands of the Rebels, at an inconsiderable Loss, which was entered the 15th by the Duke of Perth, and on the 19th the Young Chevalier made his publick Entry, under a general Discharge of the Artillery, and was received by several of the Inhabitants, with great Demonstrations of Joy, where I shall leave them to consult their further Motions, and take a View of M. Wade's Army.

it capitulates

MARSHAL WADE, who had assembled his M. Wade's Army near Doncaster, reached on the 29th of October to Newcastle, where he issued a Proclamation in his Majesty's Name, promising Pardon to such of the Highlanders, as should before the 12th of November ensuing, return to their respective Habitations, and submit to his



1745.

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his Majesty's Government: But this Instance of Clemency had no Effect, on the elated Minds of the Invaders. On the first Account of their March from Edinburgh, he ordered in all the Horse at Durham and the neighbouring Villages, and sent Express to General Handasyde, who commanded in Berwick, to observe their Motions; who having Advice of their abandoning Edinburgh, marched with Ligonier's and Hamilton's Dragoons, and the Foot Regiments of Ligonier and Price, and repossessed the City on the 14th, to the great Joy of the well affected, who suffered much during the abode of their late Inmates.

THE Marshal continued at Newcastle, till he received certain Intelligence of the Rebel appearing before Carlisle: In November the 8th the 5. Army was drawn up and reviewed, by the Marshal and Count Maurice of Nassau, who allowed, that they made a gallant Appearance, considering the Season of the Year and inclemency of the Weather. They decamped from Newcastle on the 6th and continued their March toward Carlisle, thro' Roads almost impassable with Snow, which greatly retarded them, late that Night; they reached Oxington, next Day, and proceeded to Hexham; near which, there was a Camp marked out, and great Care taken by the Inhabitants to furnish them with Straw and large Fires, which at that Time were very necessary.

§ The Yorkshire Royal Hunters; Montagu's and Wade's Horse; St. George's Dragoons. Royal Scots second Battallion, Old Buff's, Barrell's, Wolfe's, Pulteney's, Blakeney's, Cholmondeley's, Femming's, Monroe's and Batterau's Foot with the 6000 Dutch Troops, commanded under the Marshal, by the Generals Lord Tyraneley, Wentworth, Howard, Huske, Ogleshorpe; Mordaunt and Cholmondeley, with Count Maurice of Nassau, General of the Dutch.

as the Snow continued deep and the Weather 1745.  
severely cold, Here Marshal Wade received  
the News of the surrender of Carlisle, and hav-  
ing temporized a while what Course to take, it  
was judged impracticable to come up with the  
Rebels, therefore after three Days Encamp-  
ment, a Retreat to Newcastle was resolved upon,  
where they arrived on the 22d, to their great  
Comfort, after so fatiguing a March.

THE taking of Carlisle diffused a general The third  
Alarm throughout the Nation, so that the Go- Army un-  
vernment found it actually necessary to take fresh der Sir  
Measures for opposing their Progress, Orders John Li-  
were issued for forming an Army of 10,000 gonier.  
Men in Staffordshire, under that able  
General, Sir John Ligonier, who had under  
him, as Lieut. Generals the Duke of Richmond  
and General Sinclair; Major Generals, Skelton  
and Bland; Brigadiers, Lord Semple, Bligh  
and Douglas, with thirty Field Pieces under the  
Brig. Majors, Roper, Lefly and Bernard, which  
wise Dispositions, you'll find in a short Time be-  
came very necessary.

THE Rebels now in Possession of Carlisle, the Rebels pro-  
Northern Key of the Kingdom, finding that ceed thro'  
the impetuosity of the Weather retarded the England.  
March of Marshal Wade's Army, and expecting  
a powerful Descent in their Favour from France,  
to divert the King's Troops in the Southern  
Parts, thought of Nothing, but the possessing  
themselves of the Capital of the Kingdom, which  
some of their Chiefs remarked as a groundless  
Notion

Four Troops of Ligonier's Horse, Bland's, Cobham's,  
and Marker's Dragoons; Howard's, Scawle's, Johnson's,  
Douglas's, Semple's, Bligh's, and Skelton's Foot; all Vete-  
rans. Of new raised, Montague's and Kingston's Horse;  
Beaufort's, Chelmondely's, Hallifax's, Montague's and Granby's  
Foot.

1745  


Notion; but as the Majority joined in the Affirmative, a March was resolved upon accordingly, a Garrison of 200 Men being left in Carlisle, under Mr. Hamilton, their main Body, consisting of about 7500 Men with 16 Field Pieces, proceeded on the 20th of November to Penrith; which the Pretender entered next Day, marching on Foot at the Head of a considerable Body in a Highland Dress. The 24th they entered Lancaster, on the 27th Preston, the 28th Wigan, and the 29th, Manchester; having proclaimed the Pretender in all the Towns they marched thro' and levied the Excise. This was the only Town in England that their Party proved formidable in, for having beat up for Recruits, they found themselves able to form a Regiment; the Command of which, was given to Colonel Townley. Amongst others, Parson Cappock joined them, and was honoured by the young Pretender with the Title of Bishop of Carlisle. He entered this Town on Foot, at the Head of the Clans, and ordered Illuminations to be made; and, that all those who had the publick Money, might come in and settle their Accounts.

WHILE they thus continued their March with great alertness thro' England, the Inhabitants of the Sea Port Towns, in particular Whitehaven and Liverpoole, ordered all their valuable Effects on board the Shipping lying in the Harbours, in order to put to Sea, on their first Approach; the Corporation of Liverpoole, dis-regarding their own safety, in respect of the common Protection of their Country, sent the Regiment they had raised, to join Lord Cholmondely and his Men, who apprehending that the Rebels intended a Descent on Wales, ordered the Bridges on the Mersey, to be broke down

at



at Warrington, Stockport, &c. which retarded their Progress while the King's Army had Time to form at Stone.

1745.

HOWEVER, whether their Design was for London or Wales, they continued their Route to dubious, that it could not be readily determined. On the 30th they advanced towards Stockport and Knottersford, near the former the Pretender waded the River in his Highland Dress with the Water up to his Middle, at the Head of his Men. On the first of December his whole Army rendezvoused at Macclesfield, and sent an advanced Party to Ashbury in the Road to Newcastle under Line, they next Day resumed their March in two Columns, one of which entered Congleton, the other passing by Gaiwworth.

IN the mean Time, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at Litchfield, to take the chief Command of the Army assembling in that Neighbourhood; which he found posted in such a Manner to observe the Motions of the Enemy, as did great Honour to the Conduct of Sir John Ligonier; he ordered Kingston's Horse and Bland's Dragoons to advance to Newcastle, and join the two Battallions of Foot that were posted there to observe the Enemy, which if they found approaching, were to retire to Stone, and rejoin the Army. Two Battallions of the Guards arrived on 1st. of December by forced Marches from London; which Day the main Army rendezvoused in the Neighbourhood of Stone, in order to support the advanced Posts, if attacked: The Post of Newcastle was alarmed by the Approach of the Enemy's Vanguard, and retired to Stone, where the whole Army was drawn up, the second at Night, in order of Battle to receive them. In this Position they continued

The Duke  
arrives at  
Litchfield.

1745

The Pretender arrives at Derby.

Marshal Wade's slow Marches.

The Conspiration at London

nued till towards Noon the ensuing Day; when Advice was received, that they had turned to the left, in two Columns and had taken the Route of Ashbourne and Leake, in their Way to Derby; which plainly demonstrated, that their Intent was for London, therefore it was resolved to march the Troops with all possible Diligence towards Northampton to intercept them; but on his Royal Highness's arrival at Coventry he had Intelligence of their halting at Derby, wherupon he ordered the Troops to encamp on Merriden Common to observe their Motions.

**MARSHAL WADE**, from whom some considerable Motion was expected, as he had a good Body of Troops under his Command, made very slow Marches, being from the first of December to the 15th, marching about 80 Miles; which proved detrimental to the Interest of the Government, as his more speedy March, might have effectually cut off the Retreat of the Rebels, and brought them between two Fires, as you'll plainly see in the Sequel.

**THE** Conspiration of the Capital, at this rapid Approach of the Rebels, is difficult to conceive; except to those, who had an ocular Demonstration. They now being advanced to the Centre of the Kingdom, within 100 Miles of their intended Route, and vast Preparations carrying on at Dunkirk and Calais for an Invasion in Favour of them; the disaffected Party were so related, that they took no Pains to dissemble their joy, which spread an unusual Gloom over all those that continued well affected to the happy Establishment in Church and

A Body of 15 Battalions and three Squadrons were preparing to embark, with the second Son of the Pretender, and a Squadron of 30 Men of War lay at Brest to convey them.

and State; nor were those Fears groundless, for had the artful Designs of the Enemy succeeded, and the Rebels desperately pushed forward from Derby, and their numerous Friends in London declared openly, the Confusion on such an Emergency may well be imagined: But the Favour of Providence, and the steadiness and Prudence of the Government, supported by the strict Zeal of all Ranks of People, created such Precautions as effectually secured the national Safety. A Camp was ordered to be formed on Finchley Common, where the Royal Standard was to be erected, the Militia in constant Readiness, and double Guards posted at the City Gates, in order to examine and secure all suspected Persons; several suspected of bad Practices, were taken into Custody, some Chests of Arms seized. The Lord Chancellor and Judges headed the Gentlemen of the Law, who entered into a noble and loyal Association, they waited in 200 Coaches on his Majesty at Kensington, and were graciously received. The Gentlemen of the City formed themselves into a Regiment of Volunteers at Blackwell's Coffee House; even the Manufactures of Spitalfields, entered into an Agreement to arm themselves and all their Dependants in case of Necessity. The Gentlemen of St. Martins in the Fields, entered into an Association to raise a Fund, from which a Gratuity was exhibited of 5 l. to every able Bodied Man, to be enlisted in his Majesty's Service for 6 Months, or to the End of the Rebellion; which laudable Scheme soon recruited the Regiments that had returned weak and thin from Flanders. The Veteran Scheme was likewise set on Foot by Mr. Samuel

1745.

Sm.



1745.

Pretender  
retire from  
Derby.

Smith Merchant, who, tho' a very young Gentleman, remarkably distinguished himself in the Service of his King and Country, and the Preservation of the Army in a Winter's Campaign, by a Project for furnishing them with \* Necessaries to protect them against the Inclemency of the Season, for which End near 20,000 l. was soon raised by Subscription.

SUCH was the Unanimity and Zeal of all Ranks to oppose the Assailants, that it greatly intimidated the disaffected in and about the Metropolis, who soon apprized their Friends at Derby, of the Difficulties they had to encounter; whereupon the Pretender called a Council of War, in which it was debated what Course they had better take, whether to push forward at all Events to London, or return while they had it in their Power to Scotland. Some of the Chiefs of the Clans were for pushing forward, remonstrating, "that the Capital was the Kingdom, and no one knew, what their approaching it might produce; whereas, by a Retreat they would lose not only their Credit and Discipline, but what was worse, their Spirits; and that the Calamities of War would follow them and lay waste their Country. The Lowlanders and French, were for returning without Delay to Scotland, in order to join Lord John Drummond and the Forces assembling there, where by the Recovery of Edinburgh, they might maintain their Ground, till Supplies arrived from abroad. The Debate being put to the Poll,

\* Which were, Shirts, Breeches, Woolen Gloves, Spatterdashers, Stockings, Caps, and Blankets; His Majesty allowed every Soldier out of his Privy-Purse two Pair of Shoes, and the Quakers furnished them all with

a Retreat was resolved on by a great Majority; 1745.  
 which must be allowed to be the most prudent  
 Measure they could take, as their Frenzy had  
 plunged them into such a Labyrinth, by the Ex-  
 pectation of a French Invasion, that their Friends  
 in London would declare in their Favour, and  
 that several of the Nobility of the Kingdom  
 would join them in their march, in all which be-  
 ing dissatisfied, they found themselves between  
 two Fires, his Royal Highness on the Point of  
 bearing down upon them in Front, and Mar-  
 shal Wade pursuing them in the Rear; which  
 left them no Time to hesitate, therefore hav-  
 ing levied the publick Money, and furnished  
 their followers with Shoes, &c. during their  
 stay here: They abandoned the Town on the  
 6th of December, and resumed their march to  
 Ashbourne, from whence they made such forced  
 marches, that on the 9th, their Van Guard  
 entered Manchester, where they raised 2,500l.  
 Contribution, they continued their march with  
 great alacrity, and arrived the 12th at Preston,  
 where I shall leave them and return to the  
 King's Troops.

Arrives at  
 Preston.

His Royal Highness on Intelligence of their  
 Retreat, set out on the 7th from the Camp at  
 Merriden, with the Generals Richmond, Haw-  
 ley, Bland, Kingston and Bligh, having under  
 him all the Horse and 1000 Volunteers, leav-  
 ing Sir John Ligonier to command the Ar-  
 my in his Absence. He continued the Pur-  
 suit with all possible Diligence, but the \* Roads  
 being so excessive bad, it was the 10th at Night  
 before he reached Macclesfield: Thence he  
 C c. sent

His Royal  
 Highness  
 pursues  
 them.

\* The Country People generously furnished the Foot  
 with all their Horses, to which, the Inhabitants of Berming-  
 ham laudably contributed.

1745. sent Orders to the Magistrates of Manchester to seize all the Rebel Stragglers, ordered Bligh's Regiment to join him from Chester, and directed the Liverpoole Blues to take Post at Warrington, while Major Wheatly on the 11th advanced with a Body of Horse in Pursuit of the Enemy.

MARSHAL WADE, not finding it practicable to march his whole Army to intercept the Rebels in their Retreat, detached General Oglethorpe with the Royal Hunters, St. George's Dragoons, and a Detachment of Wade's and Montague's Horse, who having crossed Blackstone Edge, marched 100 Miles in three Days through Roads almost impassable with Ice and Snow, and arrived at Preston the Day the Rebels left it; they were that Evening reinforced by the Duke's Army, and it was resolved the next Morning to pursue the Enemy, in order to bring them to Action before they entered Scotland. When unhappily an \* Express arrived from London, with Orders to hold the Army in Readiness to march Southward, which gained the Rebels a Day's march of the King's Troops, being all they wanted to complete their Retreat, for the next Day a counter Order arrived, and the Royal Army continued the Pursuit: On the 18th his Royal Highness, at the Head of some Horse and Dragoons, came up with their Rear Guard at the Village of Clifton, where they had lined the Walls and Hedges, with a Body of their best Troops, while the Pretender and the remaining Part continued their Retreat through Penrith; their Scheme was to let the Duke with the Van

Guard

\* This was occasioned, by Intelligence from Admiral Vernon, that the French Fleet had put to Sea.



Guard pass into the Ambuscade, then to sur- 1745.  
 round him and carry him off before the   
 Troops could come up to his Relief; his Royal  
 Highness approached so near before he was ap-  
 prized of them, that his Footman was taken  
 Prisoner, and would have probably been in  
 Danger, were it not for the mature Intelligence Skirmish  
at Clifton  
 of Thomas Savage, a plain Inhabitant of the  
 Village, who accosting the Duke in his friendly  
 Way, gave him not only an Opportunity of  
 defeating their Scheme; but dislodging them  
 with great Precipitation. His Royal Highness  
 immediately drew up his Van Guard on Clif-  
 ton Moor, and sent his Hussars to reconnoitre  
 the Pass, while he dispatched an Aid du Camp  
 to hasten the march of the Troops, which were  
 formed as fast as they arrived, and General  
 Oglethorpe was sent with his Party to take  
 Post between the two Bridges of the Lauther  
 to cut off their Retreat. The Hussars began  
 the Attack on a Party of the Rebel Hussars  
 under Captain Hamilton, and were so fortunate  
 as to bring him off Prisoner: Three Squadrons  
 of Dragoons were immediately dismounted,  
 and ordered to advance on the Enemy, who  
 marched with great Speed to meet them; it  
 being duskish, the King's Troops could only  
 perceive them as Clouds, but on their approach-  
 ing at about 50 Yards Distance, a brisk Fire  
 commenced, and the Highlanders advanced  
 Sword in Hand; but after some fruitless At-  
 tempts on both Flanks, they were obliged to  
 retire with considerable Loss, carrying off their  
 killed and wounded in their Retreat; the King's  
 Troops pushed forward into the Village and

C c 2

made

\* Four Troops of Ligonier's and Kingsten's Horse, Bland's  
 Cobham's

1745. made about 70 Prisoners, which might have been followed with the Loss of that Part of their Army, were it not that General Oglethorpe was obliged to retreat, to prevent his falling between two Fires, as it was not possible for him to maintain his Post between the Bridges, if the Enemy should advance from Penrith, which probably would have been the Case, if they found their Rear Guard obstructed.

THE King's Troops lay that Night on Clifton Moor, and his Royal Highness took up his Quarters with his Friend Thomas Savage, who demonstrated the greatest Concern for his Welfare, and gave distinguished Proofs of his Loyalty. Early the next Morning they entered Penrith, where the Refreshments ordered for the Rebels were very necessary, who had not Time to carry much with them, as they decamped suddenly the preceding Night and proceeded to Carlisle, where they arrived early that Morning, and having reinforced the Garrison to secure their Retreat, passed the Eden and Selway, and in two Columns entered Scotland; where I shall leave them to join their recruiting Friends, and return to the Fate of Carlisle.

The D.  
besieges  
Carlisle.

HIS Royal Highness advanced on the 20th in View of this City and invested it on all Sides, and having summoned the Town on the 21st they refused to surrender except they were allowed the Honours of War from thence to the 28th they kept a continual Fire from the Garrison which did little Execution; this Interval was spent in bringing the heavy Cannon from Whitehaven

Cobham's and Mark Kerr's Dragoons, in all about 1600. The Foot did not come up till the Action was over. Col. Honeywood, Capt. East, Cornets Owen and Hamilton were wounded, 9 Men killed and about 20 wounded,

Whitehaven and preparing all Neccessaries for opening the Trenches ; the 27th at Night a Battery of 6 Eighteen Pounders was raised on Primrose Hill, which began to play on the Castle the next Morning, but they were obliged to abate their fire the ensuing Evening, when a fresh Supply of Ammunition arriving, it was renewed with great Vigour, and a considerable Number of Cohorns that Night thrown into the Castle which greatly intimidated the Garison ; while another Battery of 3 thirteen Pounders was erected, which the Rebels perceiving, after the first fire of the old Battery, they hung out a white Flag, and offered an Exchange of Hostages for a Capitulation. His Royal Highness sent Col. Conway his Aid du Camp to acquaint them, " That he would make " no Exchange of Hostages with Rebels, but " desired they would let him know, what they " meant by hanging out a white Flag." Lord Bury was likewise sent to inform the French Officer in Carlisle, (if there was any such) " That " there were no Dutch Troops in the Camp, " but enough of the King's to chastise the Rebels, and all that dare to assist them. " The Governor answered, " That he desired to know " in the Name of himself and Garison what " Terms his Royal Highness would grant them " on surrendering the City and Castle, which " known they will acquaint him with the ultimate Resolution. the white Flag being hung out to obtain a Cessation for a Capitulation." Signed, JOHN HAMILTON.

UPON this his Royal Highness immediately sent back the following Form of Surrender, " All the Terms his Royal Highness can or " will grant to the Rebel Garison of Carlisle



1745. "are, that they shall not be put to the Sword,  
 "but reserved for the King's Pleasure." Signed  
 RICHMOND, LENOX, and AUBIGNY.

ABOUT 4 o'Clock the Rebel Garison sent  
 the following Acceptance. "That they agreed  
 "to the Terms of Capitulation, recommend-  
 "ing themselves to his Royal Highness's Cle-  
 "mency, intreating his Intercession with his  
 "Majetty in their behalf."

It Surren-  
 ders.

ACCORDINGLY the Gates were immediately  
 given up, and General Bligh took Possession of  
 it, with 1000 Foot and 120 Horse to Patrole  
 the Streets. The Rebel Officers were ordered  
 Prisoners to the Castle, and the Men secured  
 in the Cathedral and Town Goal; with proper  
 Guards placed over them. Such was the For-  
 tune of a Garison, as may be justly said, sacrific-  
 ed for the safety of their Leader and his Army.  
 His Royal Highness left the Command to Gen.  
 Hawley, and returned to Court, where he received  
 the Honours justly merited by his Conduct.

Rebels en-  
 ter Glas-  
 gow.

THE Rebel Army in the mean Time con-  
 tinued their Route in two Columns the young  
 Pretender had with him, the Duke of Perth,  
 the Lords Elcho and Pittligo, Cameron of  
 Lochyel, and the Mc'Donalds of Keppock and  
 Glengarry, with 4500 Men, who entered Dum-  
 fries on the 21st, here they levied 2000 l. Con-  
 tribution, half of which was paid in Hand and  
 for the other half they carried off Hostages on  
 the 23d, and proceeded to Glasgow, which they  
 entered the 25th; being joined by the other  
 Column of about 2500 Men under the Mar-  
 quis of Tullibardine, the Earl of Kilmarnock,  
 Lords George Murray, Nairn, and Ogilvie.  
 You may readily imagine the Consternation that  
 the Inhabitants were in, at the Approach of a  
 Party

Party, which they strenuously opposed, not only at the Revolution in 1688, but in the Rebellion in 1715, and even in the subsisting Com-motions, by levying Men and \* Money for the Service of the Government. From which Principles, to their immortal Honour they did not deviate, tho' reduced to the greatest Extre-mities. The Pretender continued here eight Days, and not having the slightest Honour paid him, it's not to be admired, that the City felt the Symptoms of his Displeasure. The Con-tributions levied in Broad-Cloath, Tartan, Lin-en, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. amounting to 10,000*l.* exclusive of the publick Money; by which Means his Army were in a manner new cloathed, and considerably refreshed after their fatiguing march thro' England, which contributed much to their subsequent Successes.

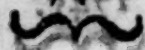
AFFAIRS being thus far concerted to their advantage, it was resolved in a Council of War to proceed towards Sterling, the better to facilitate the Junction of the Troops under Lord John Drummond, and to reduce the City and Castle to their Subjection, before the King's Troops could assemble in Scotland to make head against them.

ACCORDINGLY Jan. the 3d he advanced with his Troops to Denny, St. Ninians, and  
+ Bannockburn

\* They raised a complete Regiment for his Majesty's ser-vice, which they, on the Enemy's Approach, sent to Ed-inburgh; the Pretender on his Arrival sent for the Provost Buchanan, and desired on Pain of Death, a direct List of those, that raised Troops against him; to which the Wor-thy Magistrate bravely replied; "he would name none; "but that for his own Part he had subscribed largely for "that Purpose, and, as he thought it his Duty, was not "afraid to die in such a Cause." For which he was fined 500*l.*

1745.

1746.



French  
Auxilia-  
ries land  
in Scot-  
land.

† Bannockburn, detaching the Earl of Kilmar-nock with a strong Party to Falkirk, to cover the intended Siege, where I shall leave them and take a Retrospect of the Commotions in Scotland.

WHILE several || Vessels that attempted a Descent on Scotland in Favour of the Pretender, with Men, Arms, and Money were taken by the Vigilance of the Cruizers. Lord John Drummond as General of the Auxiliaries with a small Reinforcement of French, landed about the End of November, and fixed his Head Quarters at Perth. where he was soon joined by the Earl of Cromartie with several of the  
\* Clans

† Bannockburn, near this Town Robert Bruce King of Scotland, obtained an ever memorable Victory over Edward the III. of England, who intending to extirpate the Scots, marched with a numerous Army to that Kingdom. Robert, on this, sent for aid to Ireland, and had from thence 200 Champions of the Red-Branch, called Bowmen, the Scots at first gave Way; but the Bowmen taking the Van, expressed, "Courage brave Scots we'll win the Field," at which they rushed on with such Intrepidity, that the English will the Loss of 13,000 Men were routed, to which these Lines were adapted.

"To Albion Scots, we ne'er would Yield;

"The Irish Bowmen won the Field,

An antient celebrated Author remarks them thus;

"From handling dext'rously the Bow and Quiver,

"They first atchiev'd the Name of Bowman clever;

"Which from great Albion and the Scots of Old,

"Deserv'dly bear the Name of Bowman bold.

Of whom derived the Family of Forbes in Scotland.

|| The Soliel, by the Sheerness, in which was Charles Ratcliff, Esq; and about 30 Officers, with a considerable Sum of Money. Lewis XV, by the Milford, she had on board 30 Officers with 250 Men of Fitz-James's Regiment. St. Xiriveo a Spanish Ship, by the Trial Sloop, which had on board 7 Chests of Money, with Arms and Amunition. The St. Pedro with Military Stores and Money. The Bourbon. and La Charite, by Commodore Knowles, with Count Fitz-James 4 other Generals, and near 400 Officers and Men.



\* Clans, and received a considerably supply of Money from Spain, escorted from the Isle of Barra by the Mc'Donalds, which beguiling Sinews induced several fatally to join him; a Party found an Opportunity of surprizing the Hazard Sloop at Montross, and having landed the Guns fortified the Harbour. Sir John Kinlock having raised near 400 Men to join him, secured Dundee, they likewise possessed Dunblain and Down-Castle, so that not only all the East of Scotland, but several other Parts were overrun by them; while Lord Lewis & Gordon was no less alert in Aberdeenshire in levying Men and Money for the Pretender's Service; under Pain of Military Execution.

1746.

DURING these rapid Proceedings the Earl of Loudon, and Mr. Forbes the Lord President, maintained their Post at Inverness with 2000 of the Loyal \* Clans, and on Intelligence that the Master of Lovat with the Frazers had formed the Blockade of Fort Augustus; his Lordship made a forced March to it's Relief, and having supplied the Garrison with Necessaries, returned Dec. the 8th to Inverness. On the 10th at the Head 800 Men he paid Lord Lovat a Visit at his Seat at Castle Downie, and desired he might have Security for the peaceable behaviour of his Clan; his Lordship promised that all the Arms in their Possession should be brought

Conduct  
of Lord  
Loudon.

Dissembla-  
tion of  
Ld. Lovat

\* The M'Kenzies, M'Intosh's, Farquharsons, M'Kemish's Frazers, and Gordons, in all about 1870.

§ This Nobleman second Brother to the Duke of Gordon, served as Lieut. under Admiral Haddock in the Mediterranean.

\* The M'Cleods, under young M'Cleod; Grants, under Ruthmurcus; Monroes, under Culcairn; Earl of Sutherland's Men, M'Kenzies, under Lord Fortrose; Guns, under M'Kemish, and Lord London's Men.

1746. brought in by the 16th, highly condemned the Rashness of his Son, and agreed to return with Lord Loudon to Inverness, till he performed his Engagements, such was his Lordship's Dissimulation and Policy, for after several artful Excuses he found Means to make his Escape.

THE Shires of Bamff and Aberdeen having suffered by the Exactions of Lord Lewis Gordon, the Earl of Loudon thought it Necessary to use his Efforts to expel him; accordingly he detached the Laird of Mc'Cleod with 500 of his Clan, and 200 of the Monroes under Capt. Monroe; on their arrival at Elgin they had Notice that 200 of the Rebels were posted at Fochabers, and having seized the Boats on the Spey seemed resolved to dispute the Passage of that River; but on his arrival he found the Post abandoned, and continued his march by Bamff while Capt. Monroe advanced to Srathbogie; in his Route he was joined by Mr. Grant with 500 of his Clan. Thence they proceeded to Inverary, of which when Lord Lewis Gordon had Intelligence, he made a forced march from Aberdeen with 1200 Men, and on the 23d of December in the Evening surprized the Laird of Mc'Cleod and Capt. Monroe at Inverary, at which Time they had but 300 Men in the Town; (the rest being cantoned in the Neighbouring Villages) they maintained their Ground with great bravery for about half an Hour, when being overpowered by Numbers and their Ammunition failing they were necessitated to retreat, which they effected in good Order, and having crossed the Spey rejoined the Troops at Inverness.

Action at  
Inverary.

ness, with the Loss of 7 Men killed and 15 wounded which they left behind.

LORD John Drummond, with what Troops he could collect, having joined the young Pretender, the Siege of Sterling was unanimously resolved upon, for which End on the 5th of January they invested the Town, and having that Night broke Ground, opened their Battery next Morning, which was followed with a Summons about Noon. General Blakeney, who commanded in the Castle, in this Crisis, used his utmost Efforts to encourage the Inhabitants to a vigorous Defence; but Disputes arising in their Councils, the General remarked, "That as the Provost and Bailiffs did not think the Town worth their Notice, neither did he, but he would take Care of the Castle." Thus Negotiation was preferred to Arms, and after some Treaty a Capitulation was agreed on, and on the 8th the Rebels took Possession of the Town. Some Censures being passed on the Magistrates, they published a Vindication of themselves, setting forth, "that they were not in a Condition to defend the Town, the Strenght and Number of the Rebels being so great, and their Want of Cannon and Men, not having above 600, and in Case of an Assault, the Town was in Danger of being plundered." General Blakeney greatly disrelished their Conduct, as he judged it tenable, if they declared unanimous in it's Defence. The General received the next Summons in behalf of the Castle, to which he gallantly replied, "that he was always looked upon as a Man of Honour, and that he was determined to die so, therefore would defend the Castle to the last Extremity." The Pretender

1746.

Rebels  
besieged  
Sterling.

Take the  
Town.



1746. tender immediately called in his Troops, that were in the Neighbourhood of Perth, and having erected a Battery at Mar's Work, began to play on the Castle the 12th; but as their Operations proved unsuccessful, and the Fire of the besieged intollerable to unqualified Troops, it may be questioned had they been uninterrupted, if they had not desisted from the Enterprize.

General  
Hawley's  
Motions.

HOWEVER, General Hawley judging the Castle of Sterling of too great Importance, to admit the Enemy to lie before it, collected all the Troops he could at Edinburgh, and resolved to march to its Relief; sending 300 Men under Colonel Leighton to assist Captain Faulkener in the Vulture Sloop, in attacking the Rebel Batteries at Airth, which commanded the Navigation of the Forth: The Captain soon beat them off from that Post, but proceeding up the Alloa, to seize a Brigantine which had some Cannon on board, he was so warmly received, that he was obliged to retire. On the 13th the Rebels collected all the Horses and Carriages they could procure, and advanced towards Linlithgow; with an Intent to bring off the Provisions in that Neighbourhood; so that, if the Royal Army should advance, they might be stressed for Subsistence. This Scheme proved unsuccessful, for they had not well entered the Town at one End, when General Huske with the Van of the King's Troops entered at the other, which unexpected Surprise, obliged them to retire with great Precipitation to Falkirk, and from thence the next Day to Stirling, while General Huske continued his march, and took Possession of Falkirk, and was joined on the 16th by the whole Army with the Artillery from Edinburgh: On the 17th Cobham's Dragoons

Dragoons and the Argyleshire Highlanders under Colonel Campbell joined the Army, and the next Morning it was resolved to march in quest of the Enemy, who seemed inclined to risque a Battle, they were perceived in motion early that Morning, and about Noon they were observed to advance smartly ; but at two o'Clock, they marched in two Columns Southwards, in order to obtain the Weather-Gage, there being a violent Storm of Wind and Rain, which Policy greatly contributed to their Success ; General Hawley on perceiving their Intent was, to possess themselves of the rising Grounds in Falkirk Moor, formed his \* Army in the Front of his Camp and marched directly to prevent them, but before he reached the Eminences the Rebel † Army were perceived to extend greatly to the Southward and out-flanked him, on account of an impassable Morass, which they had in Front. The Royal Army advanced as fast as the Weather and inconveniency of Ground would admit, and when at the Distance of 200 Paces the Dragoons were ordered to fall upon them Sword in Hand, while the Foot advanced to the Charge ; but the Dragoons on receiving a smart Fire from the

1746.

Battle of  
Falkirk.

\* Ligonier's, Hamilton's and Cobham's Dragoons ; Wolf's Cholmondely's, Pulteney's, Price's, Ligonier's Blakeney's, Monroe's, Flemming's, Barrell's, Old Buffs, Royal Scots, 2d Battalion, Batterau's, Glasgow Volunteers, and Argyleshire Men ; under the Generals Hawley, Halk, Mordaunt, Cholmondely and Semple ; which if complete, would have been about 12,500 Men.

† Glengary, Clonranold, Keppock, Athol's, Ogilvie, Lockyell, Cluney, Frazer, Nairn, Farquharson, Gordon, Appin and Glenbucket's Foot, with Kilmarnock's Hussars, and Elcho's and Pittligo's Horse, in all about 8,500 effective Men.

1746.  
  
 The  
 King's Ar-  
 my defeat-  
 ed.

the Enemy gave Way ; the Foot after an irregular Discharge soon followed their Example ; the Regiments of Barrel and Ligonier were immediately rallied by Brigadier Cholmondeley, who was soon sustained by General Huske, with the old Buffs, and what Battalions he could form, with some Squadrons of Dragoons ; so that the Rebels were severely handled in their turn, and could not thro' their utmost Might break this handful of Men, that gallantly secured the Retreat of the Army : It must be allowed that on this Disaster, the Officers did all that could be expected from the bravest of Men, several of † whom in exposing themselves too much to the Enemy, fell greatly regretted, with about 300 Men and some Pieces of Cannon.

Remarks.

THIS unhappy Miscarriage created several Conjectures, but the Effects most to be relied upon are, “ That as the Storm, during the Action continued, so violent in their Faces, they “ could scarce see before them, that the Rain “ had rendered their Arms partly useless, and “ so spoiled the Ground, and the Horses of the “ Train being so weak, that the Cannon could “ not be brought up the Ascent, and that during the Engagement the Captain of the “ Train had deserted, and the Drivers fled with “ their

§ The Brave Sir Robert Munroe and his Brother, were killed in cold Blood, when the Action was over. Colonel Whitney, Powel and Biggar fell in the Field with several others, and many taken Prisoners. Col. Ligonier died a few Days after, of a Quinsy he contracted that Night, he being indisposed in Edinburgh, and tho' blooded and blistered, would not stay behind the Army, when an Engagement offered. His Majesty lost in him an Officer of eminent Virtue, distinguished Bravery and unblemished Loyalty, which in Competition render his Memory dear to every Man of Honour and Integrity.



“ their Horses ; likewise the Pannick of some of  
 “ the Forces at the first Fire of the Enemy, 1746.  
 “ caught like Wild-Fire amongst most of the  
 “ Troops.” These Disasters being remediless,  
 it was judged necessary to consult, as to the Pro-  
 tection of the Troops, the Night being so stormy  
 and all their Ammunition wet, the General  
 found that they were not capable of making a  
 second Stand ; therefore ordered a Retreat to-  
 wards Edinburgh, bringing off what Cannon  
 and Tents he could procure Carriages for, spik-  
 ing up and burning the Remainder : Which  
 gave the exulting Foe an Opportunity of en-  
 larging greatly on the Victory, but took care  
 to conceal the Number of their Slain, by ad-  
 mitting none to enter the Field, till they were  
 the next Day interred.

THE Rebel Troops being at this Time col-  
 lected from the most Parts of Scotland in and  
 about Sterling, gave the Loyalists in some Pla-  
 ces an Opportunity of shewing their steadiness  
 in the Government's Interest : They released 31  
 Officers sent Prisoners from Preston Pans to  
 Glames Castle, Coopar, and Angus, which were  
 conducted by the Inhabitants of Dundee to E-  
 dinburgh the 19th, to their great Joy and the  
 Satisfaction of the Troops. Prisoners released

As soon as the Defeat of General Hawley  
 reached London, more vigorous Measures were  
 immediately concerted for restoring the publick  
 Safety. The Dutch \* Troops being previously  
 sent Home, were replaced by 6000 Hessians  
 taken New Measures taken

\* On Account of a Remonstrance of the Abbe de la Vil-  
 le to the States General, insisting on their fulfilling the  
 Capitulation of Tournay and Brendermond, as those Troops  
 were garisoned there, and not to serve against France  
 nor her Allies till January 1747.

1746. taken into British Pay, which arrived at Edinburgh the beginning of February, under Prince Frederick of Hesse; this created a new Spirit, as they were more to be depended on, or at least had not their Hands tied up. All the Troops in the Northern Parts were ordered to Edinburgh. And the better to encourage the well effected, redress the Miscarriages, and check the Progress of the Revolters. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, was ordered down to take the Command. He set out from St. James's the 25th of Jan. with four || Aids du Camp, and travelled with such Expedition, disregarding Fatigue, that he arrived at Edinburgh the 30th; where on his Arrival, as some Rest was necessary to refresh him, he went to Bed; but the Importance of his Commission, and the bravery of his Resolution in exerting himself for the Protection of his native Country, bore so great Weight in his Royal Breast, that at the Expiration of two Hours he arose and conferred with General Hawley, and other Officers of Distinction, the proper Measures to be taken in attacking the Enemy. The Nobility, City, and University vied in expressing their Satisfaction on his Royal Highness's Arrival. In short the Confidence of his Valour and Penetration, diffused new Life to the late sinking Spirits of his Spectators. The Soldiers expressed a most earnest Desire of recovering their Disgrace by being led, by the Darling of their Hearts against the Enemy, which laudable Zeal had not Time

Duke of  
Cumber-  
land com-  
mands the  
Army.

†  
|| Lords Cathcart and Bury, Colonels Conway and York.

to cool, for after some \* Reforms the Troops were directly put in Motion. 1746.

THE Rebels after the Battle of Falkirk, renewed the Siege of Stirling, and tho they erected two Batteries, they were so smartly fired upon by General Blakeney, that they did little Execution; but finding that their Summons and Attacks were valiantly opposed by the General's disinterested Conduct, and the alarming Shock they received, on the Arrival of this Royal Highness at Edinburgh; they concluded to raise the Siege, offering a considerable Reward to any, who should discover the Author of his Arrival; such was their Apprehension from the Effect it might have on their Followers.

Rebels re-  
new the  
Siege of  
Sterling

HIS Royal Highness soon manifested the certainty of his being in their Neighbourhood, for on the 31st of January he advanced with the Army from Edinburgh to Linlithgow. The Rebels on his Approach retired to Torwood, where it was imagined they intended a Stand; but on his marching towards them the next Morning, they blew up St. Ninian's Church, wherein was, their Powder Magazine; which was destroyed, with some of the Country People, and repassed the Forth with great Precipitation, leaving their wounded Prisoners behind.

His Roy-  
al High-  
ness ad-  
vances

Rebels  
retreat

Did The

\* His Royal Highness observing, that several insignificant Stripling bore Commissions, prudently noticed the Rules of Charles XII. of Sweden, in ordering them to School, and inflated Disciplined Soldiers, more worthy of bearing them Commissions, or at least more fit to face the apparent Danger and insulting Enemy. Which Rule, if observed in the different Armies of Europe, would afford them braver Men, by whose Valour, they would less need numerous Armies, and not only save Men, but immense Sums of Money; which Detractions are often brought on a Nation by the Misconduct of undisciplined Officers.



1746. The Duke continued his March to Falkirk, and detached Brigadier Mordaunt, with the Dragoons and Argyleshire Men in Pursuit of the Enemy; on Feb. the 2d he entered Sterling with his Army, where he was received by the military and affectionate Compliments of the gallant General Blakeney and his Officers, testifying their grateful Sense of the Sight of their Deliver. The Duke was pleased to approve of the General's Conduct, thanking him in the most becoming Manner, for the brave Defence of that Fortrefs, of which Charge he appeared Worthy.

THE Young Pretender continued his Retreat to Perth, where having nailed up the Cannon, he divided his Army into three Bodies and continued his Route Northwards, which at first appeared to be a Dispersion; but the real Intent was, the better to subsist the Troops, as was evident by their Rejunction in the North. The Column the Adventurer was with, blew up in their March the Barracks of Ruthven, and proceeded to Strath Spey, the Grant's Country; while the other Columns united at Aberdeen, having received some Supplies from France, with some dismounted Men of Fitz-James's Regiment. Admiral Byng being stationed on that Coast, was so vigilant as to intercept two of their Vessels, and drive some others on Shore.

Conduct of L. Loudon. In the mean time the Earl of Loudon on the retreat of the Rebels used all possible Diligence to put Inverness in a Posture of Defence, and having collected several of the Northern Clans, prepared to receive the Enemy. The Pretender advanced towards Inverness about the middle of February, and had a slight Skirmish with an advanced Party of Lord Loudon's, and seemed resolved

resolved to attack the Fortrefs; which, as it appeared to be, not tenable against their Numbers, his Lordship evacuated on the 17th, and retired into Ross-shire. The Pretender the ensuing Day entered the Town without Opposition, and having summoned Fort George, it was unaccountably given up. Thus far he succeeded in his Retreat, and cantoned his Troops in the Shire of Murray, as far as the Spey, where they exercised great Severities to all those well affected to the Government; they plundered the Lord President's House of every Thing valuable, and published an Order to punish with Death, all those that corresponded with the Friends of the Government, by which a poor Man fell an unfortunate Victim. Where I shall leave them and return to the Duke's Army.

1746.

Pretender takes Inverness.

THE Bridge of Sterling being broke down by the Order of General Blakeney, to incommode the Rebels in the Siege, took to the 4th of February to repair it; When his Royal Highness advanced to Dumblain, and on the 5th entered Perth, ordering Magazines of Bread and Forage to be erected for the Subsistence of the Army: whence he detached two Parties of 500 Men each, under Sir Andrew Agnew, and Lieut. Col. Leighton, to take Possession of Dunkeld and Castle-Menzies. On the 8th his Royal Highness posted to Edinburgh; to concert the necessary Measures with Prince Frederick of Hesse, for disposing of the Forces under his Command to the best Advantage; which were ordered, as he intended marching Northwards in pursuit of the Enemy, to take post at Perth and Sterling to secure them important Places, if the Rebels should attempt marching Southward. On the 14th three Battalions were advanced to

His Royal Highness proceeds Northwards.

Hessians take Post

D d 2

Cooper

1746. Cooper of Angus, and a Regiment of Dragoons to Dundee; while St. George's were ordered to take post at Earn Bridge, and those of Hamilton and Naizon at Bannockburn; Which Parties were to be commanded by Prince Frederick of Hesse who had under him the Earl of Crawford as General of Horse. The Duke proceeded with the Army to Aberdeen, where he arrived on the 28th, and was waited on by several of the Northern Nobility and Gentry, with offers of their Service. March the 1st. he detached the Earl of Anstruther with 400 Horse and Foot, under Major Morris, to seize some Ammunition landed from Spain and lodged in Corgarf-Castle, in Mar-shire; this they effected without Opposition; but the Horses of the Country being either drove off or carried away by the Enemy, they were obliged to destroy the Arms and 30 Barrels of Powder, then returned to Aberdeen. Several other Parties were sent thro' the Country to oppress the Guilty, and protect the Innocent; one whereof under Major La Fausille was sent to Glenesk, to destroy the Habitations of those that joined the Rebels: While another under Capt. Hewet was ordered to take Possession of the Earl of Airly's Seat, and secure his Person, on Suspicion of treasonable Practices. While the Duke continued to refresh his Troops at Aberdeen, Roy Stewart visited Strathboggie with 1000 Foot and some Hussars, which tho' 32 Miles Distant his Royal Highness resolved to dislodge; accordingly March the 16th he sent Orders to General Bland to attack them, and advanced Brigadier Mordant, with 4 Battalions and some Cannon to Old Meldrum to support him if there was Need. On the 17th, General Bland entered Strathboggie, the Rebels having fled



fled precipitately at his Approach, he ordered a Highland Captain, with 70 Men and 30 of Kingston's Horse to advance to Keith, and clear that Town, then to return to the Army. The Troops finding the Town evacuated took up their Quarters there; but the Rebels returning to the Town that Night, surprized and attacked them on all Sides: They drew up as fast as possible in the Church-Yard and defended themselves with great Resolution, till they were almost cut to Pieces; A Cornet and five Men of the Horse only escaping. This Disaster served to put the Troops on their Guard; and to prevent future Surprizes they were ordered to encamp in three Columns.

1746.

Action at Keith

THE Rebels on their Part were not inactive; for about the middle of March, they found Means to surprize a Party of Argyleshire Highlanders, under Campbell of Glenure near Mount Kanach; who defended themselves with such Bravery, that they were either killed or made Prisoners; two other Parties of them underwent the same Fate in the Neighbourhood of Blair. Whereupon, Lord George Murray invested the Castle; in which, Sir Andrew Agnew, had taken Post with his Detachment; tho' the Attacks were vigorous, and a pressing Famine prevailing in the Garrison, being reduced to the Extremity of Horse Flesh; he gallantly held out, till the Arrival of the Hessian Troops, which obliged the Enemy to raise the Siege. Fort Augustus about this Time, underwent a more severe Fate, the Garrison being weak and no Prospect of Relief, when the Enemy appeared before it, thought necessary to capitulate: This they did not think proper to continue as a Fortress, therefore blew up the Fortifications and Barracks, and proceed-

Rebel Motions

Siege of Blair

Fort Augustus taken

1746.  
  
 Siege of  
 Fort Wil-  
 liam.

ed, flushed with these slight Successes to the Siege of Fort William; which tho' under the Direction of Brigadier Stapleton an able French Engineer, they were obliged to raise after eighteen Days, with the Loss of eight Cannon, seven Mortars, and many Men. The Reception they met from Capt. Scott the Deputy Governor being so dissatisfactory, as to assure them he would maintain the Fort for his Majesty to the last Extremity; which Symptom of Bravery, ought to be the Basis of every Soldier; and it were to be wished that several Fortifications, which I have Occasion to mention in this History, had Commanders of equal Spirit; if so, Numbers of disgraceful Capitulations, would afford me a different Subject, worthy of being enlarged on, to the Honour of the Defenders, and save me the Trouble of remarking their tacit surrenders with their Preambles of trifling Excuses, which they never fail of; to prevent the publick Odium cloak their Infamy, and protect them from corporal Punishment; in which Points they ought to be the first aimed at, for as their Trust is great, the greater ought their Sufferings to be, and their Names branded with Infamy, as an Example to others, and a Distinction between the just and unjust.

Lord Loudon surprized.

IN the mean Time, the Pretender having Intelligence that Lord Loudon had taken Post at Dornack, and was reinforced by some Companies from the Earl of Sutherland, sent the Duke of Perth on the 19th of March, with a Party of 1500 Men to dislodge him, who by favour of a thick Fog passed the Firth in Boats, and surprized the Outguard, making Major Mc. Kenzie and some Officers with 60 Men Prisoners. The Rebels receiving continual Reinforcements ob-

liged

liged his Eordship to think of a Place of greater Safety, and passed over to the Isle of Skye. 1746.

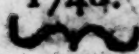
THE Earl of Cromartie on this Event appeared publickly in Arms, for tho he had joined the Pretender at Perth, yet he acted with some Reluctance, as he refused assisting at their Councils, and spent a great Part of his Time with the King's Officers then Prisoners, and employed his Credit for their Relief and Accommodation; and even neglected the Order he had received for Contributions on the Shire of Fife, saved Sir Robert Monro's Seat and his Brother's from being plundered, and granted Protection to all such as applyed, to him which Conduct by his Majesty's Clemency, was the Preservative of his Life and Fortune, when condemned to the Scaffold.

E. of Cromartie's Conduct.

DURING this Gleam, the Pretender continued with his main Body about Inverness, and had some Accession of Strength from the disaffected Clans; \* but the Conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and the Vigilance of the Men of War on that Coast, soon determined his Heroism, and brought to an ever memorable Period his ascending Project. For on the Return of the Hazard Sloop, sent to War France for Supplies, she fell in with the Sheerness, Capt. O'Brien, who after a Pursuit of 56 Leagues, locked her in Tonge-Bay in Sutherland. The Captain immediately engaged her; but on losing a considerable Number of Men, she ran ashore, and landed the remaing Part of her Crew, and 12,000 l. in Specie near Tonge Castle; Hazard Sloop of War retaken.

\* The Lady Mc. Intosh, whose Husband the Laird of Mc. Intosh was in the King's Service, headed in Person a Body of her Clan to join him, and by the Artifice of Lord Lovat, several others were prevailed upon.



1746.  the: which being perceived by some † Officers of Lord Loudon's Regiment, they marched at the Head of 80 Men to attack them, and after a short Skirmish, obliged them to the Number of 186 to surrender at Discretion, seizing their Money and Arms; the Prisoners were immediately put on board Capt. O'Brien, who in his Voyage to Aberdeen having touched at the Orkneys, seized another Vessel with Arms and Ammunition for the Rebels, and brought them safe to the intended Port. This Affair happening in Lord Rae's Country, and chiefly by the Conduct of his Son Capt. Mc. Kay, he was threatened by the Lord Mc. Cleod with Fire and Sword; who, marching towards him with a superior Force, obliged him to evacuate his Habitation. The Earl Morton's Estate was likewise traversed by Sir ‖ James Stuart of Burray; who about that Time manifested his Intention of opposing the Government by committing great Hostilities.

His Royal Highness during his stay at Aberdeen for the Advance of the Season made all necessary Preparations for taking the Field. The Troops so spirited by his Presence, and so carefully supplied by his Conduct, were in an active Capacity; his Deportment proved in every Instance, so agreeable to the Soldiery and Inhabitants, that they vied in demonstrating their Satisfaction in him; who was not only capable of civilizing, but defending the North. The disaffected could not; but allow his Justice in hearing

† Sir Henry Monroe, (Son to the late Sir Robert,) Capt. Mc. Kay (Son to Lord Rae,) and Lord Charles Gordon, (Brother to the Duke of that Name.)

‖ He died in the New Goal Southwark, before, his Trial came on.

hearing and redressing their \* Grievances; and punishing † such as exceeded their Authority, by oppressing or injuring the People, remarking "That he was not come to destroy, but to save, "not to oppress, but to redress."

1746.

THE victualling Transports having arrived the Beginning of April, and the Weather proving favourable, his Royal Highness thought proper to advance on the 8th from Aberdeen; while the Vessels coasted the Shires of Bamf and Murray, in View of the Army. On the 12th the whole Army advanced towards the Spey; the Passage whereof, it was imagined the Rebels would have disputed; but on the Approach of the Army, tho' they made a considerable Shew of Opposition, they shamefully retired without firing a Shot; the King's Troops immediately forded the River, tho' the Water was up to their Waste, and the Current very rapid, with the Loss of only one Dragoon and four Women; and encamped that Night on the Western Side. The Duke the next Day continued his Route, the Enemy continually retiring before him, and on the 14th arrived at Nairn. The 15th being the Anniversary of his Royal Highness's Birth, he ordered an Allowance of Biscuit, Brandy and Cheese at his own Expence, to each Soldier, who celebrated his Anniversary with great Decorum. The Rebels were no way backward in their Point on this Occasion, they set Fire to Fort Augustus, which served for a Bonfire, and having

His Royal Highness proceeds Northwards

passes the Spey

\* Mrs. Gordon of Culbardie being pillaged, his Royal Highness made a strict Enquiry into the Affair, and sent her one hundred Guineas to repair her Losses.

† An Officer of Monroe's Regiment was broke, for extorting six Guineas from a Woman at Aberdeen for protecting her House and Shop, and another suspended for six Months for Male Practices.

**1746.** having blown up Fort George, and called in all their Parties; they advanced to Culloden House, in order to cover Inverness, and oppose the Progress of the Duke's Army; and that Night formed a Scheme of surprizing them in their Camp at Nairn; but Lord John Drummond who commanded that Expedition, being advised of the Duke's well guarded Situation, thought it adviseable, tho' in the Neighbourhood of the Camp to desist, and rejoin the Pretender.

**Action at  
Goldspie**

At this Time a little War was carried on in Sutherland between the Clans of Sutherland and Rae, on the King's Part, and those of Cromartie and Mc. Cleod, on that of the Pretender; the latter, as I have before remarked, having entered that Country with Fire and Sword seemed to carry every Thing before them. Ensign Mc. Kay with 20 of the Earl of Sutherland's Men, having Intelligence of the Earl of Cromartie's Route to join a Body of 400 of his Men, formed an Ambuscade near Goldspie; but on their first Fire the Rebels fled to Dunrobin Castle, where they hoisted an appointed Signal for their main Body, who advanced to their Relief with all Diligence; but 180 of Lord Sutherland's Men having intercepted them, notwithstanding their Superiority, bravely attacked and routed them, with the Loss of 90 killed or drowned and 160 made Prisoners: The Victors conducted those to Dunrobin, where Ensign Mc. Kay lay, investing the Earl in that Fortress, Who found means to persuade the Outpost to give up their Arms, which he secured, then wresting the Keys from the Porter he opened the inner Gate, and at the Head of 26 Men, rushed up Stairs; where, entering the Dining-Room, in which the Earl with Lord Mc. Cleod (his Son) and the other Officers were,



were, they submitted at Discretion, and were sent on board the Hound Sloop to his Royal Highness at Inverness.

1746.

Battle of Culloden.

ON the 16th of April, his Royal Highness having given the necessary Orders for the Day, with great Prudence and Penetration, decamped from Nairn between four and five in the Morning, and having disposed the Army in three Columns, covered on the Flanks by the Horse and Dragoons, proceeded towards the Enemy; after 8 Miles march the Van Guard perceived them in Motion to the left; on which the Duke immediately formed the Army; but being at too great a Distance and the Rebels not advancing, they again continued their March to the Distance of a Mile; when after a short Halt, they proceeded with fixed Bayonets, and having passed the Morrafs, had a full View of the Enemy in Line of Battle, behind the Huts and Walls of Culloden House. The Pretender on observing them advance, asked one of the French Officers his Opinion of the Day; who after some Pause, answered, "That he believed it lost, for he had narrowly observed the Duke's Army, and never saw Men drawn up with more Conduct, nor advance in a more cool and regular Manner." Undoubtedly the Dispositions made by his Royal Highness would have done Honour to the oldest and most experienced General, as you may see by the annexed Plan; for if any one Battallion failed, there were two at Hand to supply it's Place; and if any two Pieces of Cannon were taken, there were three to open upon them, which admirable Situation was sufficient to support the Army on the Offensive to the last Extremity: When headed by the Soldier's Friend; whose affable Deportment, reigned triumphant in the Hearts of those under him.

1746. All Things being in readiness to forward the Attack, his Royal Highness addressed himself to the Officers and Soldiers, to the following Purpose. "Gentlemen and Fellow Soldiers; I think proper to acquaint you, that you are instantly to engage in Defence of your King and Country, your Religion, Liberties, Properties, and all that is dear to you; thro' the justness of our Cause, I make no doubt of leading you to Victory; stand but firm, and your Enemies will soon flee; but if any amongst you are diffident of their Courage or Behaviour, which I have not the least Reason to suspect, or any who thro' Conscience or Inclination cannot be zealous or alert in performing their Duty; my Desire is, that all such would immediately retire; and I declare they shall have my free Pardon for so doing; For I had rather be at the Head of 1000 brave and resolute Men; than 10,000 amongst whom, some by Cowardice or Misbehaviour might disorder or dispirit the Troops, and bring Dishonour on the whole Command." This noble expression cemented the Troops, in the greatest Spirit and Resolution; who unanimously exerted themselves with the greatest Activity in the Attack; to which they immediately advanced. Some Time was spent by both Armies in gaining the Flank; but the Duke's Army still advancing, they got clear of a Morass that lay to their right, this gave his Royal Highness an Opportunity of extending his Front; for which End, Pulteney's Foot were ordered from the Rear to take Post on the right, and Kingston's Horse, with a Squadron of Cobham's Dragoons to cover that Flank.

Lord Bury was ordered forward to recon-

noitre

noitre something that appeared like a Battery; 1746.  
 at which, the Rebels began to fire their Cannon, but being so ill pointed, did little Execution. The first Discharge of the Royal Artillery threw the Enemy into a visible Confusion, they being loaden with Grape Shot, and their Ranks so close that Avenues were fairly cut thorough them. The Rebels disliking this manner of fighting, advanced the Mc. Donalds and Mc. Intoshes on the right Flank, who coming three several Times to break in, were so warmly received by the Royal and Pulteney's, that they retired closely pursued by the Horse. Their Attack at the same Time on the Left, tho' more furious, was equally Successful; for having outflanked Barrell's Foot, the Athol Men, Camerons, and Fraziers, rushed in Sword in Hand with great Resolution and Intrepidity, seeming resolved to carry all before them; but the King's Troops being ordered to reserve their Fire, till they came close up did great Execution; yet their Commanders acting with great Bravery, continued exhorting and forcing them down, on which the Regiments of Barrell and Dejean opened for them to pass, they then closing brought them between the first and second Line, where they so handled them with their Bayonets, that their Broad Sword and Target proved of little Service, few escaping to their main Body. In the mean time General Hawly with Mark Kerr's Dragoons and the Highlanders, having advanced towards the Enemy's Right, broke the Park-Wall that covered them, and surrounding their Flank, met General Bland with Kingston's Horse and Cobham's Dragoons in the Centre which created a general Dissolution and Carnage for the Foot pressing hard, brought them between several  
 Fires,



1746. Fites, which soon routed and destroyed their Projects; The Pretender seeing all his Hopes blasted with several of the Chiefs fled from the Field, with great Precipitation and having forded the Ness almost to his Neck took up his Quarters that Night at the Seat of Lord Lovat at Aird; The King's Troops continued the Pursuit with great Bravery, the Horse and Dragoons committed so continued a Slaughter in the thickest of their Ranks, that the Road from the Field to Inverness, being 4 Miles, was covered with killed and Wounded, few of the Rebels submitting to take Quarters; so that their Loss by the best Accounts exceeds 2500, in the Battle and Pursuit, 226 were made Prisoners amongst whom were the unfortunate Earl of \*Kilmarnock and Lord Balmerino, Sir John Wedderburn, with other Officers of Distinction; 30 Pieces of Cannon, 2320 Firelocks, with their Colours Ammunition and Swords: which determined this ever memorable Victory with an inconsiderable Loss in the King's Troops.

His R. H. enters Inverness.

His Royal Highness that Evening entered Inverness, where he received the Submission of the French Officers in the Rebel Army; and having ordered the Disposition of the Forces, dispatched Lord Bury, to his Royal Father with the happy Tidings of his † Success; and sent

out

\* The Earl of Kilmarnock mistaking the King's Horse for the Irish Brigades rode up to them, and was taken. He was beheaded on Tower Hill with Lord Balmerino, who was taken by the Grants after the Battle. Charles Ratcliff Esq; and Lord Lovat some time after underwent the same Fate.

† His Royal Highness in viewing the Field of Battle next Day was heard to express these noble and pathetick Words Lord! what am I? that I am spared! when so many brave Men lie Slain. It was said an Order was found in one of the

out Parties in pursuit of the fugitive Rebels, 1746. while he advanced with the Body of the Army to Fort Augustus, in order to support them; They soon layed waste the disaffected Part of the Highlands, and brought in Several Prisoners with large Herds of Cattle and Provisions. So that the Clans were obliged to disperse, several brought in their Arms, & Surrendering themselves to his Majesty's Clemency, while \* some luckily got off in two French Men of War, that arrived on the Coast of Arasaig with Supplies for the Pretender's Service; The Greyhound and Baltimore attacked them so close for five Hours, that tho' they were obliged to sheer off to refit; The French did not think proper to wait a second Visit; but returned to France: † Others found Means to get into Norway, from whence they passed into Sweden. The Young Pretender continued above four Months sculking about the Western Islands and Highlands; and if the best Accounts we have on that Head be credible, often escaped the Hands of his Pursuers to Admiration, however the Zeal and Fidelity of his followers, on that Occasion is not to be paralleled; tho' a Reward of 30,000 l. was offered for taking him, tho' great the Danger they exposed themselves to, in concealing the Prisoners Pockets signed George Murray Lieut. General to give the King's Troops no Quarters; which, Kilmarnock and Balmerino denied they knew any thing of, on the Scaffold.

Amongst whom was Lord Lovat, the Lady Mc.Intosh, and others of Distinction who were committed to Custody.

§ Such as surrendered themselves and brought in their Arms, were admitted to return in Peace to their Country on promise of good Behaviour.

\* The Duke of Perth (who died in the Voyage) Lords John Drummond Elcho, Nairn, and others.

† Lord Pirrigo and Ogilvie, Viscount Duddee with ten others.

arrives at  
F. Augustus,

1746. cealing him; their infatuated Devotion was such, that no Inducement could prevail upon them to betray him: In September two Privateers fitted out from St. Maloes arrived to carry him off; he entered on the 17th, in a bad State of health, on board the *Heureux*, with several of his Adherents; and in his Voyage was chased off the Land's End, by two British Men of War; but a Fog arising protected him in the last of his Adventure, so that he landed safely at Rolcart in Bretagne on the 29th, and proceeded from thence to Versailles, where, it has been said, he was received, with great Marks of Distinction; but the subsequent Conduct of the French Ministry shewed as they had no further Opportunity of employing his Service at that Time, that they grew weary of him therefore he retired to Avignon.

Pretender  
returns to  
France

Remarks

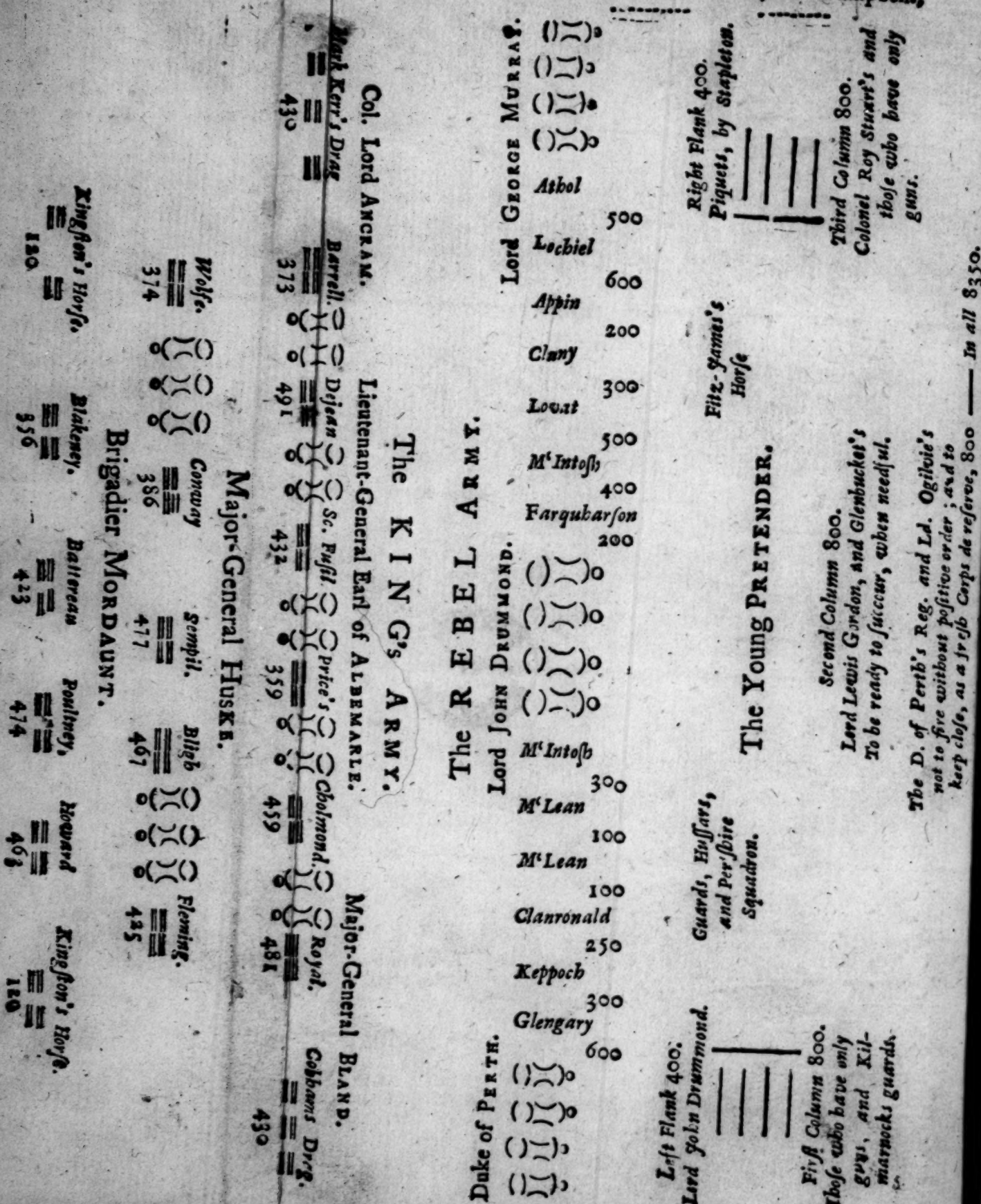
In the mean Time, the decisive Victory at Culloden diffused an unexpressible Joy thro' all Ranks of his Majesty's loyal Subjects, who crowned him with congratulatory Addresses on that Occasion, and made the Conduct of this gallant Prince and the Services he rendered his Royal Father and Country, the Subject of their Conversation. The Lords and Commons ordered their Thanks to be transmitted to his Royal Highness, in the most solemn and unanimous Manner, which he gratefully received, and answered, with the Modesty and Lustre of the Heroes of Antiquity. The Commons sensible of his great Service, voted him 25,000 l. per Annum

|| Sullivan, Sheridan, Cameron of Lockyell, and three others of that Name, Mc. Donalds of Glengary and Barrisdale, Stuart of Ardsheil, and about 100 private Men.



# PLAN of the BATTLE near CULLODEN-HOUSE.

Park-wall, broke down by the Campbells,



Total

# List of the Killed and Wounded, &c. of the King's TROOPS at Culloden.

| CAVALRY.   | Regiments.               | Officers Kill'd.           | * Do. Wounded.           | Men Kill'd | Wounded. | Missing. |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| INFANTRY.  | <i>Kingston's.</i>       |                            |                          |            | 1        |          |
|            | <i>Ld. Cobham's.</i>     |                            |                          |            |          |          |
|            | <i>Dragoons.</i>         |                            |                          | 1          |          |          |
|            | <i>Ld. Mark Kerr's</i>   |                            |                          |            |          |          |
|            | <i>Do.</i>               |                            |                          | 3          | 3        |          |
|            | <i>Royal Scots.</i>      |                            |                          |            | 4        |          |
|            | <i>Howard's-</i>         |                            |                          | 1          | 2        |          |
|            | <i>Lt. G. Barrell's.</i> | <i>Capt. Robert Kerr,</i>  | <i>Lieut. Col. Kieb.</i> |            |          |          |
|            |                          |                            | <i>Capt. Romer,</i>      |            |          |          |
|            |                          |                            | <i>Lieut. Edmonson,</i>  |            |          |          |
|            |                          |                            | <i>Ensigns Campbell,</i> |            |          |          |
|            |                          |                            | <i>and Brown.</i>        | 16         | 103      |          |
|            | <i>Wolfe's</i>           |                            | <i>Ensign Bruce,</i>     |            |          |          |
|            | <i>Gen. Pulteney's</i>   |                            |                          |            |          |          |
|            | <i>Brig. Price's.</i>    | <i>Capt. Grossette.</i>    | <i>Captain Simpson.</i>  |            | 8        |          |
|            | <i>Brig. Bligh's</i>     |                            | <i>Lieut Truppaud.</i>   | 4          | 16       |          |
|            | <i>Royal North B.</i>    |                            |                          |            |          |          |
|            | <i>Fuzileers.</i>        |                            |                          |            | 7        |          |
|            | <i>Lord Sempil's.</i>    |                            |                          | 1          | 13       |          |
|            | <i>M. G. Blakeney's</i>  |                            |                          |            |          |          |
|            | <i>B. Cholmondeley's</i> |                            |                          | 1          | 2        |          |
|            | <i>Brig. Flemming's</i>  |                            |                          |            | 6        |          |
|            | <i>Col. Dejean's.</i>    |                            | <i>Captain Kinnier.</i>  |            |          |          |
|            |                          |                            | <i>Lieutenants King,</i> |            |          |          |
|            |                          |                            | <i>and Lort.</i>         |            |          |          |
|            |                          |                            | <i>Ensigns Dally and</i> |            |          |          |
|            |                          |                            | <i>Mondock.</i>          | 14         | 63       |          |
|            | <i>Col. Conway's.</i>    |                            | <i>Captain Spark</i>     | 1          | 4        |          |
|            | <i>Battereau's.</i>      |                            | <i>Captain Carter.</i>   |            | 2        |          |
|            | <i>Lord Loudon's</i>     | <i>Capt. J. Campbell.</i>  |                          | 6          | 2        |          |
|            | <i>Argyleshire Mili-</i> | <i>C. Collin Campbell,</i> |                          |            |          |          |
|            | <i>tia.</i>              |                            |                          |            |          |          |
| ARTILLERY, |                          |                            |                          |            | 6        |          |
| Total Loss |                          | 4                          | 15                       | 48         | 242      |          |



*Annum* additional \* Revenue, for which Par- 174.  
 liament a Bill soon passed in both Houses. 

THIS Fortunate Prince, when the Affairs of the North were fully settled, returned in Triumph, crowned with Laurels to London, amidst the joyfull Acclamations of an attending crowd, several Miles from the City being lined, to receive their heroick Preserver and Deliverer, who vied in Wishes for his Prosperity and Safety; every Heart being touched with his Merit and every Tongue lavish in his Praise: Which Honours tho inferior to his Merit and Services, distinguished, that the sincere Affections of a free People, were preferable to the Incense of servile Adulation; and that when a Commander is centred in the Hearts of the Soldiery, he need not doubt, under Providence, of Success. †

THE Nobility and Gentry of Ireland, under the Direction of the prudent and disinterested Earl of Chesterfield, their Lord Lieutenant, were very alert in protecting themselves and his Majesty's Interest, against the impending Danger. A Reward was offered of 60,000 l. for apprehending the Pretender and his Eldest Son, or either of them, that should land or attempt to land in Ireland. Regiments and independant Companies of Horse and Foot were immediately raised throughout the Kingdom, and the Nobility

Affairs of  
Ireland.

E e

lity

\* His former Revenue was 15,000 l. per Annum.

† The Lenity of the Government was such, when this Storm blew over, that there were much fewer Examples made, than the Circumstances of Rebellion seemed to require, at Kennington Common there were 17 executed; at Carlisle 9; at Brampton 6; at Penrith 7; at York 22; being in all 61 out of 161 that were found guilty, the remaining Part with most of the Private Men, were afterwards transported to the Plantations, and the French Officers and Soldiers sent in Cartel Ships to France.



1746. lity and Gentry of every County, vied in Discipline and Appointments, so that in a little Time to the Number of 80,000 became equal to regular Troops, and ready to march on the first Exigency to quell any Invasion or Insurrection that should disturb the Tranquility of the Nation, and a Camp was formed at Bennet's-  
 Bridge. This brave and prudent Disposition favoured by the Hand and Fortune of every loyal Patriot, so intimidated the foreign and domestick Enemies, that no Invasion was attempted, nor Embers of Insurrection discovered. So that the British Crown may now boast, that Ireland, formerly a Nation whose Revenues were not sufficient to defray the Charges that attended defending it, and quelling the Commotions of the Natives, doth not only afford a considerable Revenue to the Crown; but support a good Body of Troops, partly Natives, who have done laudable Services abroad, and brought additional Honours to their Country.

Supplies  
 for the  
 Year.

DURING this Series of Rebellion, the Parliament of England on whose wise Deliberation, the national Interest and the Protection of their Allies depended, ordered the Committee of Supplies, who granted for the Service of the Year 7,063,251 l. 18 s. 10 d. three Farthings. To which End the Committee of Means and Ways made the following Provision, Land Tax at 4 s. in the Pound 2000,000 l. Malt Tax 750,000 l. Lottery and Annuities 3000,000 Sinking Fund 1,000,000 l. Exchequer Bills 500,000 l. in all 7,250,000 l. being a Surplus of 186,748 l.

His Majesty  
 clost  
 the  
 Parliamt.

AUGUST the 12th, his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and having passed the

Acts

\* Acts ready for his Royal Assent, closed the Session with expressing, "His entire Satisfaction in their Proceedings, and the Zeal and Vigour they manifested for the Support of the Government and Suppression of the late Rebellion; that Affairs had a more favourable Aspect abroad, that he had sent a Body of his Troops to join the Allies in the Netherlands, for the Defence of the United Provinces, and opposing the further Progress of France on that Side, and that by Means of their powerful Succour, the Army was considerably augmented, and the Successes of the Austrian and Sardinian Troops in Italy, tended much to the Advantage of the Common Cause, and gave a Prospect of bringing his Enemies to Reason, and securing a safe and honourable Peace, which was the great End he aimed at." Concluding, "With his particular Thanks to both Houses, for their unshaken Fidelity and Zeal, and their Chearfulness in granting the Supplies for the Service of the Year." After which the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Order, prorogued the Parliament to the 30th of September and continued in Recess to the 18th of November.

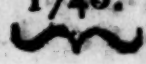
Conduct of  
France.

THE Court of France, by whose political Scheme our Forces were brought over from Flanders, was, in this Interval, at full Liberty to extend her Conquests in the Neighbourhood of Brussels, and invested that City on all Sides, in which there was a Garison of 14 Dutch Battalions, with some

E c 2

Austrians

\* An Act for granting his Majesty 1,000,000 from the Sinking Fund; for punishing such as carry disguised Arms; or the more effectually disarming the Highlands of Scotland, and restraining the Use of the Highland Dresses.

1746.  Austrians and Hanoverians; and according to their usual Dispatch, broke Ground before it on the 24th, while Detachments took Possession of Vilvoerden, Niville, Trous Trois, Louvain and all the out-Posts, and Forts near the City. The Siege was carried on with such Dispatch, that on the 8th of February the Breach was made practicable; on which the Governor, with that numerous Garison beat the Chamade and surrendered Prisoners of War: The French Troops by this Step, had secured fresh Quarters in the Enemy's Country, and spent to the beginning of April in Preparations to take the Field; when they formed their Encampment in the Neighbourhood of Bruffels, where Marshal Saxe arrived on the 20th, to take upon himself the chief Command, and was followed on the 23d by the French King. Marshal Bathiani, in the mean Time, encamped what Troops were in the Neitherlands, near Mechlin; where he resolved if possible, to maintain his Ground, by acting on the Defensive, till the arrival of the Reinforcements: On the 25th he sent a Party of Hussars to reconnoitre towards Louvain, which were attacked by a Body of Grassins and Irregulars; the skirmish continued with great obstinacy three Hours, in which both Sides were severely handled; but a Reinforcement of 900 French arriving, obliged the Austrians to give Way and retire to their Camp: On the 27th, the French Army advanced in 7 Columns towards Mechlin, extending their Flanks, as if they intended surrounding the Allies; whose inability to oppose their Numbers obliged them to retire, taking their Route through Antwerp into the Dutch Territories; where they formed a defensive Camp at Terhyde between Bergen-op-Zoom and Bois-le-Duc, having Breda in their Front, and Gertrudenburg

Take  
Bruffels.

Both Ar-  
mies take  
the field.

French  
advance.



Gertrudenburg in their Rear : The Dutch by 1746.  
 their Alacrity at this Time, in preparing for  
 the Defence of them Fortresses, shewed a Reso-  
 lution of opposing the Progress of France by  
 destroying their Suburbs, and laying some of the  
 Country under Water, which if we may judge  
 it Dissimulation was of the deepest Hue ; but  
 the Rapidity of the Enemy in attacking their  
 Towns left no reasonable Grounds for any such  
 Opinion.

THE French possessed themselves of Mechlin,  
 the small Garrison retiring after a short stand,  
 in which they repulsed the first Party of the  
 Enemy. The famous City of Antwerp was en-  
 tered by them the 9th of May, which Day they  
 invested the Citadel, wherein was a Garrison of  
 2000 Men, under Gen. de Weed ; they broke  
 Ground before it on the 14th, and played their  
 Batteries with such Success, that they dismount-  
 ed several Cannon in the Citadel, and soon  
 got Possession of the principal Outworks. Tho'  
 the Governor continued an incessant Fire, and  
 did them considerable Damage, he was necessi-  
 tated, towards the End of the Month to capi-  
 tulate, being allowed the Honours of War, and  
 Liberty to join the Allied Army.

THE next step the French Army would take,  
 seemed doubtfull ; but it was generally ima-  
 gined, they intended pursuing the Allies into  
 the Dutch Territories. However, whether  
 owing to the Apprehension of their fortified  
 Situation, or the dread of drawing the Dutch  
 into an offensive War, they thought conven-  
 ient, if they had any Intent that Way, to  
 desist it ; and as Mons was a Place of the ut-  
 most Importance to them, directed their Views  
 to that City ; before which and St. \* Ghislain  
 they

Take  
 Mechlin.  
 And An-  
 twerp.

Invest  
 Mons,

E c 3

\* St. Ghislain a fortified Fort near Mons.

1746. the Besiegers, under the Prince of Conti, took a formal Seat, the 7th of June, while the covering Army under M. Saxe encamped between Lier and Antwerp. Mons, tho' provided with a strong Garison of Imperialists and Dutch, was obliged, by the incessant cannonade and smart Approaches of the Enemy, to capitulate on the 11th of July; the Garison being made Prisoners of War, the Prince of Hesse Philipstal, Gen. Nava and three other Officers only excepted. The small Garison of St. Ghislain, in the main Time, defended the Place with great Bravery; but being overpowered, were obliged on the 21st to surrender on the like Terms. The French, resolving to pursue their Advantages with the utmost Celerity, proceeded from Mons to Charleroy, which they invested on the 14th; and carried on their Attacks, with such Resolution, that the Garison on the 22d O. S. were obliged to Surrender Prisoners of War; after which M. Saxe, suspecting the Intention of the Allies, ordered the Prince of Conti, to rejoin the Army at Tirlmont, where he had taken Post to cover the Siege.

It surrenders.

With St. Ghislain.

Charleroy

Motion of the Allies.

THE Allied Army continued in their Camp at Terhyde, where they were reinforced in June by 10,000 Hanoverians, and 6000 Hessians, with some British Regiments from Scotland; and on the 27th Sir John Ligonier arrived in Camp from England, to take the Command of the British Troops. This experienced General, disapproving a State of Inactivity while the rapid Progress of the Enemy seemed indifinitive, called a Council of War, in which it was resolved, to advance towards Liege to facilitate the Junction of the Austrian Reinforcements under Count Palfi, which joined them the 23d,

at

1746.

Skirmishes

Action  
near Ramillies

at Peer: Prince Charles of Lorraine having arrived the preceding Day, from Vienna, to take the chief Command of the Army, which then consisted of 77 Battalions and 134 Squadrons of regular Troops, and 3 Battalions and near 40 Squadrons of Irregulars, in all, if complete 80,000 Men. On the 21st a Party of 4000 Austrians were attacked near Diete, by a Body of French Troops, which continued obstinate for a considerable Time, when both Parties mutually retired with great Loss. Prince Charles advanced; and took Post between the Maes and Mehaigne, near which his out Parties and those of the French had several smart Skirmishes; but while M. Saxe made a Feint as if he intended attacking the Allies, Count Lowendahl possessed himself of Huy, in order to cut off the Artillery and Recruits from Germany, of which, they being apprized, forced their march into Maestricht. However, the Allies finding, that the French were possessed of the Passes between that and Namur, and that, their Communication of Forage and Provisions was likely to be cut off, not only from Germany, but Holland, passed the Maes at Namur and encamped at O'hay, about 7 Miles from that City, while Gen. Trips's Hussars, some Cavalry and Grenadiers were posted as a Rear Guard at Wasieges. Gen. Trips with his Corps, 2 Austrian Battalions and part of two Regiments of Dragoons, attacked a Body 6000 French near Ramillies, the Austrians were at first severely repulled with the Loss of five Cannon; but the General bravely rallying his Troops, not only retook the Cannon but routed the Enemy with great Slaughter, bringing off a Brigadier with 261 Prisoners, and 500 Horses.



1746.

French  
take Na-  
mur.

THE Army of the Allies not liking their Situation beyond the Maese marched by that River unmolested towards Maestricht, where they arrived on the 28th. On this Motion M. Saxe advanced to Tongre, as was imagined with an Intent to oppose their passing the Maese at Maestricht; but his real Design soon appeared to be to cover the Siege of Namur, which was invested by the Count de Clermont, on the 26th of August. September the 1st the Trenches were opened before it, and on the 8th the Garison were obliged to hang out the white Flag, on which Hostages were exchanged, and a \*Capitulation agreed upon, the Garison retiring into the Citadel, which surrendered the 19th upon the most Honourable Terms.

Allies pass  
the Maese

Several  
Skirmishes

IN the mean Time, the Allied Army having passed the Maese, encamped at Heerderen, and on the 8th advanced towards the French, undoubtedly with a Design to attack them, which M. Saxe being apprized of, called in a great part of the besieging Army. The Allies on this Intelligence and the Surrender of Namur, desisted in their Design; tho' both Encampments were not only in View, but in some Parts within Cannon Shot of each other; so that daily Skirmishes happened between their Picquets and outparties: On the 9th there was a smart Skirmish on the left Wing, in which the French were severally repulsed. The 10th, the Picquets of the same Wing beat off another Party of French, which Day an incessant Cannonade of some Hours passed between the right Wing and the Enemy. The 11th 3000 Dutch Troops on the left Wing under Prince Waldeck, were

\* This City held out 33 Days open Trenches, against King William, and the Citadel 22 Days longer, tho' besieged with the utmost Vigour and Bravery.

were attacked by 6000 French. The Prince having advanced a Troop of Hussars on a rising Ground, that covered his Men, the Enemy detached 600 Oulans and Gendarmes to take them, at which Time a Body of Dutch Infantry marched under cover and attacked their Rear, they behaved themselves with great Bravery for some Time, but perceiving the Superiority, laid down their Arms, as it they surrendered Prisoners of War; but the French Troops advancing, recommenced the Engagement, at which the Oulans took up their Arms, and at the first Fire brought down fifty Men. This Perfidy ended in their Destruction, the Dutch fell so furiously upon them, that only Six escaped the Carnage; and obliged the Enemy to retire with great Slaughter, having 200 Prisoners, a Coach and Six, with several Carriages and Horses.

1746

THE two Armies continued in this Situation and had frequent Skirmishes to the 26th, when the Allies suspecting the Intrigues of the Enemy, thought fit to pass the Jarre and cover Liege, by which Means they had a better Opportunity of bringing them to Action. Accordingly on the 7th of October N. S. the Army proceeded in Eight Columns, so near the Enemy, that a fair Opportunity offered of attacking them. Sir John Ligonier acted with his usual Conduct in this Affair, having covered the Army with the left Wing of Horse, till they passed the Defile; at which Time the Alarm and General was heard to beat in the Enemy's Camp; and several Brigades with 50 Squadrons and all their light Troops appeared on the rising Ground, at which Time a hot Cannonade began on both Sides. The French Troops were seen to use all Diligence in passing the River,

Allies pass the Jarre.

Battle of Liege.

but

1746. but such a Disposition was made to receive them by the Irregulars sustained by 8 Battalions and 8 Squadrons under M. Bathiani; that, after a smart Dispute, they were broke and beat back with great Fury. The Allies continued that Night under Arms, and found next Morning that the Enemy had retired. On the 10th the French passed the Jarre with their whole Force, which convinced the Allies that they intended attacking them; therefore the heavy Baggage was ordered to Maestricht, and the Soldiers to be under Arms an hour before Day on the 11th. The Dispositions, for receiving the Enemy, were made with great Judgment; early in the Morning, they were perceived advancing in the Plain, their Infantry in three Columns with a formidable Train of Artillery at the Head of each. The Allies extended from beyond Grondza on the Right, occupying the several Villages to the Suburbs of Liege, in which a Body of Dutch Troops were posted to secure it from the Incurfions of the Enemy. The cannonading soon commenced on both Sides, and the Enemy, made several furious Attacks on Prince Waldeck's left, and were gallantly repulsed, by the Conduct of that General and the bravery of the Troops under him: The Scotch Brigade disputed their Ground Inch by Inch; but, being overpowered by Numbers, were obliged to give Way. Three of the Villages were at the same Time attacked by 55 Battalions, which advancing in Brigades, as soon as one was repulsed another replaced them; so that the Troops, in them Villages, were obliged to retire. Sir John Ligonier having done all, that a brave General could do, in exhorting and rallying them, posted some English Battalions behind the Villages, which forming a hollow Square



# A List of the Killed and Wounded, &c. of the ALL

| BRITISH<br>CAVALRY. | Regiments.                      | Officers Kill'd.                | Do. Wounded.                                            |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| INFANTRY.           | Scotch Greys.                   |                                 |                                                         |
|                     | <i>Roth's.</i>                  |                                 |                                                         |
|                     | <i>Cope's.</i>                  |                                 |                                                         |
|                     | <i>Wolf's</i>                   |                                 | Lieutenants <i>Rickson</i> and<br><i>Trollop.</i>       |
|                     | <i>Graham's</i>                 | Capt. Sir <i>Henry Nesbitt.</i> | Captain <i>Bell,</i><br>Ensign <i>Nairn.</i>            |
|                     | <i>Gen. Pulteney's.</i>         |                                 |                                                         |
|                     | <i>Howard's.</i>                |                                 | Lieutenant <i>Cuthbert.</i><br>Ensign <i>McFarlane,</i> |
|                     | <i>Sempil's</i>                 |                                 |                                                         |
| ARTILLERY           | <i>Douglas's</i>                |                                 | Lieut. <i>Cruikshanks.</i>                              |
|                     | <i>Johnson's.</i>               |                                 |                                                         |
|                     | Total of the<br>British Troops. | 1                               |                                                         |

|                       |                              |                                       |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| HANOVER. CAVALRY      | 1                            | 1                                     |
| INFANTRY.             | Captains 2.<br>Subalterns 2. | 2 Lieut. Colonels. 4<br>Subalterns 7. |
| Total of Hanoverians, | 4                            |                                       |

|                                        |           |                                                                        |                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dutch, Austrian<br>and Bavarian        | CAVALRY.  | Colonels 1<br>Captains 4<br>Subalterns 6                               | Brigadier<br>Major<br>Captains<br>Subalterns                    |
|                                        | INFANTRY. | Major General 1<br>Colonel 1<br>Majors 2<br>Captains 4<br>Subalterns 9 | Lieut. General<br>Brigadier<br>Majors<br>Captains<br>Subalterns |
| ARTILLERY.                             | 1         | 1                                                                      |                                                                 |
| Total Dutch, Austrians, and Bavarians. |           | 28                                                                     |                                                                 |
| Total of the Allied Troops.            |           | 33                                                                     |                                                                 |

|                                |    |                 |     |
|--------------------------------|----|-----------------|-----|
| Hanoverians, lost Field Pieces | 4  | Artillery Carts | 10, |
| Dutch, &c. lost Field Pieces   | 22 | Hospital Waggon | 5.  |
| Mortars                        | 5  |                 |     |
| Total                          | 31 |                 | 15  |

# ALLIED TROOPS at LIEGE BATTLE.

| ded.        | Do. Missing.                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Men Kill'd. | Do. Wounded | Do. Missing. |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 2           | 5           |              |
|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |             | 3           |              |
|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |             | 5           | 1            |
| son and     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |             | 6           | 5            |
|             | Lieutenant Col. <i>Montague</i><br>Major <i>Sowle</i> .<br>Captains <i>Rawsthorpe</i> , <i>Delgarne</i> , <i>Desbrisay</i> and <i>Hawthorn</i> ; Lieutenants <i>Sowle</i> and <i>Sall</i> ; Ensign <i>Talbot</i> . |             | 29          | 179          |
| ert.<br>ne, | Captain <i>Leake</i> and Lieutenant <i>Campbell</i> .                                                                                                                                                              |             | 22          | 35           |
| ks.         | Major <i>Kendall</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                             |             | 15          | 14           |
|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |             | 2           | 5            |
|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |             |             | 4            |
| 7           | 12                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 2           | 87          | 243          |

|          |                                          |     |   |     |   |     |
|----------|------------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| 1        | 1                                        | 4   | 1 | 7   | 1 | 3   |
| 4 Capts. | 2 Majors, 4 Captains, and 15 Subalterns. | 466 |   | 158 |   | 504 |
| 13       | 21                                       | 470 |   | 165 |   | 507 |

|                 |     |      |     |      |
|-----------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| 1 Colonel       | 1   |      |     |      |
| 1 Captain       | 1   |      |     |      |
| 3 Subaltern     | 1   |      |     |      |
| 17              |     | 92   | 104 | 190  |
| 2 Major General | 1   |      |     |      |
| 1 Captains      | 3   |      |     |      |
| 2               |     |      |     |      |
| 7               |     |      |     |      |
| 22              |     | 521  | 414 | 435  |
| 1               | 2 1 | 3 1  | 1   | 3    |
| 56              | 9   | 616  | 518 | 628  |
| 76              | 42  | 1088 | 770 | 1378 |

1746.

Square, secured their Ground to the last, and were of infinite Service in covering the Retreat of the Army, as the Dutch begun to give Way, the Villages lost, and that half the Army could not come up to engage, it was ordered that the whole should retire to Maestricht, and the Rear Guard to be brought up by the Imperialists, as they had no share in the Action: which was effected with such Regularity and Order, that inspite of all the Cannon and small Arms the Enemy could bring to bear, they retreated with as little Disadvantage as could be expected from the Event of such a Battle, if it may be properly called so, where only the left Wing of the Army engaged; tho' the Losses on both Sides seemed considerable, that of the Allies see in the annexed Plan.

Allies de-  
feated

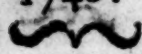
THE French tho much elated at their repeated Successes gained no considerable Advantage by this Affair, as they were obliged to detach a great Body of their Troops for Britany, to oppose General Sinclair's Descent; therefore thought proper to retire to Winter Quarters in their new Conquests, which Example was soon followed by the Allies, and towards the End of the Month, Prince Charles of Lorrain returned to Vienna: In which Situation I shall leave them till the ensuing Year and pass over to Germany.

Both Ar-  
mies take  
Winter  
Quarters.

GERMANY, that repeated Seat of War, was this Year freed from the distressing Calamities that attend it, by a Treaty of Neutrality entered into by most of the Electors, which not only eased the Queen of Hungary in them Parts, but afforded her an Opportunity of reinforcing her Allies in Flanders and her Troops in Italy, and even brought on a Treaty of Subsidy with the Elector of Bavaria, who furnished her with a Body of Troops to be employed in the Nei-  
therlands

Affairs of  
Germany.



1746.  therlands, so averse was this prudent Prince to the infatuated Steps of his Father; that, those very Troops that had, but the Year before taken Part with France against the House of Austria, were now employed in Opposition to all Attempts of Universal Monarchy.

Campaign  
in Italy.

THE preceding Year the French and Spanish Armies in Italy in conjunction with their Friends the Genoese, seemed to carry all before them; but the Neutrality of Germany leaving the Queen at Liberty to reinforce her Army there, with the faithful Concurrence of the King of Sardinia and the Bravery of her Generals, soon turned the Scale. The Operations continued the whole Winter without Intermission, but with little Success, though the Austrians were obliged often to shift on the Defensive; which gave the Enemy an Opportunity of possessing themselves of Alexandria, but the Citadel made a gallant defence till relieved by Baron Leutrum, who being considerably reinforced in March, invested Asti, against which he carried on his Works with such Resolution, that in two Days, there were three Breaches, sufficient for 20 Men to enter a-Breast at each, on which having ordered three Attacks to be made at one Time, M. Montal the Governor, obtained a Capitulation on surrendering himself and Garison Prisoners of War.

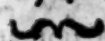
Austrians  
take Asti.

Relieve  
Alexan-  
dria.

THENCE the Baron proceeded to the Relief of Alexandria, which the Enemy evacuated on his Approach, leaving about 1000 Men sick and wounded behind them. While Baron Leutrum was thus successful, several Austrian Detachments under General Platz were employed on the other Side the Po, in routing the Enemy from their Posts in the Lumellina and Montferrat, and carrying all before them, arrived at

at Montcalve, an important Post in the Hills, which the French evacuated, leaving a Garison to support their Retreat, who were so roughly handled, that they were obliged to surrender Prisoners of War, and their large Magazines became a Prey to the Austrians. A strong Detachment was sent into the Genoese Territories to keep the French in Nice at a Stand, and oblige the Genoese, to keep their Troops, from reinforcing M. Maillebois, to protect their own State.

1746.



THE King of Sardinia soon assembled his Troops, and the first Step he took in Conference with Count Traun was the Reduction of Valencia; but finding that M. Maillebois made some Overtures of relieving it, and, that his Forces were not sufficient, to make a Stand against him, and carry on the Siege, he resolved like a prudent General, to push it with the utmost Vigour, so as to carry his Point before the French could come up: Accordingly, on the Night of the 19th of April, the covered Way and Ravelin were ordered to be attacked to Right and Left, and though defended by the Fire of the Place, and three Redoubts, he forced the Traverses, and entered the covert-Way. The next Night the necessary Dispositions were made for attacking the Town, when the Governor thought proper to capitulate on being allowed the Honours of War. Parma, was at this Time invested by a Body of Austrians, who flattered themselves with making the Garison Prisoners of War; but, the Marquis de Castellaer, who commanded the Spanish Troops in that Fortress, found Means to escape with them and joined M. Maillebois, who had retired under the Cannon of Placentia.

King of  
Sardinia's  
Motions.

Takes Va  
lencia and  
Parma.

ON the other Hand, Count Gages, that po-  
litical

1746.  
Action at  
Codogno.

litical Schemist, gained a considerable Advantage over a Body of Austrians, under General Gross at Codogno: Having ordered 9000 Spaniards under General Pignatelli to pass the Po, on the 6th of May, who at Day break surprized the Picquets and Out-guards, and entering the Town at three different Places, after a smart Resistance got Possession of it, with about 2000 Prisoners, and their Magazines of Provision and Forage, which, as their Army was distressed for they carried off with them: This only served to make the Austrian Army more alert in preventing future Surprizes.

Battle of  
Placentia.

COUNT BROWN, having joined Prince Lichtenstein, with a Reinforcement of 10,000 Men from Germany, it was judged necessary to advance towards Placentia, in order to dislodge the Enemy and facilitate a Junction with the King of Sardinia. Count Gages, having a few Days before, joined the French and Neapolitans under the Cannon of the City, received a preremptory Order from his Catholick Majesty to give the Enemy Battle at all Events; conformable to which, on the 15th of June at Night he formed a Scheme of surprizing them in their Camp, before his Sardinian Majesty could come up; but the Vigilance of the Austrian Generals was such, that they were prepared for the Event, and tho' their advanced Posts were beat back, the Disposition of their Line was so well conducted, that Count Brown, who commanded the Left Wing, first obliged them to give Way, which gallant Example was directly followed by the rest of the Army. This Miscarriage obliged Count Gages, after an Engagement of six Hours to think of a Retreat in the best Manner he could, in which, and in the Action he lost by the best Accounts near 6000 Men, besides 3000 Prisoners, amongst  
the



the latter were M. de Arumburo with several Officers of Distinction, 10 Pieces of Cannon, with 29 Pair of Colours, to occupy his old Post, under Placentia; while the Austrians continued Masters of the Field with the Loss of about 3,500 Men, Officers included. The Loss of this Engagement so affected the \* King of Spain, that it was judged in a great Measure accessary to his sudden Death, as he lived, but a few Days after he received the Account of it from Count Gages; who couched it up in so modest a Manner, as to throw the whole Reproach on his Majesty's Rashness; whose Choler was such, that he burst a Vessel, and was choaked by the Effusion.

1746.  
King of Spain's Death.

THE King of Sardinia, who was on his March to support the Austrians, on hearing the cannonade, marched with all possible Diligence; hut on receiving an Account of the Enemy's Defeat, cut off their Communication with Genoa and soon after, joined the Austrians. The Spanish General as his Troops were stressed for Subsistence retired behind the Po, on which the King of Sardinia resolved in a Council of War with the Austrian Generals to pass that River with a Body of his Troops to attack them, while Marquis de Bottra marched up the Tydone to cut off their Retreat to Placentia. The King soon dispossessed them of Marignano, Lodi, † Bona-Villa, Chignalo, and all the other

\* Phillip V. King of Spain was succeeded by his Son Ferdinand Prince of Asturias, born Sept. 12, 1713.

† Bona-Villa, once a splendid Town, but now decayed; this was a Donation of the Pope to one of the Blood Royal of France, who being at his Studies in Rome, betook himself to Military Achievements, and entered as a Volontier of Distinction on board the Pope's Gallies against the Barbary Corsairs; who, when the Officers of his Ship were killed, took

1746. other Ports they occupied, between the Lambro and Adda, which circumstances obliged them to a desperate Resolution, of repassing the Po and attempting a Retreat to Tortona: For which End they threw two Bridges over the Po, at the Confluence of the Lambro and Tydone, and began the Passage on the 9th of August in the Evening, of which the M. de Botta being apprized, sent a Body of 7000 Men under Count Serbelloni to oppose them, while he advanced with the Body of the Army to support him. Gen. Serbelloni, being reinforced by some Detachments on his March, posted his Corps in order of Battle before the Bridges, which post he maintained with all imaginable bravery till Ten next Morning. When Gen. Botta arrived to his Relief, which recommenced an obstinate Engagement that continued till four in the Afternoon, at which Time the Enemy retired in great Disorder breaking in on each other's Ranks, with the Loss of about 8000 Men killed wounded and Prisoners, with 19 Pieces of Cannon, 20 Colours and Standards. The Austrian Loss was computed at about 4000, amongst whom

††

took the Command, and after an obstinate Engagement in which he received two Wounds, and had most of his Crew cut off, he brought three of the Corsairs into Bonifacio in Corsica, from thence to Villa Franca in Italy. That Estate being the Product of his Valour, he called Bona-Villa, a Compound from the two first Harbours he entered. from from thence he took on him the Name of Bonvil *alias* Bonfield. He espoused the Duke of Venice's Daughter and commanded the Fleet of Lewis I. at the memorable Battle of Outriged, where his Signal Victory over the Spaniards bears Place in the French Records. Some of his Family followed the Fortune of the Duke of Normandy in the Conquest of England, where by their great and gallant Actions they had great Estates conferred on them, Others of them removed thence to Ireland, in both which their Places of trust and Honours have been considerable,

whom fell greatly regreted, that memorable General, Count Bernclau. 1746.

THIS Disaster obliged the French and Spanish Troops to retreat with all Diligence towards Genoa, from thence to Nice, on the Confines of Province, leaving their Friends the Genoese as usual to the Mercy of those, to whom they created them Enemies. French and Spaniards retreat

THE first Step the Austrians and Piedmontese took, was to possess themselves of Placentia; wherein they made Prisoners 9000 Men, mostly sick and wounded; then they divided their Armies, the Piedmontese taking the Route of Bormida to cut off their Retreat, while the Austrians pursued them to Genoa, seizing all fortified Posts, except Tortona and Gavi, which they left invested: The Enemy made a stand at the Bochetta, as if they intended disputing the Passage; but Count Brown advancing September the first, with a Body of Austrians defeated them, and routed another Party in his Way to Ponte Decimo. The Genoese now abandoned by their Allies, and the Enemy advanced to their Gates, demanded a provisional Capitulation, that was agreed to, and the City given up to the Austrians, which was to be followed with all other fortified Places in their Possession on the Continent, and the Garrisons made Prisoners of War, they were likewise obliged to deliver up all Arms, warlike Stores and Uniforms, whether their own or their Allies to the Imperial Commissaries, and to pay 50,000 Genovines as a Douceur to the Austrian Troops; besides heavy Contributions that were afterwards levied; How miserable a State did their Impolicy bring

Austrians take Genoa

F f

A Genovine is about six Shillings English.



1746. bring them into, by their Hopes from their Allies, who were now incapable of defending them, as well as themselves.

THE Court of Spain, disrelishing the Fatality of their Troops, ordered the Marquis de la Minas to Italy to take the chief Command, on which Count de Gages returned to Court: But, the Successes of this General proved no more interesting than the former; for after the Reduction of Genoa, the Austrians and Piedmontese continued the Pursuit in different Columns scouring the Country, defeating and taking all the Parties left in the fortified Places and Posts, till they obliged the Enemy to repass the Var, leaving the King of Sardinia, and Queen of Hungary in Possession of most of their rightful Territories.

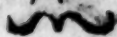
Count  
Brown  
passes the  
Var.

THIS visible Advantage and Deliverance afforded the King of Sardinia and the Austrian General an Opportunity of carrying the War into the Enemy's Country, and making Reprisals in their Turn. Accordingly the Passage of the Var was resolved upon, and as Count Brown, had manifested his Integrity and Conduct in hazardous Enterprises, he was to take the chief Command in that Expedition. A Council of War being held at Villa Franca between the Austrian General and Vice Admiral Medley, three of his Britannick Majesty's Ships, with eight Pinnaces, and some Austrians on board under Capt. Forbes, were ordered to assist Count Brown, in effecting the Passage. His Excellency, on November the 30th advanced to the River, and having ordered the Passage of the different Detachments, it was immediately put in Execution, the Croats and Hussars in all Places leading the Van, who set so furiously on the Enemy

Enemy, that they obliged them to abandon their Posts, while the English Sailors beat the Enemy from their fortified Post at St. Laurett, which secured the General's Flank, to whom he gave the greatest Encomiums, which they undoubtedly deserved, as they scoured away every Thing that appeared in their View, and contributed greatly to the Consternation of the Enemy, who retired with all Diligence behind the Argens, leaving the whole Country to the Westward to the Incursions of the Austrians. Count Brown on his entering the French Territories published a Manifesto; declaring, "That such as remained in their Habitations should be unmolested, while they payed the exacted Contributions, but if any were found in Arms, except those regularly listed, they should be treated with the Severities of War." Which had so good an Effect, that in Place of arming they disarmed, and supplied the Army with what Necessaries the Country afforded, being already exhausted and destroyed by the French Army in their Retreat. However Count Brown invested Antibes, while the British Squadron reduced the Isles of St. Maguerite, and Honorat where I shall leave them till the ensuing Year and return to the Adventures of Genoa.

**THE** Marquis de Botta, who commanded in Genoa, having exacted heavy Contributions, was greatly disrelished by the Genoese; who, at one bold Stroke, resolved to free themselves of their Dependency or die in the Attempt. Accordingly December the 5th, the concealed Embers of the Populace, received fresh Fuel, by an Austrian Officer's striking one of them, that would not assist in dragging a Mortar to the Port, to be embarked for Provence. The Spark immediately

1746.



Revoluti-  
on in Ge-  
noa.

1746. immediately took like Wildfire, and at dusk, they assembled in great Numbers before the Ducal Palace, demanding Arms to restore their Rights, the Senators tried in vain to appease them; for they ran directly to the Arsenal and forcing open the Doors, furnished themselves with Arms and Ammunition, then advanced in great Bodies into the Streets, massacring all the Austrians they could lay Hands on, and possessed themselves of several Gates. Marquis de Botta immediately ordered some Troops into the City to quell the Mutiniers, but all to little Purpose, for whatever Opponents they could lay their Hands on, they were instantly put to the Sword. The Austrians still kept Possession of the Gate of St. Thomas, tho' the Commotion continued to rage with more Violence, to the 10th when two Austrian Battalions that bravely defended themselves, were cut to Pieces: On the 11th the Marquis finding all was over, and that the Inhabitants of Polsevero and Bisagno to the Number of 20,000 were in Arms and advancing to attack him without, while the enraged Populace attacked him within, he retired towards Gavi with the Loss of between 5 or 6000 Men killed and made Prisoners. The Marquis was soon after recalled, and Count Schulemberg sent to take the Command of the Army. As their future Operations come under the succeeding Year, shall refer them and proceed.

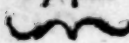
Affairs of  
Holland. THE States General tho' rapid the French Progress appeared to be on their Frontiers, still continued their pacific Disposition, resolving to bring about an Accommodation between the contending Powers if possible, to which Purpose a Congress was held at Breda during the Winter, which broke up without adjusting any  
of



of the Differences. Therefore as more vigorous Measures were necessary the ensuing Campaign: 1746.  
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, paid them a Visit in December to concert such Measures as were necessary for restoring the publick Tranquility, after which he returned to Great Britain. The States received him with the Honours due to his high Birth and Parts, and immediately ordered an Augmentation by Sea and Land; and held a general Court Marshal, in which they disbanded Col. Appius, and several Officers for their Cowardice at Fontenoy.

The Danes, this Year, enjoyed the Tranquility of a free Trade but were deprived of their Sovereign Christian the VI. who died in July of a lingering Illness in the 47th Year of his Age, and was succeeded by his Son Frederick the 5th, who was proclaimed with the usual Acclamations. Affairs of Denmark

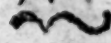
THE projecting Schemes of France, were this Year in all Parts, attended with great Fatality, except in the Neitherslands. The decisive Battle of Culloden, destroyed their Views in favour of the Pretender, which left Great Britain at Liberty to send some of her Troops to the Continent. The Neutrality of Germany, and the Repose of Prussia, prevented them protracting the War in that Country, which enabled the Queen to make Head against them in Italy; where the Conduct of the King of Sardinia and the Austrian Generals gave a sensible Check to their Hopes for Don Philip, and even pushed the War into the Territories of France: Their formidable Squadron from Brest under the Duke de Anville, for the West Indies, from whom they promised themselves, not only the Repossession of Cape Breton; but considerable Acquisitions Affairs of France

1746.  quifitions on the British Settlements, shared a melancholly Fate; the Admiral himself with his Successor having died suddenly in Acadia, which was followed with the Loss of most of the Marines and Seamen, so that several of the Ships were either taken by the Vigilance of the British Men of War, or perished at Sea. Thus their Coast being left unguarded, a British Squadron was ordered out under Admiral Lestock, with a Body of Land Forces under General St. Clair, who landing in Bretagne, obliged them to retard their Conquests in Flanders, and withdraw a considerable Body of their Troops, to defend the Coast, which was likewise attended with private Dissentions in some of their Provinces, on Account of the repeated Draughts that were sent from the Militia to re-inforce their different Armies.

Affairs of  
Great Britain,

THE Court of Great Britain, now that the Storm of Rebellion was blown over, admitted the †Troops that had served on that Account to be disbanded, and employed their Councils in rooting the Revolters out, with the greatest Moderation; and even extended their Humanity so far, as to restore their Lives and Fortunes to several engaged in that Attempt, on the Subversion of the Government; And as several Regiments had been stationed along the Kentish Coast, during that Series to prevent, the intended Descent of the Breſt Squadron, which having sailed for the West-Indies left them at Liberty to act; therefore as the Season was too far

† His Royal Highness, approving greatly of the Service of the Duke of Kingston's Horse, obtained a Commission to raise such of them as pleased to enter into a Regiment of Dragoons, which did signal Services under his Comman'y abroad.

far advanced to render the transporting of them, 1746.  
that Year, to Flanders of any Service to the   
Common Cause, it was determined as a Fleet Expedition  
lay ready, under Admiral Lestock to embark to Bri-  
them directly and make a Descent on the French taigne.  
Coast, which proved the more effectual as the  
French were obliged to recall a Part of their  
Troops from the Neitherlands to oppose them.  
The Fleet and Transports arrived, on the 18th  
of September off Port Lewis; and on the 20th  
landed the \* Troops within ten Miles of Le  
Orion. The French on the Appearance of the  
Fleet collected the Militia of the Country to  
oppose them, but on their landing they retreat-  
ed precipitately and were pursued two Miles,  
but continued that Night to annoy the out-  
posts under Brigadier O Farrel; The General  
advanced next Day with the six marching Re-  
giments in two Columns within Cannon-Shot of  
Le Orien; which he summoned, on which  
three Deputies arrived, who were received by  
the General at the Head of the Army, but as  
their Conditions seemed different, he refused any,  
but those sent by the Officer commanding in the  
Place; which were to allow the Troops the  
Honours of War, and preserve the Inhabitants  
in their Immunities &c. those the General re-  
fused demanding that the Town might surren-  
der at Discretion in three Hours; at the Expi-  
ration of which, another Deputy arrived, to know  
what Abatement would be granted; In which,  
they were answered none. Negotiation being  
suspended, the Besiegers broke ground on the  
24th at Night, and next Morning saluted the  
Fortress

\*The Royal Scots, Bragg's, Harrison's, Richbell's Framp-  
ton's, and Lord John Murray's Highlanders.



1746. Fortrefs with some Carcaffes and Bombs, and at five that Evening a \*Council of War was called to concert the Operations, wherein moſt of the General Officers and Officers of Artillery judged, by the Inconveniency they lay under on Account of the bad Weather, and the Difficulty of being properly ſupplied, that the Attempt was not practicable, however next Morning another Council was called, wherein it was unani- mouſly reſolved to reimbarc the Troops, as the Supplies, that could arrive were not ſufficient to carry on the Siege; accordingly that Night having ſpiked up their Cannon they retired in good Order; the Embarkation of the Troops was compleated the 28th, and on the 30th a Council of War was held between the Sea and Land Officers, wherein it was reſolved by a Majority to proceed to Ireland. However the Admiral and General reſolved next Day to viſit Quiberon and wait there for the Reinforcements expected from England. The Fleet, accordingly, weighed and on the 2d October arrived in Quiberon Bay, where they forced the Ardent a French Man of War of 64 Guns on Shore, which they poſſeſſed themſelves of, but was afterwards accidentally burnt. On the 4th the Forces were landed, and Lieutenant Colonel Monroe with 150 of the Highlanders immediately poſſeſſed himſelf of the Iſthmus, while the General marched with the remaining Part of the Highlanders and the Royal and took Poſſeſſion of the Fort in the Peninſula with all the Guns: Here they continued fortifying themſelves

† At which aſſiſted, Lieut. General St. Clair, Brigadiers Graham, O Farrel and Richbel; Thomas Armstrong Chief Engineer, and Juſtley Watſon and John Armstrong Engineers.

selves to the 7th, when it was resolved in a Council of War to reembark the Troops, as some of the Transports were not arrived, which so weakened them, they were not able to attempt any Thing of Consequence. In the mean Time the Admiral summoned the Isle of Hovat, which refused surrendring, on which he detached Capt. Cockburn with three Ships and some small Craft, who possessed themselves of the two Forts and brought off the Garisons Prisoners. On the 11th the Guns found in the Peninsula were destroyed, the Forts of Hovat blown up, and the Forces reembarked; and on the 13th, the Admiral detached Capt. Price to the Island of Heidie, who possessed himself of it and brought off a Lieut. and 20 Men Prisoners. On the 17th the Fleet weighed, and were visited by a great Storm, which obliged some of them that Night to Signals of Distress, and on the 23d Admiral Lestock parted Company, and returned to England while the Transports proceeded to Ireland where they arrived the 24th; with which as little more of extraordinary Consequence happened I shall conclude the military Transactions of Europe for this Year, and proceed.

NOVEMBER the 18th 1746, the Parliament of Great Britain met, on whose wise Deliberations, the tottering System of Europe, in a great Measure depended; When his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and opened the Session, with his Speech from the Throne informing them; "That during the Recess he had been particularly attentive in extinguishing the Remains of the late Rebellion, and re-establishing the Tranquility at Home; and, tho' France had made some further Progress in

parliament  
meet

His Majesty's  
Speech

1747. " in the Neitherlands, it had pleased God to  
 " bless the Arms of his Allies in Italy, so as,  
 " not only to recover the Acquisitions made by  
 " the Enemy, but to almost ruin their Army,  
 " and carry the Seat of War into their Terri-  
 " tories ;" assuring them, " That his sole Aim  
 " was, to procure an honourable and lasting  
 " Peace, for which End he consented to the Con-  
 " ferences to be held at Breda, to try whether  
 " an Accommodation could be brought about  
 " consistent with the Honour of his Crown, the  
 " Security and true Interests of his Kingdoms,  
 " and his Engagements to his Allies, whom it  
 " was his Resolution not to abandon ; but tho'  
 " a Treaty of Peace was on Foot, Policy re-  
 " quired to be prepared for War ; that he  
 " was therefore concerting with his Allies the  
 " necessary Measures for vigorously pushing the  
 " the ensuing Campaign in case the Obstinacy  
 " of his Enemies should render it necessary ;  
 " therefore, as it was requisite, that the Army  
 " in the Neitherlands should be speedily aug-  
 " mented, the Operations in Italy carried on  
 " with Effect, and his Strength at Sea exerted  
 " in the most effectual Manner to defend his  
 " Kingdoms and Possessions, protect the Trade  
 " of his Subjects and annoy his Enemies ; he or-  
 " dered the Estimates to be laid before the  
 " House of Commons, and hoped their Speedy  
 " and unanimous Concurrence in granting the  
 " Requisites for that important Conjunction."  
 To which he had dutiful and loyal Addresses  
 from both Houses assuring him of their Zeal  
 " in supporting his Majesty's Engagements to  
 " his Allies &c." To answer which, the Com-  
 " mittee of Supplies granted 9,325,253 l. which  
 was immediately regulated by the Committee  
 of Means and Ways. His



1747.

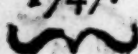
Sessions  
closed

HIS Majesty on the 17th of June came again to the House and having in his most gracious Speech observed, "his true sense of their Loyalty and Zeal in dispatching the publick Business, during the Course of this and their former Sessions, and, as that Parliament would necessarily determine in a Short Time, he judged it expedient speedily to call a new one, and did not doubt of receiving new Proofs of their good Disposition, in the choice of their Representatives, and having passed the \* Acts ready for his Royal Assent. The Lord Chancellor by his Majesty's Order prorogued the Parliament to the 9th of July, which continued in Recels to November the 12th.

THE beginning of this Year afforded, an agreeable Aspect in respect to the Affairs of Europe. The Prince of Orange being unanimously elected Stadtholder of the united Provinces, gave convincing Proofs of a speedy Concurrence in restoring the publick Tranquility, as they now seemed more Warm in a Vigorous Exertion for the Support of the Common cause, and Protection of their Territories, which the French were on the Eve of attacking, and soon convinced the States that negotiating was not so effectual, as arming in their Defence.

THE first Step the French took this Year, Campaign was Count de Clermont's entering the Dutch Territories in Flanders.

\* For granting his Majesty a certain Sum out of the sinking Fund, for abolishing the hereditary Jurisdiction in Scotland, and vesting it in the Crown; for the Relief of such Loyal Subjects as had their Title Deeds and Writings destroyed or carried off by the Rebels; for Provision for the Widows and Children of Sailors killed in the Merchant's Service &c.

1747.  


French  
 Successes

Territories to reconnoitre the Fortifications of Bergen-op-zoom, near which his Party committed great Outrages in the several Villages ; but this proved no more than a Prelude, to their ensuing Hostilities : For on the 19th of March, M. Saxe arrived at Brussels, and gave Orders to open the Campaign, sending off the heavy Artillery to Ghent and Bruges, and on the 8th of April Count Lowendahl with 25000 Men began the Operations with the Siege of Sluys, which was obliged to surrender on the 11th, the Garison being made Prisoners of War. Fort Philipine and Sas-van-Ghent underwent the like Fate, and they soon possessed themselves of the Island of Cadland : Hulst and Axel were next visited ; in which Sieges they lost a considerable Number of Men ; for having attempted on the 22d of April to cut of the Communication between them Towns and Wilforden, they were roughly handled by a Party of Dutch and three British Battalions, that landed that Morning from Great Britain, who obliged them to retire with the Loss of above 1000 Men. Sandberg Fort, being the only Defence of Hulst, after an obstinate Resistance in which the Royal Scots and Highlanders greatly contributed under General La Roque, was obliged to capitulate on the 28th, the General and 400 of the Garrison being allowed the Honours of War, the rest consisting of five Battalions of Foot and two Squadrons of Dragoons to remain Prisoners. Axel at the same Time surrendered ; the Garrison being allowed the Honour of War ; and the Dutch Troops with the three English Battalions had Liberty to embark and retire to South Beveland. In the mean Time, the Marquis de Contades with another Detachment was employed

ployed in reducing the Dutch Forts on the Scheld below Antwerp; by which Means they were, in Effect, Masters of all Dutch Flanders, before their Grand Army took the Field, which lay in the Cantoonments about Mechlin and Louvain.

1747.

Motions of  
the Allies

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland set out for Holland early in the Year, where on his Arrival he concerted the necessary Measures with the States General for opening the Campaign with the utmost Diligence; but, as an Allied Army cannot be so readily brought to the Field, as those under the immediate command of one Power, it was the beginning of May, before an Encampment was formed near Antwerp sufficient to withstand the Enemy. The French, by sending two strong Detachments towards Tongres, shewed a Disposition of attacking Maestricht, which being of the greatest Consequence to the Allies, they marched in the beginning of June to it's Relief; this Motion obliged the French Detachments to halt near Tongres: and as the two Armies encamped near each other, their out-Parties had frequent Skirmishes; in which, General Trips and his Hussars gained several considerable Advantages. However the advanced Detachments of Count Clermont, occupying their old Ground, plainly demonstrated, that the French intended supporting them with their whole Force, and if possible to gain the Camp of Bilsen. That Situation seemed so advantageous, that his Royal Highness, on reconnoitring the Country, resolved to possess himself of it; accordingly June the 20th, the Troops marched at Day-break, and about four o'Clock the Enemy were perceived in Motion in large Columns on the Right,  
and

Battle of  
Val



1747. and their Flanks covered by the Hussars; on which a Disposition was made to gain the Hills of Herdeeren, but before the Troops could come up several Squadrons of their Cavalry appeared in Possession of them, which made it necessary to change the Route and extend the Line from Bilsen to Wirle, occupying all the Villages in that Extent, with the Cavalry drawn on the Plain to cover them: The remaining Part of the Day was spent on both Sides in watching each others Motions and forming the Armies, except a smart Cannonade from the Hill in the Front of Val, and a few Shots that were exchanged on the Right; but, as Night came on, it was plain the French did not intend an Engagement till next Morning: The Allies were ordered to continue under Arms; and early on the 21st his Royal Highness observing their Dispositions, made some Alterations in his: About Eight he returned, from viewing the Line, and reconnoitring the Enemy, to the grand Commandarie; When Sir John Ligonier sent Col. Forbes to acquaint him, that by the Motions of the Enemy, they seemed resolved to attack the left Wing, on which his Royal Highness repaired thither, and ordered Marshal Bathiani and Prince Waldeck to their respective Posts: The French Infantry immediately advanced in a vast Column, of ten Battalions in Front and as many deep, and bent their whole Force towards Val; in which they were roughly handled by the Allied Batteries, raking them as they advanced; but, the French gaining Ground, brought their Batteries to play on the Village, and instantly attacked the Corps posted there with their first Brigades, who were soon repulsed with considerable Loss, they still persisted in renewing the Attack three several

1747.

several Times with fresh Divisions, who were likewise obliged to give Way; but other Troops continewing to advance those in Val were obliged to retire in their Turn, who were so soon rallied that they quickly regained the Village, and stood so unanimous to the Charge, that tho' beat out three several Times, they continually repossessed themselves, and beat off the Enemy with great Slaughter; fresh Numbers still pouring upon them, and the Battalions ordered by his Royal Highness to their Support, not all arrived, they were obliged to evacuate the Village and form in the Plain. However about twelve, Matters went so well, that his Royal Highness ordered the left Wing to advance on the Enemy, whose Infantry gave Way so fast that they were obliged to post Cavalry to keep them up: This Attack was so well conducted that M. Bathiani gained the Village of Elcht, in the Front of Herdeeren, but the Misconduct of five Dutch Squadrons ordered to cover the Infantry, as the French advanced from Val, gave a sensible Check to the whole Affair, for being ordered to wheel to the Right to make a Front against the Enemy, they immediately turned to the Right about and broke and disordered five Battalions that were advancing to reinforce the Line, which confused that Part of the Army, and gave the French an Opportunity of dividing them, so that they had two Flanks to attack; that which his Royal Highness headed was roughly handled, and himself in Danger of being surrounded, as he continued with the greatest Resolution exhorting the Corps to the Charge, which Sir John Ligonier perceiving, he advanced with great Alacrity at the Head of the British Cavalry to his Relief, and charged the Enemy so furiously,

he

1746. he overthrew all before him ; and pursued them with such Success, that he routed a Party of Foot posted to attack him ; but fresh Squadrons pouring on, his Horse was killed in the second Charge ; and his † Excellency made Prisoner with several of his Command. The Army being thus divided and all Efforts to repulse the Enemy fruitless, a Retreat to Maeftricht was ordered, which was conducted with such Caution, that the Enemy did not attempt a Pursuit, and the whole Army arrived there that Evening.

Allies retreat.

THE † Generals and respective Corps that were engaged did Wonders. The French Brigades of Navarre, La Marque, Irish, Monaco, Royal de Vaisseaux, and several others were almost cut to Pieces, they lost Seven Standards Eight Pair of Colours, and near 10,000 Men by the best Accounts killed wounded and Prisoners ; The loss of the Allies you have in the annexed Plan with four Standards, and one Pair of Colours. The Prisoners on both Sides were exchanged and joined the Armies soon after. So ended an Action ; that, tho' the Allies were defeated, did Honour to their Generals and their Royal Commander ; for no Attacks could be braver concerted, than those of the French ; nor better with stood, than those by the Allies,

\* General Ligonier, when his Horse was Shot was taken by a French Carabineer, to whom he presented his Purse and Ring which the Carbineer honourably refused, demanding only his Sword ; the General being conducted to the French King, he received him very graciously, and asked him whether he was ill-used. He answered that no Man could be used better, and greatly applauded the Carbineer's Honour, which Fidelity the King gratefully rewarded.

† Lord Albemarle who commanded the Infantry in the Villages did all that could be expected from a brave and experienced Officer, as did the Generals Howard, Price, Houghton and Mordaunt who were there with their Brigades ;



|                     |             |                                |                                                                                                                                              |                                                      |     |      |     |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|-----|
| ARTILLERY.          | Doaglass's. | Lieut. Col. Ross; Major Roper, | Capt. Fuller; Lieuts. Rogers, Farguabar, and Ross.                                                                                           |                                                      | 4   | 67   | 13  |
|                     | Jabson's.   |                                | Lt. Col. Lockart; Major-Lacy; Capt. Harriell, Lord Glasgow; Lieuts. Gardiner, Edmondstone and Cope; Ensigns Montgomerie, Franche and Morris. |                                                      | 12  | 64   | 5   |
|                     | Fleming's.  | Major Petrie; Lieut. Brodie.   | Lt. Col. Jackson's Capt. Morgan, Dod, Gore and Percell; Lieuts. Aikland; Ensigns Vachan, Elrington, Strong, and Potter.                      | Capt. Boucher; Lieut. Lor                            | 24  | 79   | 82  |
|                     | Dejan's.    | Lieut. Clement.                | Lt. Col. Deane, Capt. Goddard, Lieut. Gremis.                                                                                                | Col. Corneway, Capt. Dobbin                          | 15  | 28   | 90  |
| Total British.      | Cosway's.   |                                | Lt. Col. Stanhope; Capt. Chomley, and Douglas; Lieuts. Bodger, M'Queen; Ensign Crimble.                                                      | Lieuts. Ramsay, Ellis; Ensign Waterhouse and Rimple. | 42  | 9    | 32  |
|                     |             |                                | Major Mitchem; Lieuts. M'Clellan, Harrington, Dexter, Stephens, and Gogney.                                                                  |                                                      | 30  | 19   | 25  |
|                     |             |                                | Lieut. Cols.                                                                                                                                 |                                                      | 470 | 935  | 749 |
|                     |             |                                | Majors                                                                                                                                       | Capt. Subalterns                                     | 30  |      |     |
| Hanoveria. CAVALRY. |             | Col. Subalterns                | Capt. Subalterns                                                                                                                             |                                                      | 64  | 176  | 65  |
|                     |             | Lieuts. Col. Capt. Subalterns  | Lieut. Gen. Brigadier Col.                                                                                                                   |                                                      |     |      |     |
|                     |             |                                | Lieut. Cols.                                                                                                                                 | Col. Lieut. Col. Capt. Subalterns                    |     |      |     |
|                     |             |                                | Majors Captains Subalterns                                                                                                                   |                                                      | 437 | 1259 | 245 |
| INFANTRY.           |             | Capt. Subalterns               | Subalterns                                                                                                                                   |                                                      | 508 | 1538 | 316 |
|                     |             |                                | Major Gen.                                                                                                                                   | Major Subalterns                                     |     |      |     |
|                     |             | Lieut. Adjutant                | Major Captains Subalterns                                                                                                                    |                                                      | 20  | 79   | 46  |
|                     |             |                                | Lieut. Gen. Cols. Capt. Subalterns                                                                                                           |                                                      |     |      |     |
| ARTILLERY.          |             |                                |                                                                                                                                              | Capt.                                                | 16  | 176  | 48  |
|                     |             |                                |                                                                                                                                              |                                                      | 2   | 3    | 4   |
|                     |             |                                |                                                                                                                                              |                                                      | 48  | 200  | 98  |
|                     |             |                                |                                                                                                                                              |                                                      |     |      |     |

N. B. The Loss of the Imperialists and Dutch not inserted.

Total Loss 5140

# A Regimental P L A N of the Losses at V A L alias K I S T E L T.

| BRITISH TROOPS. | Regiments.                                  | Officers Kill'd.             | Do. Wounded.                                                                                                                     | Missing                                                                                                                 | Men Kill'd | Wounded. | Missing. |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| CAVALRY.        | Generals and Staff Officers.                |                              | Major Gen. Bland; Majors of Brigadier Leslie and Wolfe; Major Scott the Duke's Aid du Camp, Mr. Green, Engineer.                 | Gen. Sir John Lyonier with 2 Aids du Camp, the Hon. Capt. Keppel, and Captain Campbell, Capt. Heath Engineer.           |            |          |          |
|                 | N. British Dragoon.                         |                              | Lt. Col. M'Dougal; Capts. Pybus and Blair; Lieut. Heron; Cornets Ogilvy, Herrington, Ballantain, and Brown.                      | Lieuts. Wauboppe, and Douglas, Cornet Hunt, Quarter Master Carlisle.                                                    | 112        | 38       |          |
|                 | Sir Robert Ridd's.                          |                              | Cornet Scott.                                                                                                                    | Cornet Simpson; Quarter Master Godwin.                                                                                  | 3          | 8        | 12       |
|                 | Earl of Rothes's.                           | Lieut. Gordon; Cornet Hay,   | Lieut. Armstrong; Quarter Master Stanman.                                                                                        | Cornet Balmerie.                                                                                                        | 8          | 25       | 12       |
|                 | Sir John Cope's.                            |                              |                                                                                                                                  | Lt. Col. Lord Robert Sutton; Capts. Owey, Hall and Kirk; Lieut. Kirk; Cornet Kenton, Quarter Masters Evans and Simpson. | 8          | 8        | 5        |
|                 | His Royal Highness's.                       |                              |                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                         | 3          | 13       | 63       |
|                 | 2d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Guards. |                              |                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                         | 5          | 32       | 32       |
|                 | Do. 1st Regiment of Buffs.                  | Knights Brown.               | Capt. Croby, Styles and Jocelyn; Mr. Mills                                                                                       | Capt. —                                                                                                                 | 7          | 19       | 20       |
|                 | Old Buffs.                                  | Capt. Hacker, Knights French | Lieut. Col. Martin; Major Lausanne; Capt. Chatewood; Lieut. Conway; Ensigns. Wilson Webb, and Hamilton; Quarter Master Walworth. |                                                                                                                         | 40         | 85       | 16       |
|                 | Wolfe's.                                    | Capt. Meggat.                |                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                         |            |          |          |
| INFANTRY.       | Gen. Pakeney's.                             | Lieut. Haddock.              | Capt. Stafford; Ensigns. Naylor and Hollyday.                                                                                    |                                                                                                                         | 11         | 89       | 25       |
|                 | Major Gen. Howard's.                        | Lieut. Col. Williams.        | Major Pettos; Capt. Masters; Lieuts. Goddard, Brown, Martin, and Phillips; Ensigns Dobson and Fuller.                            |                                                                                                                         | 29         | 83       | 52       |
|                 | Scotch Fusiliers.                           |                              | Capt. Leslie.                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                         | 14         | 125      | 39       |
|                 | Welch Fusiliers.                            | Capt. Gibson.                | Capt. Fortescue, Isard, and Baldwin; Lieuts. Eyre, Rich, Greys, Adair, M'Langhlan, Hewit.                                        | 3d Lieut. Oakes                                                                                                         | 7          | 19       | 12       |
|                 | Lord Crawford's.                            | Lieut. Knight.               | Capt. Scot, and Laurence; Lieuts. Stephens, and Gore.                                                                            |                                                                                                                         | 31         | 65       | 26       |
|                 | Douglas's.                                  | Lieut. Col. Ross; Major      | Capt. Fuller; Lieuts. Rogers, Farquhar, and                                                                                      |                                                                                                                         | 4          | 67       | 13       |



Allies, as you see by the Series of the Action, 1747. till the Misapprehension of the five Squadrons disconcerted the whole Affair.

MARSHAL SAXE, finding that the Allies intended covering Maestricht, sent a Party of 8000 Men to take Post near the Mountain of St. Peter, on the other Side; while Count Lowendahl advanced to Bergen-op-Zoom with a large Detachment, and a formidable Train of Artillery. He in his Route possessed himself of Sandvliet on the Scheldt, and blocked up Fort Lillo; and on the 1st of July appeared before Bergen-op-Zoom, and on the 3d at Night opened his Trenches. On the 9th, 50 Cannon and 24 Mortars played furiously on the Town with red-hot Bullets and Bombs, so that the principal Church, and a great Part of the City became a Conflagration: The Siege continued very obstinate, the French making their Advances with the greatest Bravery, and the Garrison's frequent Sallies, often ruining their Works and dislodging them; till the 5th of September, a Breach being made, the French entered and possessed themselves of the Town: All that the Prince of Hesse Philipstal who commanded the Troops could do, was with much Difficulty, to cover their Retreat towards the Lines of Steenberg. General Cronstrom the Governor was greatly censured on having that important Fortress so shamefully surprized, for before he knew that the Enemy were in the Town, their Colours were displayed in the Market-Place.

Motions  
of the  
French.

Bergen-op  
Zoom in-  
vested.

And tak-  
en.

THE Fate of this ever impenetrable Town, was the more surprizing, as the Governor had an open Communication with the Lines of Steenberg, from whence he had always fresh Supplies; and seemed till that Time, resolute in opposing

Remarks.

G. g.

opposing



1747. opposing the Enemy, and was in all Appearance in a Capacity of baffling their Projects that Campaign. He immediately retired with the Troops in that Neighbourhood to Oudenbosch, where he took the Command, while Count Lowendahl detached part of his Army to attack the Forts of Lillo, Frederick Henry, and Croix, which by the second of October he possessed himself of, making the Garisons Prisoners of War; for which considerable Acculations he was honoured by his Master, with the Commission of Marshal of France.

Lillo &c.  
taken.

Both Ar-  
mies take  
Winter  
Quarters.

THE two Armies in the Neighbourhood of Maestricht continued in a State of Inaction, except some Skirmishes between the out-Parties, till they retired into Winter Quarters. The French in their new Conquests, and the Allies, for the most Part, in the Territories of the States General.

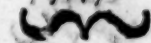
Campaign  
in Italy.

COUNT \* BROWN, who I left engaged in the Siege of Antibes, received a sensible Check, by the Revolt of the Genoese, as the necessary Supplies could not be spared from that Quarter, to enable him to carry on the Siege, and make Head against Marshal Belleisle, who was advancing on him with a powerful Army; he was necessitated to evacuate his Entrenchments and repass the Var January the 23d, which he effected with little Loss, tho' the Enemy made some furious Attacks on his rear Guard; whence his Cavalry with some Infantry for their better Subsistence

\* Count Brown is Son to the late Col. Brown, and Nephew to the late Gen. Brown, who by their Conduct and Bravery were promoted to their Honours in the German Service. those were of the Family of Cammus in the County of Limerick, the Predecessors of whom were sent over from England in Posts of Honour by Queen Elizabeth.

Subsistance were ordered to Lombardy, and joined Count Schulemberg, while the remaining Part lined the Banks of the Var and kept the French Army some Time at Bay, till his Sardinian Majesty had secured the Defiles of Exiles, to prevent the Enemy's Irruption into Piedmont, which being effected, the Austrian Troops retired and joined his Forces. The French, in the mean Time repossessed themselves of the Isles of Honorat and St. Marguerite, and on the 25th of May passed the Var, and in a few Days made themselves Masters of Nice, Mont-Alban, and Villafranca. As a Penetration into Piedmont was their next View, a Body of Spanish Troops were ordered to reinforce the Chevalier de Bellisle, who passing Mount Genevre descended on Exiles; on the 19th of June, he attacked the Piedmontese Entrenchments, with 46 Battalions in three deep Columns, who were smartly received by the Austrian and Piedmontese Grenadiers; the Action continued obstinate for some Hours, when the Chevalier advanced to the Glacis of the Redoubt, where in planting a Pair of Colours, he was shot thro' the Head; the Affair continued for some Time after, till the entrenched made a general Sally, in which the Enemy were beat off with the Loss of near 6000 Men. This obliged M. Bellisle to desist his Scheme of attacking Piedmont, and retire with all his Forces into the County of Nice, where he entrenched his Army in order to cover Dauphiny; at which Time Baron Leutrum invested Ventimiglia, while the King of Sardinia intended attacking that Province in Person, but was prevented, by a great fall of snow in that Country, and the advance of the season; therefore M. Bellisle

1747.

Battle of  
Exiles.

1747. had an Opportunity of relieving the Garrison, after which, both Armies retired into Winter Quarters.

Affairs of  
Genoa.

THE Genoese, having freed their Capital from the Enemy, were arming and preparing with all Diligence for an entire Expulsion, and received several small Reinforcements from their Friends, the French and Spaniards, who were very serviceable in exercising the new Levies and Militia. However Count Schulemberg having advanced from Novi with his Army in three Columns, carried before him the Outposts; and on the 2d of June, attacked and forced the Suburb of Bisagno, which was covered with 15 Redoubts; but on the March of the Neapolitans and French Succours to the Relief of the Genoese; he found it necessary to raise the Siege on the 25th at Night, and repassing the Bochetta retired out of the Genoese Territories. This created an unexpected Harmony, to see their Gates opened and their City freed from Fears; and emboldned them, in their Turn, to make an Inroad into Placentia where they committed great irregularities, raised heavy Contributions, and brought off several Hostages; while a Party were sent to reduce the Malecontents in the Isle of Corsica, who had overrun a great Part of that Island; to which advantages the arrival of the Duke of Richlieu added fresh Hopes, by his Assurance of the powerful Succour they might expect from France and Spain the ensuing Year. His Excellency, with an Intent to give the Austrians a diversion, marched with a Body of Men towards Campo-Freddo, where he was so severely repulled that he was obliged to return to Genoa with the Loss of above 500 Men; which ended the Campaign on that Side.

THE



THE Trade of the East India Company, was the preceding Year much embarrassed, by the Loss of Fort St. George, one of their principal Settlements there. M. Bourdenay having arrived in them Seas with a strong Squadron, was attacked in June by Commodore \* Peyton, when after a smart Engagement both Fleets retired to refit. On the 3d of September the French Fleet appeared before the Fort, which being weakly manned and the Garrison beginning to mutiny, on the incessant Fire of the Enemy, was necessitated to capitulate and surrender the Town on the 11th. The French to have immediate Possession of all the Company's † Effects and Money, but no private Property to be touched; the Fortrefs to be ransomed for 1100,000 Pagadoes, Hostages to be delivered, and the Town to be evacuated the first of October. M. Bourdanay having declared he would destroy the English Settlements prepared the Squadron to attack Fort St. David, which shared a better Fate, for the Winds fought in their Favour and almost destroyed the whole Fleet; three being foundered, and the rest so shattered they could not keep the Sea. However the French soon broke thro' their Capitulation by ordering the English to quit the Town, and formed a Project of attacking Fort S. David by Land. Accordingly the 8th of December, the Garrison of Pondichery consisting of 1000 regular Troops, with a considerable Body of Indians and a Train of Artillery, advanced close to the Town;

1747.

War in the East Indies.

Fort St George taken.

G. 8 3 but

\* Capt. Peyton succeeded on the Death of Commodore Barnet who died near Fort St. David of a nervous Fever.

† The Ransom and Effects in the Town was computed at 1,727,800 Pagadoes, each from 7s. 6d. to 9s. The Provisions and Naval Stores 20,000 l.

1747. but they were so smartly engaged that Night, by a Party of the black Military, who being reinforced next Morning obliged them to retire with the Loss of 200 Men, and every Individual they brought with them, but their Cannon; which, it's imagined they buried. The French, again in February, made two fruitless Attempts on the Fort, and seemed at the third Effort resolved to have it at all Events, prepared their whole Force to take it, or die in the Attempt; when fortunately Commodore Griffin with his Fleet appeared before it, and having immediately landed 1000 Men, obliged the French to retire with such Precipitation, that they left their Artillery, Stores and Baggage behind them. Soon after M. Bourdanay having made the best private advantage he could of the Voyage, returned with his Fleet to Martinico, where he quitted the Command and took a Passage in a Dutch Vessel, which was obliged by stress of Weather to put into Plymouth, where he was apprehended and brought up to London, and soon after returned to France, and was obliged to give an Account of his Proceedings. However, the Consequences that were likely to attend the intended Rapidity of the Enemy in them Plantations, obliged his Majesty to order a Squadron of 7 Men of War &c. under Admiral Boscawen to proceed immediately from England to reinforce Commodore Griffin, who had under him 11 Men of War in the seas, which Juncti-

on  
 1344 Namure, Rear Admiral Boscawen, Marshal; *Vigilant*, *Leffie*; *Deptford*, Leake; *Pembroke*, Fincker; *Ruby*, Knight; *Chester*, Spry; *Deal Castle*, Lloyd; *Shallow Sloop*, Rawzier; *April's* Hospital Ship, Wilton; a *Bomb*, Preston; and Bomb Tender.

1345 The *Princess Mary*, *Medway*, *Exeter*, *York*, *Winchester*, *Harwich*, *Eltham*, *Preston*, *Medway's Prize*, *Pearl* & *Lion*.

on seemed sufficient to oppose the Enemy and make Reprisals in their Turn. 1747.

THE Fleet in the Mediterranean under Admiral Medley this Year, did signal Services by dispersing and taking, a great Part of a Fleet of Transports from Toulon, with Soldiers on board for the Relief of Genoa; and annoyed the French considerably before they recovered the Islands of Honorat and St. Marguerite; undoubtedly the true naval Spirit of Great Britain resumed it's antient splendor, in two signal Engagements at Sea. The first under the Admirals Anson and Warren, who were ordered out with a Squadron of 15  $\frac{1}{2}$  Men of War, a Sloop and Fireship, to intercept the two great Points the French had in View, in strengthening their Fleets in the East and West Indies, and convoying their Trade to them Parts. Accordingly they put to Sea in April, and on the 3d of May being off Cape Finistre; they fell in with the French Fleet consisting of thirty Eight Ships, nine of which immediately shortned Sail and drew into Line of Battle a head, while the rest of the Fleet steered Westward with all the Sail they could set. Admiral Anson soon formed the Line, but finding their Aim was to gain Time, that they might escape by favour of the Night, made the signal for a Chace, and to engage the Enemy without regard to the Line

Naval  
Affairs.

Anson and  
Warren  
defeat the  
French  
Fleet.

G g 4

† *Prince George*, Vice Admiral Anson, Capt. Bentley; *Devonshire*, Rear Admiral Warren, Capt. West; *Namur*, Hon. Capt. Boscawen; *Monmouth*, Harriton; *Prince Frederick*, Norris; *Yarmouth*, Brett; *Princess Louisa*, Watson; *Defiance*, Grenville; *Nottingham*, Saumarez; *Pembroke*, Fincher; *Windsor*, Hanway; *Centurion*, Dennis; *Falkland*, Barradel; *Bristol*, Hon. William Montague, *Ambuscade*, Montague; *Falcon* Sloop, Gwynn; *Vulcan* Fireship, Patigrew.



1747. of Battle. The Centurion Capt. Dennis began the Engagement by attacking the Sternmost of the Enemy's Ships, and those next a-head were soon attacked by the *Namur*, \* *Defiance* and *Windsor*, which having disabled the Enemy made Sail a-head, to prevent the Van's escaping; while the *Yarmouth*, *Bristol*, *Devonshire*, and *Prince George* engaged the Rear, to whom they struck: Then the *Monmouth*, *Yarmouth*, and *Northingam*, with the *Falcon* Sloop, were ordered to pursue the Convoy, who brought in the remaining Part of the East India Ships that escaped the Engagement. In the whole there were 6 French Men of War taken from 74 to 44 Guns, and 6 East India Men fitted as Men of War from 30 to 18 Guns; which had so considerable a Mass of Treasure on board, as to load 20 Waggon, that arrived in Procession at London the 27th of May, and was lodged in the Bank. His Majesty on this Success, complimented the Admirals and those under their Command in the most gracious manner, and created Admiral Warren Knight of the Bath.

Commo-  
dore Fox's  
Success.

COMMODORE Fox was likewise ordered out in April with 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  Men of War and 2 Fireships, to Cruize for the St. Domingo Fleet, and on the 20th of July being on his station off Cape Ortugal, fell in with the expected Prize, consisting of 170 Sail, convoyed by 4 French Men of War; who deserted their Convoy, of whom the Commodore took 48 Sail richly laden with *Cochineal*, *Cotton*, *Indico*, &c. and several others were afterwards taken.

SIR

\* Capt. Grenville of the *Defiance*, was killed in the heat of Action, and fell greatly regretted.

\* The *Kent*, *Hampson Court*, *Eagle*, *Lyon*, *Chester*, and  *Hector*, with the *Pluto* and *Dolphin* Fireships.

1747.  
Sir Peter Warren on his Cruize off Cape Finistère on the 21st, fell in with 4 Merchant Ships convoyed by two French Men of War, who run into a Bay of the Island Sisarga, but on his pursuing them, they cut their Cables and run ashore, setting Fire to a Man of War of 44 Guns which blew up before he could send his Boats on board; the Merchant-men were next Day got off and brought into Plymouth, which were found to be valuable Prizes, bound from Port Louis to France.

Sir Peter Warren's Success.

Sir Peter Warren sailed again on a Cruize from Spithead September the 2d, but growing sickly he retired to his Seat, to consult his Recovery; and was succeeded by Admiral Hawke; who proceeded with 14 \* Men of War to intercept the French West India Trade, who took their Departure from the Isle of Aix, October the 7th, convoyed by a formidable Squadron from Brest; which, on the 14th the Admiral fell in with off Cape Finistère, and after a smart Engagement he took 6 French Men of War out of 8, from 74 to 50 Guns, the other two with the Fleet under Convoy escaping by favour of the Night, as he could not, during the † Action spare any of the Ships to pursue them, except the Frigates, which, as the Fleet seemed to have several Ships of Force amongst them were not judged sufficient; he therefore detach-

Admiral Hawke defeats the French Fleet.

\* *Devonshire*, Rear Admiral Hawke, Capt. Moore; *Kent* Capt. Fox; *Edinburgh*, Coats; *Yarmouth*, Saunders; *Monmouth*, Harrison; *Princess Louisa*, Watson; *Windsor*, Hanway; *Lyon*, Scot; *Tilbury*, Harland; *Nottingham*, Saumarez; *Defiance*, Bentley; *Eagle*, Rodney; *Gloucester*, Durell; *Portland*, Stevens.

† Capt. Saumarez fell much lamented, who accompanied Commodore Anson round the World; and was always an Officer of great Resolution and Conduct.

1747. ed the Weazle Sloop to the West Indies to  
 Commodore Legge, with Express to intercept  
 them, and returned in Triumph with his Cap-  
 tures, where the Honour he did his Country in  
 this signal Service, was graciously remarked by  
 his Majesty; who created him Knight of the  
 Bath. Several others, both in his Majesty's  
 and the Merchant's service, shewed a zealous  
 Warmth in distressing and opposing the Enemy;  
 which considerable Advantages intimate the  
 Consequence of the true Exertion of a Naval  
 Force; which, if it had been executed with  
 equal Spirit, since the Commencement of the  
 War, the sensible shock, that the Enemy's  
 Trade received this Season shews, that they  
 would have been, long since, necessitated to  
 lower their exulting Flag and sue for Peace, as  
 the Consequence of this, and the Distress their  
 Country was in for subsistence, obliged them to:  
 For towards the Close of the Season a Congress  
 was set on Foot at Aix-la-Chapelle, between the  
 Contending Powers; whose Operations come  
 under the ensuing Year.

parliament  
meet.

His  
Majesty's  
Speech.

NOVEMBER the 12th, the Parliament of Great  
 Britain sat, when his Majesty addressed himself  
 in his most gracious Speech to both Houses; re-  
 marking, "That it was by the Advice of his  
 "Parliament he entered into a War with Spain,  
 "in order to vindicate and secure the Trade and  
 "Commerce of his Subjects; as also his En-  
 "gagements for the support of the Queen of  
 "Hungary, and the just Rights of the House  
 "of Austria. In Resentment of which good  
 "Conduct, France not only declared War  
 "against him, but fomented an unnatural Re-  
 "bellion in Great Britain; and though her  
 "Successes seemed considerable in the Low  
 "Countries



"Countries, it was not to be imputed to any  
 "Misconduct in his People; yet the Advanta-  
 "ges it pleased God to bless his Arms with  
 "at Sea, made a considerable Attonement,  
 "as it not only diminished their Martinico  
 "Commerce, but in Proportion strenghtened  
 "his. That one great effect of the happy Al-  
 "teration in Holland, had already appeared,  
 "by the vigorous Declarations of the States  
 "General against the Irruptions of France, by  
 "an Order for committing Hostilities against  
 "him and his Subjects. That as Overtures for  
 "a general Pacification had been made, and  
 "the Congress to be held at Aix-la-chapelle,  
 "he hoped that great Work could be effectuated  
 "on just and reasonable Conditions. And  
 "that, as he found there could be no Reason  
 "to expect a good Peace, without being prepared  
 "for the Event in case a vigorous War  
 "was necessary; he therefore relied on their  
 "speedy Concurrence, to enable him to prosecute  
 "it; for which purpose he was concerting  
 "the necessary Measures with his Allies, and  
 "that he was resolved to demonstrate to the  
 "World, that he would decline no Difficulties  
 "or Hazard, for the Preservation of  
 "the Common Liberty, his People's Independence,  
 "and essential Interests. To which  
 "both Houses returned their loyal and dutiful Addresses,  
 "assuring him of their ample Support in  
 "defeating the Schemes of his Enemies.

His Majesty on the Treaty of defensive Alliance  
 subsisting between Great Britain and Russia, sent full  
 Power to the Earl of Hindford his Minister at that  
 Court, to concert the proper Measures for the march  
 of a Body of Russian Troops to his Aid; which being  
 agreed to,

Affairs of  
 Russia.  
 General

1748. General \* Lacy was ordered to review those next the Frontiers of Livonia and Lithuania, that 30,000 of them might immediately march through Poland for the Netherlands, and ordered 20,000 more in Readiness to support them in case of need, and 40 or 50 Gallies to be immediately sent, wheresoever his Britannick Majesty would require for the support of the Common Cause.

Russian  
Auxilia-  
ries.

THE

\* It would be doing Injustice to the Merits of this intrepid General, not to take a Retrospect of the illustrious Family from which he descended; Heldibert de Lacy of the Race of Charlemain, nearly allied to the Dukes of Anjou and Normandy, assisted the latter in his Conquest of England by whom he was created Earl of Lincoln; King Henry II. in his Conquest of Ireland, was assisted by Sir Hugh de Lacy, which Government he conferred on Sir Hugh, with large Estates. His Generosity obliged him to distribute a considerable Part thereof to his followers, and by his laudable Conduct was created Earl of Ulster, which Honours his Family maintained till the unhappy Divisions between the Houses of York and Lancaster. The Lady Mary Daughter to Hugh de Lacy being married to Richard Bourke the red Earl, whose Daughter was married to Lionel Duke of Clarence, whose Daughter was married to the Duke of York, of whom descended Edward the IV; so that a Race of Kings and the Chief Nobility of England were nearly allied to this Family; John de Lacy having to cement the Alliance, married the Niece of Richard II. brought over an Irish Army to aid him against the House of Lancaster; but by the Defeat at Bosworth Battle, lost the Favour of the Crown. Three Brothers of them having removed from their Family seat at Trim to Munster, bore a great Sway, and infinite Respect in that Country; but by their Attachment to the House of Stewart, their Fortunes considerably sunk, yet their Spirits for Renown and Glory rose, for the present General Lacy went to Russia, and entered into the Service of Peter I. where his enterprizing Genius and the daily Proofs of his Valour and Conduct, soon gained him the Affection of his Sovereign, who thought no Employment too great for his Capacity. His Conquests against

1748.

THE States General likewise seemed very alert in preparing for their Defence the ensuing Campaign, and seemed even resolved to throw off their neutral Topick, by ordering Hostilities to be committed on the Subjects and Trade of France in all Parts whatsoever; and the better to recruit their Army and replace the number of Regiments Prisoners in France, they ordered M. Van Haaren as Minister Plenipotentiary, to repair to the Swiss Canton of Berne to demand a Compliance with the Subsidy Treaty of 1712, which they having agreed to, he proved very successful in raising a good Body of them able Troops. In short, they let no Effort pass to enable them to take the Field early in the Spring, as the impending Danger their Country was in demonstrated, that vigorous Measures were necessary to expel the Invaders, or bring about a general Pacification, as their Supineness proved of no other Effect than to embolden, the Enemy to attack them. The French Troops, in the mean Time made all vigorous Preparations for an early Campaign, and collected large Magazines of Provisions at Antwerp

against the Turks, and the Reduction of Asoph so ingratiated him to the Czarina, that she conferred on him a considerable Estate in Livonia. His repeated Bravery and multiplicity of successful Actions, are too Tedious to insert; but the Honours accumulated by his Bravery are lasting Monuments to Posterity of the true Sense his Sovereign had of his Fidelity and Zeal. Others of this Family sought Adventure abroad, of whom Sir William Lacy by his solid Judgment in Council, Conduct, Courage and Success in the Field had high Honours conferred on him in the Spanish Service; being advanced to the Rank of a General; he gave the Moors, with a small Body of Men, the most surprizing defeat in History, at Oran; which with other considerable Services, were honourably recompensed.



1748.

Gen. Haddich defeated their Convoys.

The French take the Field.

Invest Maestricht

Antwerp to be convoyed to Bergen-op-Zoom, which Garison being incommodious to the Supplies, was reduced to the last extremity, by Gen. Haddich who continually attacked and defeated their small Convoys; but, about the middle of March, they ordered a great Convoy to proceed for the Relief of that Fortres, escorted by a considerable Body of Regular Troops; which the Prince of Brunswick being apprized of, he reinforced Gen. Haddich, with Orders to intercept them. The General took his Measures so well that, tho' the Enemy's Van under the Deputy Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, was possessed of an advantageous Piece of Ground, he soon confused and broke them, bringing off the Governor with a great Number Prisoners; however the Convoy with a formidable Guard advanced into the Plain, which he so furiously attacked, that above 900 Prisoners and the Major Part of the Convoy fell to his share; but being informed that the French were marching both from Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp, to surround him, he thought proper to secure the Advantages he possessed, and marched off to his former Station at Rosendal. M. Saxe was so chagrined at this Event, that he ordered the Troops to hold themselves in Readiness to take the Field, and immediately assembled his Army near Antwerp; the first step he took was to send M. Lowendahl towards Maestricht, who in his Route possessed himself of Limburg, while M. Saxe proceeded on the other side the Maese to Tongre; seizing the Austrian Magazines; and on the first of April they invested the important City of Maestricht, and began their Lines of Circumvallation, and soon broke Ground before it, in four different Points, and by

by the 17th carried their Approaches almost to the Covert-Way, and that Night attacked and carried it with the Loss of 900 Grenadiers; at which Time the Baron de Aylva the Governor made a Sally in which he killed above 1000 Men and nailed up 14 Pieces of Cannon: Thus they continued at Bay with each other till the Cessation of Arms concluded on the 19th of April O. S. was notified; when pursuant to the Articles therein, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who was preparing the Allies to relieve the Town, sent an Officer to the Governor to deliver it up to the French, on which a Capitulation was agreed to; and the Garison marched out with all the Honours of War, which determined the tragical Scene, for so many Years the Action of the Continent; and Negotiation being preferred to Arms, both Armies, entered into Cantonments, where I shall leave them after so ruinous a War waiting the Issue of the Congress, and once more take a Trip to the West-Indies before I close my History.

1748.  

It Surrenders.

ADMIRAL KNOWLES having concerted the necessary Measures with Governor Trelawney of Jamaica, for attacking St. Jago de Cuba; sailed from thence February the 13th, with 8 Ships of the Line, accompanied by the Governor and 240 of his Regiment; but contrary Winds continuing to beat them off, it was resolved to attempt Port Louis on the South side of Hispaniola, which they came up to the 8th of March, and began the Attack within Pistol shot; the Engagement continued very obitinate for about three Hours, when the Enemy were beat off from their Guns; on which Articles of Capitulation passed between the Admiral and Governor;

War in the West Indies

Admiral Knowles take Port Louis.

1748. Governor, and Major Scott with a Detachment was ordered on shore to take Possession of the Fort, in which was 78 Guns from 42 to 28 Pounders, 5 Mortars, with large Quantities of Ammunition, and in the Harbour was found three Ships, a Snow, and three Privateers. In this successful Attack the Admiral had but 19 Men killed and 60 wounded; among the former fell Captain Rentone of the Stafford, and Captain Cuff of the Volunteers, both greatly regretted. The Admiral immediately demolished the Fort and proceeded on his first Design against St. Jago; but the Spaniards having placed a Chain across the Harbour with Booms, and prepared four Ships with the Combustibles to fire the Fleet at the first Attempt, after cannonading the Castle for some Time, in which the Cornwall lost several Men, and returned to Jamaica.

Attempts  
St. Jago  
and retire.

Parliamt.  
closed,

MAY the 13th, his Majesty came to the House and declared himself in the most gracious Manner, to both Houses of Parliament; notifying to them, "the Preliminary Articles, that were signed at Aix-la-Chapelle for the Basis of a general Pacification, by which a general Restitution of Conquests during the present War, took place; a Cessation of Hostilities had already commenced in the Low Countries, and certain \* Periods fixed for it's Commencement in the other Parts of the World;" remarked "that their vigorous and powerfull Supplies had greatly contribu-

††

"red

\* After 12 Days in the North Seas, or Channel; six Weeks beyond the Channell, the British Seas and the North Seas as far as Cape St. Vincent, 12 Weeks beyond the said Cape to the Equinoctial Line, whether in the Ocean or Mediterranean, in six Months beyond the Equinoctial Line in all places of the World, &c.



“ contributed to those Proceedings in their Measures of Peace, and that the most prudent Economy should be made use of in the Application of them.” And having passed the Acts ready for his Royal Assent, declared his Intention of visiting his German Dominions and appointed a Regency for the Administration of the Government in his Absence; then the Lord Chancellor by his Majesty's Order, prorogued the Parliament to the 30th of June. 1748.

His Majesty the same Evening set out for Harwich, where he continued Wind-bound till the 19th, when he sailed for Holland, convoyed by a Squadron under Lord Anson; and proceeded from thence to Hanover, where as he was at hand to forward the great Work of Peace, and restore Harmony between the contending Powers, the happy Effects of his good Conduct in forwarding the Pacification was demonstrated to Europe after ten Years ruinous War. And on the 7th of October O. S. the definitive Treaty of Peace was concluded by the respective Ministers, the Articles of which are,

The King goes to Hanover

Articles of Peace.

I. The contracting Parties promise in the most solemn manner, religiously to observe the Peace concluded, and all the Articles and Clauses therein, without ever in the least infringing thereon.

II. What has passed on all Sides, during the War, to be buried in a general and eternal Oblivion.

III. The Treaties of Westphalia, Madrid, Nismeguen, Ryfwick, Utrecht, Baden, Hague, the Quadruple Alliance, and Treaty of Vienna, are all confirmed, that they might not be derogated by the present Treaty.

IV. The Prisoners made, and the Hostages given

1748.



given during the War, to be restored on all sides without Ransom, and set at Liberty in one Month after the Exchange of the Ratifications, but he obliged to pay all Debts they have contracted; and all the Men of War and Merchant-ships, which shall be taken after the Time stipulated by the Cessation of Arms, to be restored.

V. All the Conquests made during the War, in all Parts of the World, to be reciprocally restored.

VI. The Restitutions and Cessions to be made in six Weeks after the Ratification. The Artillery found in the Conquered Places to be restored in the same Condition they were in at the Time the Towns were taken; excepting, nevertheless, those at Menin, Aeth, Mons and Oudenarde.

VII. The Dutchies of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla, to be ceded with all their Rights and Dependencies to the Infant Don Philip, under an express Clause, that those States shall return to the present Possessors in case that Prince dies without Male Issue, or he, or any of his Descendants should mount the Throne of Spain or the two Sicilies.

VIII. Commissaries to be immediately appointed on all Sides to assemble at Nice and Brussels; to effectuate the respective Restitutions and Cessions.

IX. The King of Great Britain shall send to France, two Noblemen of the first Distinction, by Way of Hostages, who are to remain there till certain Advice is received of the Evacuation of Cape Breton, and all the Places which may have been taken in the East-Indies.

X. Means to be taken in the general Evacuation,

as commodious as possible for the Troops and Inhabitants.

XI. All the Papers and Records found in the Towns to be restored, expressly naming the Archives of Mechlin.

XII. The King of Sardinia to be maintained in the Possession of all his Estates, principally those ceded to him in 1743, excepting that Part of the Plaisantine he occupies, which he has ceded to the Infant Don Philip.

XIII. The Duke of Modena to be established in all his Estates, and Justice done him in respect to the Allodial Effects, which he possessed in the Dutchy of Guastalla.

XIV. The Republick of Genoa to be established in all the Possessions it enjoyed before the War. The Money they had in the Banks of Vienna and Turin, which was confiscated, to be restored, and the Payment of the Interests to commence from the exchange of the Rati-  
fications.

XV. Things to remain in Italy on the same footing they were before the War, excepting the Cessions made to the King of Sardinia and Infant Don Philip.

XVI. The Assiento Treaty is confirmed and Permission granted to send to the Spanish Indies, for four Years a Ship extraordinary, for the non-enjoyment of that Priviledge during the War.

XVII. The Fortifications of Dunkirk to remain as they now are on the Land-Side, but ancient Treaties to be observed in regard to the Port, and the Works on the Sea Side.

XVIII. The Differences on the Subject of the Sums which the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, declared to be due to him, to be amicably adjusted, and the Affair  
concerning



1748:

concerning the Abbey of St. Hubert, and Boundary of Hainault, to be regulated at the same Time.

**XIX.** The Article of the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, which secures the Succession of the Crown of Great Britain to the House of Hanover, is confirmed in all it's Points.

**XX.** All the States, which his Britannick Majesty possesses in Germany guarantied by the contracting Powers.

**XXI.** The said Powers guaranty likewise, in the most solemn Manner, the Pragmatick Sanction, that it may not be derogated by the present Treaty.

**XXII.** They guaranty in the same manner Silesia and the County of Glatz to his Prussian Majesty.

**XXIII.** As also the Execution of all the Articles of the present Treaty.

**XXIV.** The exchange of Ratifications to be made at Aix-la-Chappelle within a Month, by the Ministers of the contracting Parties, and in six Weeks by those of the Powers which accede thereto.

Thus I have brought this History down from the Commencement of the War with Spain to the Conclusion of the General Peace at Aix-la-Chappelle, with all the Clearness, Candour, and Exactness in my Power, and from the best Lights I could procure, and shall conclude it with a hearty Wish, that those Nations may live in the quiet Possession of their Laws, Liberties, and Properties, under the Auspicious Government of the ROYAL FAMILY, till time shall be no more; with a continual encrease of Peace, Plenty, and Prosperity at Home, and of Respect and Glory abroad.

F I N I S.



Jasper William 1<sup>st</sup>  
Lucy No - 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Henry 1<sup>st</sup>

Relator 1182<sup>nd</sup> Stephen 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Richard 1<sup>st</sup>

John -  
Henry 3<sup>rd</sup>

Edward 1<sup>st</sup>  
Edward 2<sup>nd</sup>

Edward 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Richard 2<sup>nd</sup>

Henry 4<sup>th</sup>  
Henry 5<sup>th</sup>

Henry 6<sup>th</sup>  
Richard 3<sup>rd</sup>

Henry 7<sup>th</sup>  
Henry 8<sup>th</sup>

Edward 6<sup>th</sup>  
Mary -

Elizabeth -  
James 1<sup>st</sup>

Charles 1<sup>st</sup>  
James 2<sup>nd</sup>

Charles 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Rim -

George 1<sup>st</sup>  
3<sup>rd</sup>

William 1<sup>st</sup>

James Tuohy

Tulla

Co. Clare

Ireland